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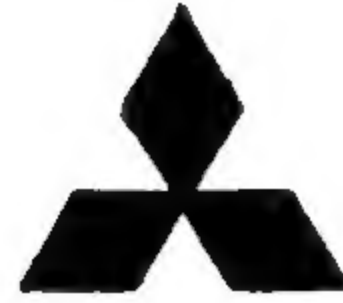
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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME FOURTEEN JUNE, 1923

NUMBER ONE

## FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPAN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

By DR. GENCHI KATO

Professor in the Tōkyō Imperial University

**W**HEN we make a comparative study of the various religions of the world, we find two main currents. One is a theanthropic religion, representative of which is Buddhism; and the other a theocratic belief which gave birth to Christianity. The religions of the Hindoos, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, all Aryans, were theanthropic religions. Judaism of ancient times, from which Christianity evolved, and Mohammedanism, which was founded long after, have been the representative theocratic religions.

Theocratic religions make a strict distinction between man and God; they hold that human beings can not become god, however godlike they may be, and that God is a heavenly being who keeps aloof from the human world. Mohammed did not profess to be god, but he declared that he was the prophet or servant of God, whose mission was to teach God's will to mankind. This was caused by his theocratic belief which does not allow men to become gods. And this belief may be said to be the Characteristic feature of theocratic religions.

According to the Old Testament tradition, even Moses, the religious genius of Judea, could not look God in the face.

Worshipping God from afar, he was given the Ten Commandments upon the top of Mount Sinai. This shows that Judaism, which was the religion of the Jews before the appearance of Christ, is a theocratic religion.

On the contrary, in theanthropic religions the distinction is not so strict, as in theocratic religions, between men and God; and in this type of religion men can become gods when they are sufficiently enlightened. Theanthropic religion holds that gods sometimes appear in this world in the form of man to save mankind. For instance, Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was born an ordinary man, but when he attained enlightenment, he became Buddha, the Awakened. In other words, when he embodied all the religious ideals of Brahmanism, which was the religion of the Hindoos before the advent of Buddhism, he attained Buddhahood, though he was a mere man in flesh. Gautama can be said to have attained real godhood in the light of the science of religion.

The religions of the ancient Romans and Greeks also were theanthropic. The Greeks worshiped their national heroes, like Alexander the Great or Lethandols, an admiral of Greece, as

gods. The ancient Roman emperors were worshiped. Heroes of Rome, such as Caesar or Augustus, became gods, and were worshipped accordingly. This hero-worship and emperor-worship are the best examples of theanthropic religion.

Considered historically, in relation to their development, we perceive two kinds of religion—primitive and ethical. The primitive religion is that of savage peoples and its doctrines are crude. It lacks intellectual elements such as higher moral ideals and advanced philosophy. Ethical religion is that of the civilized modern world. It possesses ethical, and intellectual elements and is, therefore, sometimes called the “intellectual” religion. The former is the religion of barbarians, while the latter is the religion of civilized people. The latter, in this sense, sometimes is called the “civilized religion.”

To which type does the native religion of Japan belong, theanthropic or theocratic? In my opinion, it is rather a theanthropic religion. We have many evidences in the history of ancient Japan that the Japanese people in those days took it for granted that they would find gods in men. They found gods in their Emperors in regard to the political aspect of their life. They called the Emperor a living god. The beliefs of the ancient Japanese as just mentioned are peculiar to theanthropic religions. The religious thought of ancient Japan resembled that of the ancient Romans who worshiped their Emperors as gods.

As already mentioned in Greece they worshipped Lithandols, an admiral and a national hero as a god. We find the same thing in our history. In an ancient book of Japanese history, the *Nihonshoki*, it is recorded that Prince Yamatotake

was worshipped as a god because he had no equal in prowess. We read in the *Fusōryakki* that Minamoto no Yoshiie was called a living god because of his strength with the bow, as he could pierce three suits of armour with the same arrow.

Still further back, the Emperor Jimmu was called *Ame-no-oshi-gami*, or the Powerful God from Heaven, even while alive. These instances, however, are examples of primitive theanthropic religion.

As Prince Yamatotake and Minamoto no Yoshiie were worshipped as gods because of their prowess or physical strength, religious ideals in those days were based on a physical and primitive point of view. They lacked moral or ethical elements.

In the course of its development, Japanese religious thought, however, became ethical and intellectual. We know from the description of Hōjō Tokiyori in a book entitled *Azuma-kagami* that the theanthropic religion of Japan in his days became ethical and intellectual. This may have been caused to some extent by the influence of Buddhism and Confucianism, but it can not be denied that the religious thought of Japan in those days entered the age of intellectual and ethical religions. The writer of *Azuma-kagami* in his description of the scene at the death-bed of Hōjō Tokiyori says the people gathered around him when he died worshipped him, saying:—“He must be a real god, as he to governed with beveaolence while alive.” This worship of Tokiyori, therefore, was caused by intellectual and ethical consciousness. Religion from this point of view is ethical and theanthropic.



The Records of the Twenty-one Shrines, said to have been written by Lord Chikafusa Kitabatake, contain the following words :—

“ If our conduct is right and our hearts are pure we are gods ourselves. This is why the Emperor is called the living God in the Imperial Edicts.”

The spirit of these words is an example of theanthropic religion, which is ethical and intellectual. The words, “ our conduct is right and our hearts are pure,” in the Records of the Twenty-one Shrines correspond to the words in Zoku-nihonki, “ the pure and honest heart.” This thought that a man, whose conduct is right and whose heart is pure, is a living god corresponds to the words in the Bible :—“ Blessed are the pure in heart : for they shall see God,” and those in the Dhammapada :—“ Not to commit any sin, to do good, and to purify one’s mind, that is the teaching of all Awakened.”

These thoughts are the best examples of religions thought in the intellectual and ethical age.

The people of Japan found a God Incarnate in their Emperor with intellectual and ethical religious consciousness. The Emperor-worship of Japan lasted from the time of primitive religions up to the time of the modern intellectual and ethical religions.

Herein we find the meaning of the Meiji Jingū, the shrine dedicated to the late Emperor Meiji, and of the Nogi Jinja, a shrine dedicated to the late General Nogi who gave up his life on the demise of Meiji Tenno in order to follow his Emperor to the other world. The latest instance, in which we considered god to be in a living man, with our advanced intellectual and ethical religious consciousness, is in the case of

the Emperor Meiji. The life of the Emperor, during the forty-five years of his reign, was entirely an unselfish, one, Indeed, we consider that his life in this world was godlike.

I should like to quote here one of the poems composed by the late Emperor :

“ Tokoshiye ni

Tami Yasukare to

Inoru naru

Waga yo wo Mamore

Ise no ōkami ! ”

[I pray to the Great God of Ise that my subjects may have peace for-ever. Bless and protect my reign, O Great God of Ise !]

In the spirit of this poem, he devoted his life to the administration of the Japanese Empire. And we cannot but discern the glory of god in his benevolent heart and his good works during his government of forty-five years. Emperor-worship in the advanced intellectual and ethical age, therefore, can be found only in present-day Japan.

From these considerations, the Imperial Throne of Japan is the Throne of God. The Emperor of Japan is an ordinary man on the one hand, but he is God on the other. We have called the Emperor of Japan, in this sense, god incarnate, from ancient times. Japan has greatly differed from China, or from Judea, where religion and administration were carried on under one head. And it also differs from the various countries of Europe which adopted Christianity as their established religion, the god of which is the god evolved from the Jehova of Judaism.

The ancient Chinese thought that there was a Supreme Being or Jōtei. under whom the Emperors stood. They also thought the Emperors resigned over the

country by the order of this Supreme Being, and so if they acted contrary to the intentions of this Supreme Being and misgoverned the people, they might be dethroned or killed in punishment. This causee the overthrow of the Emperor Buō of the Tō dynasty. And thus China became a country of revolution, until at last there has been established a republican government in China. As the Chinese thought from the beginning that there is a Supreme Being, while the Emperors stood under him reigned over the country according to the will of this Supreme Being, it is very natural that they, should conclude that the Emperors who opposed the will of the Supreme Being and misgoverned the people should be dethroned. The throne of the Chinese Emperors, therefore, has been likened to the shogunate of Japan.

The same thing also was true in the case of Judea. In Judea, there was no king until Saul was elected king of Judea.

The Jews thought that Jehova was above the king and reigned over the universe eternally, and also was the spiritual Lord of the Jews. The Jews seem to have concluded that if the king acted contrary to the will of Jehova and misgoverned the people, they were justified in dethroning the king. So the dynasties in Judea were constantly changing as in China.

The Christian countries of present-day Europe also are founded on the same belief as that of the ancient Jews. This is why we see revolution after revolution in European countries to-day. The kings or the presidents of these countries administer them according to the will of God, who reigns over the kings and presidents and the common people alike.

Japan, however, found God, who rules

eternally over the country and who corresponds to Jehova of the Jews and to the Jōtei or Supreme Being of the Chinese, in their Emperors from the age of primitive religion down to the age of the present civilized religion. This is the Characteristic feature of Japanese Empire. Hence came the national anthem of Japan.

"Kimiga yo wa

Chiyo ni Yachiyo ni

Sazare-ishi no

Iwawo to narite

Koke no musu made!"

[A thousand years of happy life be thine! Live on, our Lord, till pebbles by age united, to great rocks grow, to whose venerable sides the moss shall cling!]

This is why the Imperial line of Japan lasts unbroken, "permanent as heaven and earth." The Imperial Throne of Japan is the Throne of God at the same time, and this has been true ever since the accession of Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan.

We read in the Nihonshoki that Amaterasu, Omikami, the Sun-Goddess, weaved cloth in the Heavens which she wished to offer to God at the great Harvest Festival, which is still observed in Japan.

This explains why the Japanese form of government is called theocratic. In European countries, theocratic governments perished in their early days. The government of Judea, for instance, was theocratic at the beginning, but it soon perished. Japan, therefore, is the only country which has preserved the theocratic form of government from the beginning to the present day. In this respect, Japan is unique.

The Emperor of Japan is the patriarch



or head of the great family of Japan, which is composed of the hundreds of thousands of families of the Japanese people. This state-family system is peculiar to Japan. Of course, the family system existed also in China, Rome, and ancient Greece. But the family systems of those countries were individual family systems. The state-family system, however is peculiar to Japan. It embraces every individual in the Empire. This patriarchal government has lasted in this country for more than two thousand years. The government of Japan, therefore, is both theocratic and patriarchal. This is the strong point of the Japanese Empire. The sentiment of the Japanese toward their Emperors is entirely religious. In this point, Japan greatly differs from China and the countries of Europe, and the relations between the Emperor and the subjects of Japan differ from those of other countries.

Japan, with the introduction of European civilization adopted a constitu-

tional form of government and the Japanese Constitution was promulgated in the 22nd year of Meiji, Japan thus becoming a constitutional monarchy. This constitutional government was amalgamated with the theocratic and patriarchal system of government. This is peculiar to the Japanese Empire. In the Japanese Constitution, the rights and obligations of Japanese subjects are expressly set forth. The Emperor remains the patriarch of the great family of Japanese. He loves his subjects as a father loves his children. In this we find the finest relations between sovereign and subjects and between the governing and the governed, in the whole world.

"In reason, the relation between the Emperor and the people of Japan is that between sovereign and subject; but in sentiment, their relation is that of father and children."

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## HOTARU

Mureyo hotaru,

Mono iu kao no

Miyuru hodo!

O fireflies, gather here long enough to make visible the  
face of the person who says these things to me!

# OSAKA'S FOREIGN TRADE

SINCE the great war, the centre of prosperity of Japan's foreign trade has been in Osaka the Oriental Manchester. Osaka has the advantage of both the Kobe and Osaka harbours, and is visited by large steamers from China, the South Sea Islands, India, Europe and America. It trades with Siberia through the port of Tsuruga. It is one of the greatest distributing centres of the world. A description of Osaka's exports and imports gives a very idea good of the general tendency of the trade of all Japan.

In 1921, the foreign trade of Japan amounted to 2,866,992,547 yen, of which 1,252,837,715 yen represents exports and 1,614,154,832 yen imports, showing an excess of imports over exports to the extent of 361,317,117 yen. As compared with the preceding year, exports lost 695,556,896 yen, or 35 per cent. and imports 722,019,949 yen, or 31 per cent., making a total of 1,417,576,845 yen, or 33 per cent.

The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of Japan in the five years ending 1921 :—

Year.	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Total. Yen.	Excess of Ex over Im. or Im. over Ex. Yen.
1921 .....	1,252,837,715	1,614,154,832	2,866,992,549	361,317,117 Im.
1920 .....	1,948,394,611	2,336,174,781	4,284,569,392	397,780,170 „
1919 .....	2,098,872,617	2,173,459,880	4,272,332,497	74,581,263 „
1918 .....	1,962,100,668	1,668,143,823	3,640,244,501	293,958,835 Ex.
1917 .....	1,603,005,048	1,035,811,107	2,638,816,155	567,193,941 „

The above figures are for merchandise. Gold and silver specie and bullion exports were entirely absent while imports amounted to 138,621,575 yen. A comparison with the preceding two years follows :—

Year.	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Total. Yen.	Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. Yen.
1921 .....	—	138,621,575	138,621,571	138,621,571 Im.
1920 .....	3,897,440	404,726,924	409,624,364	400,829,484 „
1919 .....	5,053,968	327,476,990	332,530,958	322,423,022 „

The foreign trade in merchandise shows great changes since the end of the war, the value for 1921 being 67 per cent. of that of 1920. The trade balance was continually against Japan in the past few years, exports having decreased remarkably. This is attributable in part to the world's economic

inactivity and to the too high prices ruling here, due to the unstabilized state of the national economics.

Japanese goods have lost their characteristic feature of being cheaper than the European and American products. At the same time, the latter goods were put out increasingly for the oversea market



with the recovery of their industries to pre-war conditions, ousting the Japanese goods. It was only raw silk, copper and beer that increased in value among the exports for 1921. Those that decreased in value were much greater in number, including cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, hosiery, silk fabrics, braids, toys, lumber, refined sugar, glass and glass manufactures, matches and earthen and porcelain wares, etc. Those gaining not less than 50 per cent. were starch, zinc, woollen fabrics, braids, hosiery, beans, buttons, tea, leather goods, and bar, rod and plate iron.

Besides the principal reason of too high wages here and in consequence too high export prices, the decrease is ascribable to the world's trade dullness, the very unfavourable exchange and silver tendencies, which restricted transactions with China, India, South Sea countries, South Africa and South America, an over-accumulation of imported goods abroad due to the great speculative importation in the past, which limited considerably foreign orders received here, and the Indian movement against foreign goods.

Turning to the import trade, not a few of the goods imported increased in quantity in 1921, although in the total it was 68 per cent. in value below the preceding year. Those increasing in value were rice, sugar, machinery, etc. and those decreasing were raw cotton, wool, iron, oil cake, beans, saltpetre, etc., of which saltpetre, wool, caustic soda and ash, hides, pig iron, rails and beans fell off most. This decrease was owing to the remarkable inactivity of industry and to the depreciation of the cost of the imported goods.

Of staple imports, those increasing in quantity were indiarubber, lead, sugar, rice, oil materials, bran, flax and hemp, tin, coal-tar dyes, oil cake and raw cotton, from which it may be inferred that spinning and other important industrial raw materials were speculatively imported on an equally great scale as in the previous year, in view of the purchasing power here showing no abatement.

The following table exhibits the value of exports and imports of the principal open ports in Japan in 1920 and 1921 :—

Port.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1921 Yen.	1920 Yen.	1921 Yen.	1920 Yen.
Yokohama.....	602,993,259	766,164,231	520,400,765	710,044,684
Kobe .....	229,144,369	518,987,252	768,209,362	1,127,576,836
Osaka .....	292,057,917	472,006,532	118,872,524	185,777,315
Nagasaki .....	10,155,701	12,226,876	22,732,519	42,284,173
Moji .....	29,138,120	46,778,835	60,289,996	79,102,645
Hakodate .....	4,339,608	6,123,461	1,104,200	3,992,858
Nagoya .....	20,495,611	34,426,416	18,071,216	22,333,696
Yokkaichi .....	2,137,389	2,337,106	27,787,379	73,342,382

The export trade is headed by Yokohama, followed by Osaka and Kobe, Moji and Nagoya holding the fourth and fifth places respectively. In the import trade Kobe is at the head of the list, followed by Yokohama, Osaka, Moji and Yokkaichi in the order named. In the percentage of decrease, Yokohama holds the last

position on account of its increased raw silk trade, Osaka coming next. Osaka and Kobe took up 50 per cent. of the national trade.

In 1921, the foreign trade of Osaka and Kobe amounted in value to 1,408,684,172 yen, comprising 521,602,286 yen exports and 887,081,886 yen imports. As compared with 1920, exports fell off 469,391,498 yen and imports 426,272,264 yen, making a total of 895,663, 762 yen.

A comparison between the foreign trade of Osaka and Kobe and that of the whole country in the past five years follows :—

Year.		Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1921.	Osaka and Kobe .....	521,602,286	887,081,886	1,408,684,172
	All Japan .....	1,252,837,715	1,614,154,832	2,866,992,547
1920.	Osaka and Kobe .....	990,993,784	1,313,354,150	2,304,347,934
	All Japan .....	1,948,394,611	2,336,174,781	4,284,569,392
1919.	Osaka and Kobe .....	882,086,285	1,182,812,279	2,064,898,564
	All Japan .....	2,098,872,617	2,173,459,880	4,272,332,497
1918.	Osaka and Kobe .....	945,175,509	921,848,666	1,867,024,175
	All Japan .....	1,962,100,668	1,668,143,833	3,630,244,501
1917.	Osaka and Kobe .....	725,087,105	624,570,662	1,359,657,767
	All Japan .....	1,603,005,048	1,035,811,107	2,638,186,155

The proportion of the exports and imports of Osaka and Kobe to those of the whole country in 1921 was 41 per cent. and 55 per cent. respectively and 48 per cent. for the total of exports and imports, in each case showing a decrease from 1920. Still Osaka retained the position as the distributing centre of at least one-half of Japan's foreign trade, as may be seen from the following table giving the proportion of the foreign trade of Osaka to that of the whole country in the past five years :—

	1921 Per cent.	1920 Per cent.	1919 Per cent.	1918 Per cent.	1917 Per cent.
Exports .....	41	51	42	48	45
Imports .....	55	56	54	55	60
Total .....	48	44	48	51	53

Classified as to commodities the exports and imports of Osaka and Kobe in 1921 and 1920 were as follow :—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Imports						
	Osaka,	1921 Kobe,	Total.	Osaka,	1920 Kobe,	Total.
Foodstuffs.						
Half Finished ...	1,198	12,406	13,604	1,829	21,151	22,980
Finished .....	3,343	13,099	16,552	8,254	24,307	32,561
Raw Materials ...	4,019	13,806	17,825	5,548	51,057	36,605
Half-Finished						
Goods .....	67,162	45,284	112,446	121,274	123,756	245,030



Finished Goods...	212,029	138,654	450,683	332,393	300,841	633,315
Miscellaneous						
Goods .....	4,306	5,796	10,102	2,808	17,812	20,650
Total .....	252,057	229,145	521,202	472,006	518,983	990,983

### Exports

	1921			1920		
	Osaka,	Kobe,	Total.	Osaka,	Kobe,	Total.
<b>Food Stuffs.</b>						
Half Finished ...	6,164	38,762	44,926	6,439	46,608	53,047
Finished Goods...	14,664	20,921	35,585	14,447	19,123	33,570
Raw Materials ...	57,106	418,280	475,386	109,154	677,670	786,824
Half-Finished						
Goods .....	23,594	159,447	183,041	32,759	254,018	286,777
Finished Goods...	14,114	126,945	141,059	18,977	127,941	146,918
Miscellaneous						
Goods .....	2,230	3,853	7,083	4,001	2,213	6,214
Total .....	118,872	768,208	57,080	185,777	1,127,576	1,313,353

Half-finished food stuffs, finished food stuffs, raw materials and half-finished goods exported in 1921 decreased by over 50 per cent. from the previous year, while the diminution of finished goods was only 30 per cent., perhaps because of cotton goods having been comparatively large. In imports the importation of raw materials fell off remarkably due to the depression in industry here. Other goods also decreased, but the decrease was very small compared with the loss in raw materials.

The following table exhibits the foreign trade of Osaka and Kobe in 1921, classified into countries :—

### Exports

Country.	Osaka. Yen	Kobe. Yen	Total. Yen
<b>Asia</b>			
China .....	172,759,996	50,024,567	227,784,563
Kwantung Province .....	41,325,470	13,598,256	54,923,726
Hongkong .....	15,359,767	27,216,395	42,576,162
India .....	39,469,920	25,906,230	65,376,150
Straits Settlements .....	2,278,395	8,376,569	10,654,964
Dutch-Indies .....	13,775,063	26,979,803	40,754,866
French-Indies .....	12,748	366,941	379,689
Asiatic-Russia .....	2,068,172	355,597	2,423,769
Phillipines .....	777,865	10,478,706	11,256,571
Siam.....	573,707	1,161,332	1,735,039
Other Countries .....	96,278	78,444	174,722
Total .....	288,497,381	169,542,840	458,040,221
<b>Europe</b>			
England .....	576,343	8,399,517	8,975,860
France.....	19,570	2,278,420	2,297,990

Germany .....	20,811	1,324,548	1,345,359
Belgium .....	12,807	385,750	398,557
Italy.....	103	922,583	922,686
Switzerland .....	303	14,161	14,464
Austria Hungary .....	—	7,789	7,789
Holland .....	4,336	561,845	566,181
Sweden .....	—	94,511	94,511
Norway .....	—	3,436	2,436
Russia .....	—	—	—
Spain .....	—	94,788	94,787
Denmark.....	—	139,078	139,078
Turkey .....	—	107,134	107,134
Portugal .....	—	5,766	5,766
Other Countries .....	1	19,112	19,113
Total .....	634,274	14,358,438	14,992,612
<b>North America</b>			
United States .....	1,170,009	23,610,207	24,780,216
Canada .....	124,235	1,711,920	1,836,155
Nexico.....	1,321	90,748	92,065
Other Countries .....	11,019	99,640	110,659
Total .....	1,306,584	25,512,215	26,818,799
<b>South America</b>			
Peru .....	1,973	235,775	237,748
Chili .....	—	96,258	96,258
Argentine .....	106,919	573,820	680,730
Brazil .....	30,712	124,964	155,676
Other Countries .....	7,517	149,691	157,208
Total .....	147,112	1,180,508	1,327,620
<b>Africa</b>			
Egypt .....	783,883	3,139,783	3,823,666
Cape Colony and Natal ...	104,193	1,654,258	1,758,451
Other Countries .....	10,475	36,895	47,370
Total .....	898,515	4,830,936	5,729,487
<b>Other Continents, etc.</b>			
Australia .....	550,500	8,039,615	8,508,115
New Zealand .....	1,883	379,810	380,693
Hawaii.....	11,980	5,168,443	5,180,423
Other Countries .....	652	103,564	104,216
Total .....	574,015	13,681,432	14,265,447
Grand Total .....	292,057,917	229,144,369	521,202,286

**Imports****Asia**

China .....	41,491,512	50,262,538	91,754,050
Kwantung Province .....	7,776,425	26,858,990	34,635,315

Hongkong .....	156,487	851,487	1,008,166
India .....	21,446,256	150,479,756	171,926,012
Straits Settlements .....	655,028	15,140,871	15,895,899
Dutch-Indies .....	13,432,898	15,876,876	29,309,774
French-Indies .....	2,237,518	4,941,606	7,179,124
Asiatic-Russia .....	193,151	2,999,763	3,192,914
Phillipines .....	1,512,487	4,502,821	6,015,308
Siam .....	399,533	6,102,133	6,501,666
Other Countries .....	1,605	27,166	28,771
Total .....	89,303,392	278,244,007	367,547,399

**Europe**

England .....	6,537,156	91,912,810	98,449,966
France.....	421,448	5,010,903	5,432,351
Germany .....	1,153,753	27,966,714	29,120,467
Belgium .....	81,623	5,821,172	5,902,796
Italy.....	14,898	841,609	856,507
Switzerland .....	1,330,456	2,540,019	3,870,475
Austria-Hungary.....	—	209	209
Holland .....	123,405	1,993,006	2,116,411
Sweden .....	154,030	7,150,503	7,304,533
Norway .....	25,820	170,862	296,682
Russia .....	123,270	5,619	128,889
Spain .....	8,768	214,317	223,085
Denmark.....	13,785	63,029	76,814
Turkey.....	—	90	90
Portugal .....	4,032	168,300	172,332
Other Countries .....	—	93	93
Total .....	9,992,444	143,860,555	153,852,999

**North America**

United States .....	15,541,541	307,728,945	323,270,488
Canada .....	570,971	4,693,076	5,264,047
Mexico.....	—	120	120
Other Countries .....	325,698	1,202,449	1,528,147
Total .....	16,438,212	313,624,590	330,062,801

**South America**

Peru.....	—	37,494	37,494
Chili.....	5,680	1,639,064	1,644,744
Argentine .....	10	302,449	302,459
Brazil .....	39,996	105,457	145,453
Other Countries .....	14,387	31,759	46,146
Total .....	60,073	2,116,223	2,176,296

**Other Continents, etc.**

Egypt .....	10	8,181,598	8,181,608
Cape Colony and Natal ...	—	1,277,733	1,277,733

Other African Countries...	531,172	156,049	687,221
Australia .....	124,898	17,762,938	17,887,836
Mew Zealand .....	256	4,584	4,840
Hawaii.....	7,125	49,310	56,435
Other Countries .....	1,811,695	792,797	2,604,492
Total .....	1,943,974	28,325,009	30,268,983
Temporary Sheds .....	235,706	1,515,346	1,751,052
Unknown.....	367,541	623,632	991,173
Grand Total .....	118,872,524	768,209,362	887,081,885

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## FIREFLIES

Oto mo sede,  
 Omoi ni moyure,  
 Hotaru koso,  
 Naku mushi yorimo  
 Aware nari kerī!

Not making even a sound (yet) burning with desire,—  
 for this the firefly indeed has become more worthy of pity  
 than any insect that cries!

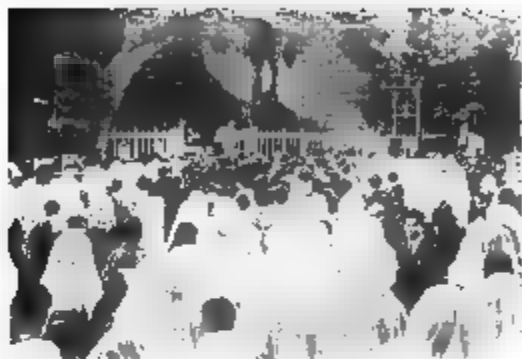
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Yu Sareba

Hotaru yori ki ni  
 Moyure domo,  
 Hikari minebaya  
 Hoto no tsure naki!

When evening falls, though the soul of me burn than  
 burns the firefly, as the light (of that burning) is viewless, the  
 person (beloved) remains unmoved.

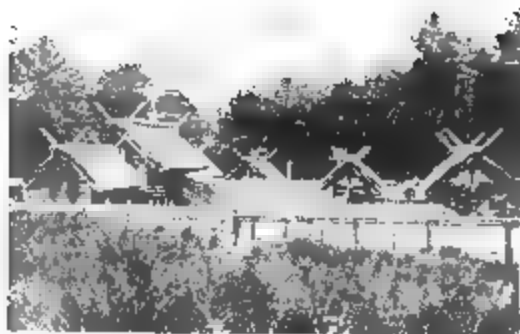




A Great Catholic religious site in Tokyo



A large religious site in Tokyo



Frontal View of 1.



New York, looking south on the Wuhan, 1900, 1901, 1902

# THE GRAND SHRINES OF ISE

JAPANESE ancient history states that Amaterasu-Omikami, the ancestress of the Japanese Imperial Family, sent her grandson Ninigi-no-Mikoto to the mainland of Japan, telling him that the country was to be ruled by his posterity, and if he governed it well his family would be happy and prosperous forever, as long as heaven and land last. She gave Yata-no-Kagami (the sacred mirror) to her grandson, asking him to treat it as reverently as he would herself deeming it her spirit. This mirror has, therefore, been handed down in the Imperial House, enshrined in the Imperial Palace as the Spirit of the Imperial ancestress by the Japanese Emperors.

The Emperor Sujin thought it impious to keep such a sacred treasure in a human dwelling, and enshrined it in Kasanui-mura, Yamato, under the control of his daughter, Toyosukūrihime-no-mikoto, an imitation of it being made and kept in the Imperial Palace. The shrine was removed several times under the guardianship of the Imperial Princess. In the meantime, she became too old to discharge her duties and was succeeded by Yamatohime-no-Mikoto, a daughter of the Emperor Suijin, and travelled in the provinces with the mirror. The shrine was removed twenty-nine times, until it was at last set up on the Isuzu River, Uji, Ise Province, where it has remained ever since. The principal reason for the choice of this place as the permanent site for the shrine was that the land is fertile and near the sea, backed by hills not too

high, all of which insured a sufficient supply of vegetables, fish and birds to offer to the Goddess. Besides, the place was found warm and good to dwell in.

This is the so-called "Naigu" (the Inner Shrine) of the near Ise Shrines. There is also the "Ge-gu" (the Outer Shrine), near the "Nai-gu," which is dedicated to the spirit of Toyouke-Okami, a daughter of Izanagi-no-mikoto and Izanami-no-mikoto according to the "Nippon-Shoki," and their granddaughter according to the "Kojiki." The Goddess Amaterasu being their daughter, Toyouke-Okami was either her younger sister or her niece.

This Toyouke-Okami taught agriculture and sericulture to the peasants, and she is, therefore, highly revered by the people of this agricultural country. She did not visit the mainland herself but through Ninigi-no-mikoto, a grandson of Goddess Amaterasu, who came as her representative to this land in a similar way to that in which the Sacred Mirror was brought here as the spirit of Goddess Amaterasu. Although it is not known exactly, Toyouke-Okami also is supposed to have been represented by a mirror. At first, she was enshrined in Hiji, Tanba Province, and then the shrine was removed to the present site by the Emperor Yuryaku, who reigned in 457-479 (A.D.), as the result of his dream that the Goddess Amaterasu appeared before him and wished Toyokuni-Okami, her Goddess of Food, to be near her. It is 1927 and 1446 years respectively since the



Inner and Outer Shrines were built at Ise. Yata-no-Kagami has been interpreted to mean that it has eight edges, but modern opinion is that the name indicates the diameter of the mirror.

There is a God and Goddess's palace known as "Aidono" in the inner shrine, in which are enshrined Amenotachikarao-no-mikoto and Yorozuhatatoyoakitsuhime-no-mikoto. The former was a valiant God who did meritorious deeds under Ninigi-no-mikoto, a grandson of Amaterasu, in subduing the rebels on the mainland. The latter was a daughter of Takamusubi-no-kami and married Amenooshiho-no-mikoto, a son Amaterasu, who was the mother of Ninigi-no-mikoto.

There is an "Aidono" in the outer shrine, too, in which are enshrined Okitsushimahime-no-mikoto, Takitsuhime-no-mikoto and Tagokorohime-no-mikoto, daughters of Susano-o-mikoto. These Goddesses were not so closely connected with the origin of the outer shrine, and were enshrined at the same place when it was in Hiji, Tamba Province.

There are a number of other shrines in the grounds of the inner and outer shrines, known as "betsugu," "sessha" and "massha," which receive varying treatment according to their Shinto standing.

The "betsugu," branch shrines, were nominated by the Imperial court, and have rites and offerings similar to those of the "hongu" (the inner and outer shrines). The "Naigu" has nine "betsugu," some of which are known as Tsukiyomi-no-miya, Izanagi-no-miya, Izanami-no-miya and Kazahino-miya. The first mentioned is dedicated to Tsukiyomi-no-mikoto, a younger brother of Amaterasu and the ruler of the Moon,

the next two shrines to Izanagi-no-mikoto and Izanami-no-mikoto, the parents of Amaterasu, and the last named to Shintuhiko-no-mikoto and Shinatobe-no-mikoto, the rulers of the Wind and most revered by the farmers, whose crops have the closest dependence upon the wind.

This last mentioned shrine at first was a private one, but was promoted to its present position as an official shrine in the sixth year of Sho-o (1293) for the reason that an Imperial messenger was sent to it to pray for a storm to destroy the Mongolians attacking this country in the Bunyei and Koan eras. This prayer was heard and a storm occurred in July of the fourth year of Koan (1281), destroying most of the Mongolian warships.

There are four "betsugu" attached to the outer shrine, in which are enshrined certain Gods and Goddesses.

The "Sessha" is a shrine registered in the Book of Shrines in the Imperial Court. The "massha" is not so registered and was established later than the "sessha." Both have been in existence since ancient times and have high rank. Another class is the "shokansha" created since the Meiji restoration, and lowest in rank. The "naigu" has 27 "sessha," 16 "massha" and 15 "shokansha" and the "gegu" 16 "sessha," 4 "massha" and 4 "shokansha." All these shrines lie in Watarai-gori, in Ise Province.

It may be thought that such great reverence for the Ise Shrines by the Japanese and their worship of them amount to idolatry for it is only a mirror which is at the centre. Idolatry is accompanied, however, by the desire to get something substantial from an idol, believed to possess miraculous power. The reverence of the mirror by the



Japanese has a different meaning. Some ignorant people may so idolize but the bulk of the nation worships the spirit of the Goddess Amaterasu through the Sacred Mirror, in tribute to the founding of this country by her, believing that her divinity still lives, protecting her Imperial posterity and her nation. They pray for her great mercy, and not for any favour from the mirror itself. There is no difference from the motive for worshipping at the Holy Mother's portrait or images in Roman Catholicism, or carrying the cross in the Protestant rites.

Shintoism originates in the belief that the divine spirits of Amaterasu and the other Gods and Goddesses protect the nation. This belief was produced because of Japan having been a united nation for the past two thousand years. It is ancestor worship, and such worship, kept up for two thousand years, cannot be experienced by any nation, but Japan, which has never been invaded by other peoples. Here is the pride of the Japanese nation.

One alights from the train on the Sangu Railway at Yamada Station, from which it is only a short distance to the "Gegu." Behind the shrine is Takakura Mountain with a forest existing from antiquity, and a rivulet, the Toyo-kawa, flows before it. A little distance beyond the river is a big camphor-tree called Kiyomori-Kusu (the Camphor-Tree of Kiyomori). Tradition says that Taira-no-Kiyomori was once sent as Imperial messenger from Kyoto to the shrines, when one of the branches of the tree touched his hat. The bluff general had the branch cut off. The tree is over 1,000 years old, with luxuriant foliage.

Going forward a little, the visitor

reaches the "Seiden" the main shrine building. It is unknown what the style of building was in remote antiquity, but its scale and structure were ultimately made exactly on the same lines as the "Naigu" at the time of the Emperor Tenmu. It is the so-called "shinmei-zukuri" style. It is roofed with mis-cunthus. The structure is wooden and has a high floor. A special feature is the two pieces of timber called "chigi" or "hiki" crossing at each end of the roof, which is a survival from antiquity, when houses were built in a similar way.

This "chigi" end is cut differently in the "Naigu" and the "Gegu," as a means to distinguish, in pictures, etc., between the two shrines. For the "Naigu," the wood end is cut inside and for the "Gegu," it is cut outside.

The main building and the two treasure-buildings are first surrounded by "mizu-gaki" (fences) and then by "uchi-yama-gaki" (inner fences) and "soto-tama-gaki" (outer fences), all of which are surrounded once more by "ita-gaki," there being thus four fences around the buildings.

There is in the eastern neighbourhood of the "Gegu" the "Mike-den," in which is prepared the food to be offered at the two shrines, morning and evening. It was built in the reign of the Emperor Yuryaku (457-479 A.D.), who dreamed that Amaterasu wished to take food with Toyouke-okami, who was enshrined in another place then, and who erected this building in compliance with her wishes.

The "Naigu" is within 30 minutes by an electric railway from Yamada Station. There are three ways leading from the "Gegu." One at the right end dates from the Tokugawa period, when there

was no other path between the two shrines. Aimoyama and Furuichi are places of interest on the way. At one time, there were two pretty girls at Aimoyama. They sang accompanied by the "samisen" and begged money from passers-by. The latter flung money at them, but they stopped the coins with the plectrum of the samisen.

The left way is the tramway line. Between these two ways is a national road built in 1910, known as the "miyuki-michi" or "onari-michi" (the Imperial road), as it is for use on the occasion of Imperial visits to the shrines. The road is fenced with granite on both sides and along it are cherry-trees and mapletrees, planted alternately.

Arrived before the "Naigu," the

visitor crosses a very clear stream called the Isuzu or Mimosu River, which means the river for cleansing the visitors' hands and clothes. This cleansing is done to a certain extent by all visitors before they appear before the shrine. At the back of the shrine is Mount Kamiji, wooded like Takakura Mountain.

The shrine is surrounded by a quadruple fence and is quite the same in style and structure as the "Gegu," except that the "chigi" end is cut differently and the fences are a little more complicated in construction.

Near the shrine is the "Kagura-den" (hall for sacred dances). The famous "daidaikagura" of Ise is held in this hall.

*(To be Continued)*

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## TOMBO

Tombo tonde

Koto naki mura no

Hiru go nari

Dragon-flies are flitting and the noon-sun is shining,  
above the village where nothing eventful ever happens.



# TAKUMA DAN

**D**R. TAKUMA DAN, as the head director of the Mitsui Partnership, superintends the entire business of the great house of Mitsui. He is also making a great contribution to the expansion of the Japanese Empire and to the development of Japanese industry as the chief director of the Financial League and the Industrial Club. He is in the front rank of the great business men of Japan. He made a close study of social and labour problems during his recent tour through Europe and America with the Japanese business men's mission. Since then his desire to serve society and to contribute to the prosperity of Japan is more pronounced than ever. He is looked upon as a most able leader, and is very popular among his subordinates.

Dr. Dan's personal appearance is elegant but neat. Judging from his demeanor, it might be thought that his way has been smooth and peaceful, and that he opened the gates to fortune easily. His career, however, has actually been full of struggles and risks.

His success as a business man is due mainly to his ability as a mining engineer. His speciality has been coal-mining, for which he has a strong passion. For his profession he has spared no pains and sacrifices. The management of mines has been his whole life. At one time he endured a reduction in his income and degradation from the *sōnin* to the *hannin* official rank, to carry out his original object. Dr. Dan's concentrated energy and untiring efforts led to his great

success in after years, and enabled him greatly to contribute to the progress of the mining industry of this country.

The success of the mining department of the Mitsui house has been brought about mainly by Dr. Dan's efforts, as their banking department owes its success to Mr. Nakamigawa, and the trading department of the same house to Mr. Masuda.

Dr. Dan was born on August 1, 1858 in the castle-town of Fukuoka, Chikuzen, the fourth son of Takunojō Kōya, a retainer of Lord Kuroda. His grandfather was a district governor, and his father served Lord Kuroda as chamberlain. He received lessons in the Chinese classics from his father in his boyhood. His father, however, died when he was nine years old, and his eldest brother succeeded as head of the house. His second eldest brother died young and the third brother who was adopted by the Tsuruharas, is now the chief of revenue of Fukuoka city. Dr. Dan was adopted by the Dan family in 1869 when he was twelve years old. The status of the Dan family was higher than that of the Kōya family in which he was born, and his adoptive father, Heiichirō, was holding the post of secretary of the clan.

About the time he was adopted, Dr. Dan entered the school of the clan. Not long after this the system of clans was abolished. Lord Kuroda came to live at Tōkyō, and his adoptive father accompanied Dr. Dan, therefore, came to Tōkyō in 1871, in his fourteenth year.

He became one of the pupils of Mr. Hiraga, an elder from his native place, with Viscount Kentarō Kaneko. Mr. Hiraga was the adoptive father of Dr. Gibi Hiraga. Mr. Hiraga had been abroad before the Meiji Restoration and understood English. He had several pupils in his house. Dr. Dan received lessons in English from him, with Viscount Kaneko.

In the autumn of the year Dr. Dan came to Tōkyō, Prince Iwakura was sent abroad as ambassador, Mr. Hiraga was ordered to accompany him. Availing himself of this opportunity, Lord Naga-hiro Kuroda, grandfather of the present Marquis Kuroda, planned to send Young Dan Viscount Kaneko to America for study. Lord Kuroda was a very far sighted man and knew that Western countries then excelled Japan in civilization. He, therefore, had planned already, before the Meiji Restoration, to send some of his younger retainers to Europe and America for study. There were, however, many who opposed his plan, among his older retainers, so he secretly sent several younger men to Europe with Mr. Hiraga. Those boys were still in Europe. This time Lord Kuroda determined to send Dan and Kaneko to America. He took upon himself the trouble of making the preparations for their journey. He even called a tailor to his own residence to make foreign clothes for them. Lord Kuroda, in doing this, was a great benefactor not only to Dan and Kaneko, and to Japan itself.

The party arrived in America safely. Mr. Hiraga accompanied the Ambassador when he proceeded to Europe, leaving the two boys in America, Viscount Kaneko entered Harvard University for the study of law and politics. Dan

entered Boston University where he made a special study of mining and metallurgy. Dan, after seven years study, graduated from Boston University and returned home in 1878, in his twenty-first year.

In those days in Japan, men who had studied law or politics were very popular and welcomed everywhere, but the lot of those who had received a technical education was miserable. Dr. Dan suffered for this reason.

When he came home in 1878, the Department of Public Works was established, so he applied for work in that Department. But Scotch men were holding the important posts in the Department then, and graduates of the Technical College in Tōkyō, educated by them, were holding the better positions under them. Persons other than graduates of the Technical College were entirely excluded from the Department. Dr. Dan, therefore, could not attain his object. Enterprises among the people then were not so developed as to need engineers. He could not, consequently, put into practice what he had learned at the Boston University. Dr. Dan returned to his native place with a discontented heart.

Kiyoshi Watanabe, governor of Fukuoka Prefecture then, planned to work the coal-mines in Chikubu province. He took the opportunity of Dan's return to Fukuoka, and entrusted him with the investigation of the coal-mines in Chikubu province. But the mining methods in those mines was old fashioned and there was nothing open for him. He visited the officials of the Department of Public Works stationed at the Miiké coal mines through the introduction of Governor Watanabe. His prospects seemed dark in Fukuoka, so he came back to Tōkyō.



When Dr. Dan left America for Japan, he obtained a letter of introduction to the American advisor in the Japanese Department of Education, from the President of Boston University, and when he returned to Japan he visited this American. Later, after he came to Tōkyō again, the government established a college in Osaka. They entrusted this American advisor with the selection of suitable persons for instructors in this college. He recommended Dan for a professorship in this college, and Dan thus entered the Department of Education. He went to Osaka to enter the faculty of this new college. When he had been in that post for two years, the college was abolished, influenced by political changes, and it became a middle school, Dr. Dan remained there as one of the faculty. The several years of his Osaka life seem to have had no direct effect upon his future life. In this period, however, he had the opportunity of studying Japanese learning and then language, which he had not been able to do in his youth because of his stay in America. It was in those days that he studied Japanese art and contracted a close friendship with Mr. Fenollosa.

The professors of the College of Technology in the Tōkyō Imperial University, in those days were mostly Americans, and Dr. Dan had many friends among them. They sympathized with him, and invited him to join the Tōkyō Imperial University. As there was no vacancy relating to mining or metallurgy, they offered him an assistant-professorship in astronomy. He accepted and was appointed in 1881. He remained at the post for a year or two.

Viscount Kaneko in the meantime, was given an important position in the

government. He had rapid promotion, and when Dan was assistant-professor in the Tōkyō University, Kaneko had an important secretarial position. His prospects were bright and his road a smooth one. If Dan had altered his original objective, he might also have had rapid promotion.

Dan was under the double disadvantage of his special branch of learning and the persecution he suffered from the academic clique. The situation, about 1884, however, somewhat changed. The policy of the Department of Public Works was altered and it began to employ men other than graduates of the Technical College. This was caused partly by the return home of the British professors and advisors of the Department and partly by the fact that the same subjects were taught in the Tōkyō Imperial University and in the Technical College Dr. Dan applied for employment in the Department of Public Works again.

The minister of Public Works was then Katsu Inouye, the vice-minister was Tō Hayashi, and several other new men were holding important positions in the Department. The minister said to Dan : "If you want to enter the Department, we will accept you. But the salary of ¥100 which you have been paid in the Department of Education is too large for an inexperienced man like you. We will take you if you will be satisfied with a smaller salary and with the status of a *hannin* official. The status of a *sonnin* official you have enjoyed in the Department of Education is too high."

What Inouye said seemed unreasonable, but the amount of salary was not so important for Dan as to put into practice

what he had learned. So he gladly accepted and became an official of the Department at the salary of ¥75 and the status of a quasi-*sonnin* official.

But when he entered the Department there was nothing to do for the first three or four months. The Kamaishi iron mines, the Ikuno silver mines, and the Miiké coal mines were under the management of the Department of Public Works, but there was nothing to do in the main office of the Department. Finally the minister ordered him to go to the Miiké coal mines in the capacity of chief engineer. But there also he found nothing to do. The officials were only annoyed by his arrival, and he only exchanged ideas with the men who had been sent there from the Technical College.

Later the Department of Public Works was abolished, and the management of the Miiké coal-mines was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and still later to the Department of Finance. The coal that was mined was not used and lay in piles covered with grass.

The government in those days faced difficult questions on every side, such as the gold standard and the establishment of a national assembly. The government was in distressed circumstances financially. Therefore it had to adopt a policy of retrenchment. To realize profit from the mines, it carried out great curtailment of expenditure. The authorities concluded there was no need for an official of *sonin* rank in the management of mines. The office of the *sonin* head-engineer, therefore, was abolished, and Dan was about to be dismissed. He asked the head of the bureau if he could stay at his post with the status of *hannin*

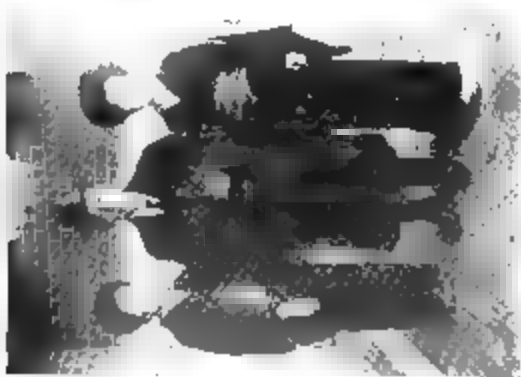
rank. The head of the bureau, moved by his earnestness, complied with his request, and Dan became a *hannin* engineer of the Department.

Later the management of the Miiké coal mines became so difficult that the authorities felt it necessary to send some one to Europe and America to study the mining industry. They agreed that Dan was most fitted to fulfil this mission. Accordingly, he started for America for the second time in 1886. He then went to England, Germany, and France, and visited America again on his way home. When he was in New York he heard that the Mitsui house had purchased the Miiké coal mines from the government. He received no information from the government that the mines had been sold, and he thought there was no need to return in haste. So he took his time visiting the various mines in America.

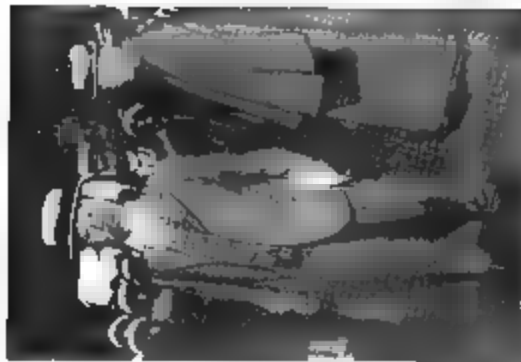
After he came back to Japan, he entered the employ of the Mitsui house through the good offices of Marquis Matsugata who told him, "You have been abroad for the Miiké coal mines. So the management of the mines should be your life work. When they sold the Miiké coal mines to Mitsui, they also sold you to Mitsui."

The price at which Mitsui purchased the Miiké coal mines was ¥4,550,000. This was a pretty big amount in those days. It was not at all easy for Mitsui to realize enough profit to pay for the mines. The management of the mines was very difficult for the Mitsui house and for Dan himself. Dan, however, with great decision and determination, took up the heavy task. His responsibility was great. His activities as a mining engineer, for which he longed through so many years actually began at this time.





Mr. T. Iken and his family



Dr. Hasegawa, President of the Imperial Japanese Society of Japan, holding Tokyo for America



Assistant Editor preparing for the Yang and Chong Tsung Tsung  
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The change came when the great earthquake of Kanto destroyed the galleries in the Mitsui coal mines. His hard work during the few years that followed justified description. In those days he had little credit with the Mitsui house. Moreover, Mitsui had already invested a large sum of money in the purchase of the mines, so it was not at all easy for them to invest further capital. The mines, however, could not be operated without the needed capital. The situation then seemed critical both for Dan and Mitsui. Dan explained to the directors the necessity of spending money to modernize the equipment of the mines with such earnestness and sincerity that they were deeply affected and agreed to loan the necessary funds. This resulted in big profits for the Mitsui house. Dan's anxiety and hard work until success came in sight were great. He was even prepared to die, if necessary, for the Mitsui coal mines.

It was a commonplace for him to go on a round of inspection about the mines on horse back at night. By his assiduity and application, success at last came about 1891.

In 1895 Dan was transferred to the head office in Tokyo, but visited the Mitsui coal mines, on special morning

director, several times a year.

Later the Mitsui mining department, following Dr. Dan's plan, took over the various mines in Chichibu provinces.

Dr. Dan admonishes young men who enter the Mitsui house, on graduating from school somewhat as follows:—

"When you graduate from school and enter a business house, it will take you several years to win the confidence of the directors. You will be given responsible work on only after you have had ample experience. Mind if you do not know this. You may be apt to change your employment for only a small increase in salary. But still you will not be given an important post in the new company for five or six years. You will be discontented and may change your office again. The proverb says, A rolling stone gathers no moss. So you must be careful not to change your employment too often. If you remain in the same office for a long time, your salary will increase more than if you change about, and you will be given responsible work in the long run."

These words are the essence of Dr. Dan's own experience. To carry through one's original objective, and gradually push forward are the secret of his success in life.



# ASO: A GREAT VOLCANO

**M**OUNT Aso is an old volcano, its crater being the biggest in the world. It is an oval which extends over 4 "ri" east and west and 6 "ri" north and south.

The mountain lies in the Province of Higo, in the central part of Kyushu. It extends over the central part of the province and a part of Bungo Province, its skirts being wide plains, which look boundless as rippling waves. Such big Kyushu rivers as the Chikugo-gawa, Ono-gawa, Gokaseno-gawa, Midori-gawa, Shirakawa and Kikuchi-gawa originate in this mountain, which is the greatest source of water in the region.

A modern theory is that the mountain once was larger than Mount Fuji. Later, an explosion caused the subsidence of the whole mountain, creating the present unique crater 30 "ri" in circumference. It is known as Aso-dani and Nago-dani, the present five mountains and other mountains being formed in it then.

Mount Aso commonly means these five mountains, but really includes also the sommas. At present, these mountains and sommas are generally called O-Aso (Greater Aso).

Mount Aso is a double volcano, there being the five mountains inside the sommas. The five mountains are Neko-dake, Taka-dake, Naka-dake, Eboshi-dake and Kineshima-dake, enumerated from the east, Ojo-dake and Okamado-dake stand beside them. The old crater contains a plain, where there are 3 towns

and 11 villages with 40,000 residents. All this is surrounded by the sommas.

The inside of the sommas, or crater-wall is steep and difficult to ascend. The outside is a gentle incline.

The part surrounded by the sommas forms a great atrio, which was a large lake in ancient times, according to one theory, the five mountains having been islands in the lake. Later, a corner of the barranco in the western part of the sommas broke, and the water rushed out leaving a plain as at present. Yet the source of the lake did not quite dry up, and left a few streams.

About this atrio, there are many interesting traditions told by residents.

One tradition is that Takeiwatatsu-no-mikoto opened the mountain, and set free the lake to make a plain so that the people might have more land to cultivate. He carefully went over the somma to find a suitable place but in vain, until he came to the place in the barranco, where he found a thin wall, and cut it.

Another story is that when the lake dried up, there was left in the bed a big sheat-fish, which the people killed. They divided it into six cart load for distribution among the villages. This created the name of the present Rokka-mura (Six Loads Village).

Neko-dake (Cat Mountain) lies at the east end of the central cones, and is also called Aso-Fuji, as it resembles Mount Fuji. It is thought to be almost impossible to go to its summit, the whole

peak being covered with jagged rocks. Moreover, there are thousands of snails crawling about, which is another reason for the small number of climbers. It is 1,424 metres high and can be climbed by a path on the east face. In the middle of December, the peak is covered with fine autumnal tints.

Taka-take lies west of Neko-dake. It is the highest of the peaks, and is 1,690 metres high. There exists an old crater at the summit, where strange rocks abound. It commands a fine view, Ehiko Mountain in Bungo being seen to the north and a mountain range in Hyuga Province in the south.

Naka-dake has an active crater, from which vapor issues. All visitors to Mount Aso make for this mountain. The crater is about a "ri" in circumference. The crater-wall is steep. It has five vents, from which issue aqueous vapour, sulphurous anhydride, hydrogen sulphide, etc. It is 1,640 metres high and is next to Taka-dake in height.

Eboshi-dake is believed to be the oldest peak. There is a level place on its side known as Senriga-hama, which is supposed to be the site of a crater that exploded in remote antiquity. It is west of Naka-dake and is 1,247 metres high.

Kijima-dake stands alone to the north and is 1,200 metres high.

Other adjacent peaks include the following:—

Mikado-yama, an old volcano south of Eboshi-dake. It is 1,153 metres high. Its east ravine resembles a furnace, which is the origin of its name.

Naruo-dake, north-west of Taka-dake, looks like a part of Naka-dake. It also is an old volcano.

Among the sommas are there some high peaks as Omotawara-yama in the

west, which is 1,039 metres high, Kanmuri-dake (1,200 metres) and Oya-dake (1,226 metres). Kuraga-take west of the sommas, and Ogiga-take in the east, lie apart, and are supposed to be the result of a great explosion.

The mountain streams make many noted falls. The most famous are the Hanta Fall in the upper reaches of the Chikugo River, and the Ayukayeshi Fall and the Sugaru Fall in the upper stream of the Shira River. These splendid falls are too remote to be familiar to the general public.

A shrine stands west of the crater of Naka-dake, which is still active. It is known as the Asosanjo-jinsha and is dedicated to Takeiwatatsu-no-mikoto, who opened the wall of Mount Aso, his consort, Asotsu-hime, and their son, Hayamikatama-no-mikoto. The main shrine is situated in Miyachi-machi, north of the range.

Takeiwatatsu-no-mikoto was the sixth son of Kanyanumi-no-mikoto, the second son of the Emperor Jimmu. He was ordered to the Province of Higo by the Emperor Sujin, and governed leniently. He married a local girl, Asotsu-hime, and settled there.

Hayamikatama-no-mikoto, the son of Takeiwatatsu-no-mikoto, was appointed the first Governor of the Province of Aso, and succeeded in carrying on his father's work of ruling the people, whom he taught how to farm. Later, he erected the present shrine in Miyachi-machi at the order of the Emperor Kōrei. Its chief priests are his descendants, named Aso. The present representative is Baron Aso. The family has thus existed for the past two thousand years.

A "ri" north of this shrine is another Shinto shrine called Kunitsuko-jinsha,



dedicated to Hayamikatama-no-mikoto, the first local Governor. The venerable shrine stands amidst many old and high cedar trees. A stream of very clear water runs around it.

A Buddhist temple, Seiganden-ji, stands between Naka-dake and Eboshi-dake. It was built in the third year of Shinki at the prayer of the Emperor Shomu. Its founder was Priest Saiyei and its main Buddhistic image is Juichi-men-Kannon. At first, there were 36 main and 53 branch "bo," or houses, in which the priests lived. Being the greatest holy place for blessing the peace of Kyushu, it was unequalled in magnificence and prosperity. It was unfortunately destroyed by fire in the Tensho era, when the Otomo family fought on the mountain. Lord Kiyomasa Kato of the Province of Higo regretted the ruin of the famous temple, and re-built it in the Keicho era. Later, the province was governed by Lord Hosokawa, who had great faith in the temple and protected it, in which he was followed by his descendants.

Mount Aso being a volcano, there are many hot springs round about it. The most celebrated are:

Yunotani Hot Springs, north-west of Eboshi-dake and 4 "ri" south-west of Miyachi-machi. They gush out of glassy lava and have a temperature of about 90° C. They are carbonate and are good for nervous troubles. Their source is surrounded by numerous fumaroles, like a comb, which emit abundant smoke giving clear evidence of an explosion, which took place in the neighbourhood in 1881. Fumaroles at the southern extremity hold hot water, which gushes out every few seconds with a rumble, which is wonderful sight.

Jigoku Hot Springs, on a hill west of

Okamado-yama and 12 or 2 "cho" up from the Tarutama Hot Springs. There are old and new hot springs here, the old spring having been discovered in the third year of Bunka. They are ferruginous carbonate, which is efficacious for scrofula, herpes, etc. The new spring was discovered only recently. Tarutama Hot Springs, a "cho" or two north-west of the Jigoku Hot Springs. There is only a narrow path leading to it in the west, all the other sides being cliffs. The burnt rocks give evidence of the place having been an exploded crater. There are old and new springs. The old possesses gypsum and is good for wounds, rheumatism, etc. The new one is ferruginous carbonate and has good effect on for anaemia and brain and stomach diseases.

Uchimaki Hot Springs, discovered in 1900. They include the Orido, Yuyama and Uchimaki Springs, which are gypsum, brine, and saline ferruginous carbouate respectively.

Tochinoki Hot Springs, on the Shira River. They gush out from cracks in the Fuji lava forming the sommas.

Toge Hot Springs, situated where the Shira River and the Kuro River join.

These hot springs are visited by people of Kumamoto and other districts in Higo Province. The place being far from the big towns, the hotels are not very satisfactory in accommodation, which is however, adequately compensated for by the simplicity of the people. The "210th Day" by the late Soseki Natsume, a famous novelist, gives an episode in which a hotel visitor having ordered half-boiled eggs, the maid brought hard boiled egg for one-half the number ordered and raw eggs for the other half.

There are two mysterious places of note on the mountain. One of them is the large, oblong Nagamizu Lake, west of the five mountains. Every month there is seen a red oblong object at the bottom for a week. Some investigations have been made, but without success. During this weekly period, no fish, can be caught in the lake, whereas they are usually taken in large quantities.

Another is a pond called Miyabara-no-Kagami-lke, to the north outside of the sommas. It is only about 3 "tsubo" in area and is so shallow that one can see the bottom. There are thousands of copper coins and mirrors, the former of which are thrown into it by visitors as offerings and the latter mysterious old metal mirrors, the number of which varies according to day, while no one is allowed inside the fence, there being sometimes nothing visible. Visitors divine their fortune themselves by the number visible. The largest number ever visible is 12, which is thought to be the worst omen, presaging an accident to Miyabara-machi, and the towns people are filled with fear and take great precautions.

A big cedar tree in Gono is a grand

sight. It is believed to be 2,000 years old. It is 40 feet in circumference and 200 feet in height. A great cherry tree in it is 5 feet in circumference, and the cherry blossoms blooming amidst the evergreen branches present a unique sight.

An interesting group of stone pillars is in the neighbourhood of Toge. They are formed of andesite and glassy lava. The site is like a comb when seen from one side.

It takes 36 minutes by train from Kumamoto Station to Otsu-machi, the station nearest Mount Aso, but one may conveniently take the train at Tatsutaguchi Station in the north-east end of Kumamoto. From Otsu-machi, we go to the barranco and then to Tatsunomura, which lies 2.27 "ri" from Otsu-machi. From this village, we reach the Toge Hot Springs in 10 "cho," and half a "ri" further takes us to the Tochinoki Hot Springs, where we may put up. Next morning, we ascend Nakadake, accompanied by a guide, and see the crater, after which we descend. This is the trip usually made by the ordinary visitor, although all the peaks and hot springs, as well as the atrio are well worthy of being visited.





# TAKASÉ-BUNE

## A CHARACTER STUDY

By OGAI MORI

SOME time in the Kansei era, when Lord Shirakawa Rakuō was in power, on one of those wistful mid-spring evenings when the cherry-blossoms will fall with the sound of the evening bell at the Chionin temple in Kyōto, an unusual convict was taken on board a Takasé-buné, one of the boats used on the River Takasé which flows through Kyoto.

This convict was named Kisuké. He was about thirty years old. He had no fixed abode. As he had no relatives he went on board all alone.

Shōzaimon Haneda, the policeman who was to escort him to a distant island, had been told only that Kisuke was guilty of fratricide.

While he was being taken to the pier from the prison, this thin, pale convict was admirably gentle and obedient. He seemed to respect Shōzaimon as a government official. That, too, was done without the air, with which convicts usually cringe to the powerful under cover of obedience and gentleness.

Shōzaimon felt his attitude to be a strange one. He intently watched him, not only as his duty as an official, but also from curiosity.

At sunset the wind died away, and the thin clouds, with which the sky was flecked, made the contour of the moon obscure. The hot evening haze, rising

from the river-bed and banks, told the coming of a hot summer. When they bore off Shimokyō and crossed the confluence of the River Kamo, it became very still. The only sound was the breaking of the water against the bow of the boat.

It was permitted to convicts to sleep in the boat at night. Kisuké, however, did not so much as lie down. He silently watched the moon which sometimes darkened and sometimes brightened at the caprice of the clouds. He looked cheerful and his eyes even seemed to sparkle with joy.

Shōbei hesitated to look him full in the face, but he never took his eyes off Kisuké. He thought Kisuké's attitude even more strange. For he seemed to be very happy, and almost as if he would begin to hum a song or whistle, were it not for the constraint of the official's presence.

"Many times have I escorted convicts to distant islands. All alike seemed sorrowful and were pitiful to look at. This man seems happy, as if on an excursion-barge. I am told he murdered his brother. Even if that brother was a bad fellow, and whatever the circumstances might have been, it is but natural for a man to feel sad on such an occasion. Is he, then, one of those rare beings who entirely lack human feeling?"



I can't think so. He may possibly become mad. No, No! There is nothing abnormal about him. What kind of a man is he, then?"—So soliloquized Shōbei.

The more he thought of Kisuke's bearing, the more puzzling it became. After a while, failing to hold back his curiosity, Shōbei called out to Kisuké:—

"Kisuké, what are you thinking about?"

"Yes,— " said Kisuké, and seemed to fear something wrong about his conduct had been detected: sitting upright, Kisuké cast a sidelong glance at the policeman.

Shōbei felt he must tell the motives for his abrupt question, and that he must explain that he was asking as a private person.

So he said:—

"Well, there is no special reason for my question. I only wished to hear about your present feelings. I have escorted many convicts to the island in this boat during my life. They each had had their different careers. But all alike grieved to be sent to the island, and passed the whole night in tears with their relatives who came to see them off. You seem happy and not to take it to heart. This strikes me as being very strange. What do you think, really? Don't you feel sad?"

Kisuké smiled:

"It is very kind of you to say that. I heartily thank you for your kindness. It must be a sad thing for other people to be sent to the island, to be sure. I can sympathize with them. But those who feel so sad to be sent to the island must be those who have been well off. Kyōto must be a fine place to live in. But there could be no harder place than

Kyōto for me to live in, wherever I may be sent. I am grateful that the government benevolently spared my life and condemned me to banishment on the distant island. Even if the island to which I am going may be a hard place to live in, there will be no devils in the island. Up to this day, I have had no abode in the wide world. Now, however, the government has ordered me to live on the island. I am happy I have been given an abode. And though I may seem weak, I have never been sick yet. However hard, therefore, I may be able to work on the island without suffering sickness. Moreover, I have been given 200 *mon* in cash as an allowance."

So saying Kisuké placed his hand upon his breast as if to make sure that he had the 200 *mon*. It was the regulation in those days to give 200 *mon* as an allowance to convicts condemned to banishment on a distant island.

Kisuké continued:

"I must confess to my shame that I never in my life had such a big amount of money as 200 *mon* in my own pocket as I have now. I have been always looking for jobs. And when I found a job I worked hard without sparing myself. The money paid me for my work passed into others' hands as soon as I received it. My life was harder than that of men who live from hand to mouth was when I was flush that I was able to buy things for cash, and usually I used the money I received to return borrowed money and bought things with newly borrowed money. However, since I was put into prison, I have been fed without doing any thing. I do not know how to thank the government for all this. What is more, I was given this 200 *mon*

when I was taken from prison to be sent to the island. And still being fed by the government, I can keep this 200 *mon* for myself. This is the first time in my life for me to have my own money. I don't know what work I can choose on the island until I arrive there. However, I want to start a business with this 200 *mon* as my capital. I am very happy thinking of all this."

"H'm, indeed?"—responded Shōbei.

All that Kisuké had said surprised Shōbei so much that he was at a loss what to say and was silent for a moment. He thought of many things.

Shōbei's age was near upon forty, and his wife had bore him four children. And there was his old mother in his household. He, therefore, had six to support. He was leading such a frugal life that his neighbours said he was stingy. He had no clothes except his uniform, which he had to wear while on duty and a night dress.

With all his frugality and industry, however, his income was not enough to pay for all the necessities of his household. Unfortunately, his wife came from a rich family. His wife's father was a well-to-do merchant. Accordingly, though she was faithful enough to her husband as to try to contrive to live within his income, yet her extravagant habits, due to the wealth of her family cropped out, and she could not be economical enough to satisfy her husband. Sometimes his income could not meet all the month-end accounts. In such cases his wife would go in secret to her father and get from him enough money to bridge the deficit. She did this secretly, because she knew her husband hated loans. But such things could not be kept hidden from her husband. It

pained him even to receive presents from his wife's father on such occasions as the five fête days and celebration of the third, fifth, and seventh years of their children. It was only natural for him to feel displeased when he knew that he was being helped by his father-in-law. The occasional discord in his family, where there was nothing else particular to break the peace, was always caused by this.

Now Shōbei, who had heard Kisuké's account about his lot, compared it with his own position. Kisuké had said that all the money he received for his work went to others as soon as he got it. What a miserable life! But it was also his own lot. Was there any difference between his life and Kisuké's? Shōbei also handed all the money he received from the government as his salary to others as soon as he received it. The difference between their lives was only in the amount of money they expended in a month. The worse for Shōbei, he had no savings, even the 200 *mon* which Kisuké enjoyed.

It was natural for Kisuké to rejoice over his 200 *mon*. Shōbei could understand Kisuké's feelings, except one thing. That was his lack of avarice. He knew how and where to be content. Shōbei was very much surprised, at this.

Kisuke had had bitter experiences in looking for work before he was put into prison. When he got work, he labored without sparing himself. And he had been contented with the little reward by which he managed to live. In prison, all necessities were given freely, as if by God. This was the first time for him to get the necessities of life without working for them. And he was surprised as well as rejoiced at his new lot.



Shōbei thought there was a great difference between himself and Kisuké. Even if Shōbei's income was not sometimes enough to pay all the bills, he managed to support his family without running into debt. He managed somehow or other to live within his income. However, he was never satisfied with his lot. He never thought he was fortunate, or that he was unfortunate. At the bottom of his heart, there was always a fear—the fear that he might be suddenly dismissed, or attacked by serious illness. This fear became clearly felt when his wife would go to her father to get money.

Kisuké was satisfied with little, while Shōbei was never at ease though he could manage to support his family without running into debt. How could this difference between the two men have been brought about? The superficial answer was:—Shōbei had many dependents, while Kisuké was not so encumbered. But Shōbei thought this was

a false answer. He thought that even if he were unencumbered, he could not be satisfied as was Kisuké. The true cause of the difference between them, he thought, might be deeper than that.

Shōbei vaguely thought about man's life in this world. He thought: when a man is suffering from sickness, he thinks he will be happy if the sickness is cured; when he can not earn his living, he thinks he will be satisfied and happy if he can get enough food to support life; when he has no savings, he thinks he will be happy when he lays by enough to guard against accidents; and when he has savings, he wishes he had more. Man seems not to know where to stop and be contented. Kisuké, however, had stopped and was satisfied with his lot.

While Shōbei was thus philosophizing, he was given a new surprise. Kisuké was looking skyward, and Shōbei thought that a halo of glory shone around the convict's head.

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## DRAGON-FLIES

Sabishisa wo

Tombo tobu nari

Haka no uye.

Desolation!—dragon-flies flitting above the graves.



# THE THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

**T**HE thirty-first general meeting of Japan Red Cross Society was held on May 16 in Hibiya Park. There were over 13,000 members present at 9.30 A. M., when the meeting opened.

H. M. the Empress left the Palace at 10 A. M. and at the park was received by H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, the Honorary President of the society, T. I. H. Princesses Nashimoto and Takeda, H. H. Princess Li, Mr. Hirayama, President of the society, Marquis Tokugawa and Mr. Sakamoto, Vice-Presidents of the Society, and others. In the rest room, with Prince Kan-in and the Imperial Princesses in attendance, the Empress received in audience General Shirakawa, Vice-Minister for War, representing the Minister, Admiral Ide, Vice-Minister for the Navy, representing the Minister, Mr. Tsukamoto, the Director of the Social Bureau, representing the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Hirayama, the President of the Society, Marquis Tokugawa and Mr. Sakamoto, Vice-Presidents, Viscount Ishigura, an honorary member of the Society, Marchioness Nabeshima, President of the Ladies' Volunteer Nurse Society, Dowager Viscountess Motono Vice-President of the latter, Directors of the Society, members of the Council, its supervisors, Dr. Sato, Director of the hospital, branch chiefs of the Ladies'

Volunteer Nurse Society, and holders of the Blue Ribbon Medal. President Hirayama reported on the Society's affairs and presented the report and other papers to Her Majesty.

The meeting was then declared open by President Hirayama in the presence of Prince Kan-in, the Vice-Presidents and the Representatives of the Cabinet Ministers. He delivered a speech, in which he reported on the affairs and accounts of the Society for the fiscal year 1922-1923. He then laid before the meeting a proposal for modifications in the Society's regulations. When he called for yeas and nays, yeas were heard from all directions, and the motion was passed.

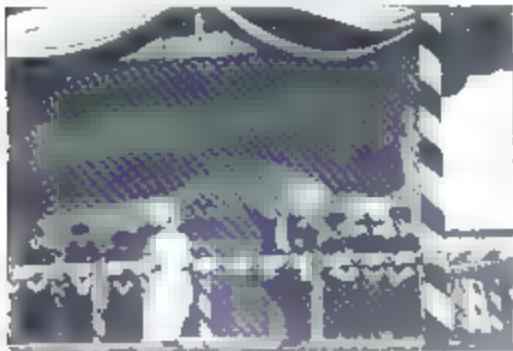
The President then announced a by-election of permanent members of the Society's Council. Mr. Usami, the Chief of the Tokyo Branch Office of the society, moved that an election committee of four members be nominated by the President in order to simplify the matter. This was unanimously approved. The President then nominated Mr. K. Usami, who is a special member, Mr. A. Yasukochi, a special member and Chief of the Kanagawa Branch Office, Mr. H. Horiuchi, a special member and Chief of the Saitama Branch Office, and Mr. M. Saito, a special member and the Chief of the Chiba Branch Office, as the



11.11. The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The statue of Abraham Lincoln is in the background, surrounded by the columns of the memorial.



The Gate to the Temple is here and the entrance to the Ming Garden. The gate is decorated with carvings and painted in white.



Behind the temple is the Ming Garden. The gate is here. The gate is decorated with carvings and painted in white.



committee. The committee, meeting in another room, selected Viscount Hanabusa, and Mr. G. Shimura, both special members and holders of the Medal for Merit. The names were reported to the President, who announced them to the meeting, which gave its approval.

While the band played the Imperial Anthem, the Empress appeared on the dais, ushered by the Honourary President. The meeting received her with cheers, which she graciously acknowledged. Her Majesty was clad in a lilac-coloured gown, with white picture hat. The Lord Steward to Her Majesty handed up her address, which she read in a clear voice.

The address was as follows:—  
“I am glad to be present at the thirty-first general meeting of the Society and to meet its members. It is very important to develop at this time methods of promoting the public health and preventing disease as work in time of peace in addition to the prime object of the Society of relieving the sick and wounded in time of war. I wish all to continue their exertions in extending the Society's work.”

When Her Majesty had finished speaking, Prince Kan-in received the address, and replied to the following effect:—

“The Japan Red Cross Society is greatly honoured at its Thirty-First General Meeting by the presence of H. M. the Empress and her gracious address.

“It is entirely by Her Majesty's virtue that the Society has enjoyed ever growing prosperity from its foundation. It now has about 2,180,000 members. It is the duty of the Society to extend its work in time of peace and to promote the

happiness of human beings, besides its relief work in time of war and natural calamities and other disasters. It is the earnest wish of the Society's officers to urge and encourage this work among its members in return for Her Majesty's great benevolence.”

The President then declared the meeting closed. When Her Majesty was leaving the dais, the ten thousand members present cheered her enthusiastically, Her Majesty responding.

Preceded by the President, Mr. Hirayama, Her Majesty acknowledged of about 220 representatives of the Junior Red Cross with its flag, representatives of the honoured sub-divisions of each branch office of the society with flags, Korean members of the society who had specially come from Korea for the occasion, and student nurses from the Akita and Iwate Branch Hospitals of the society, which had been presented by Mr. Hirayama. Her Majesty then took a short recess in the rest room after which she returned to the Place.

The speech delivered by President Hirayama substantially was as follows:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to meet you here at the Thirty-First General Meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society, which is honoured by the presence of H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, our Honourary President.

“H. M. the Empress, who has always granted us her special favour, is graciously present at this meeting, to our greatest honour.

“The business report and accounts of the Society for the past fiscal year have been laid before you. Let me tell you, however, something about the most

important items.

"During the last fiscal year, we received about 156,300 new members, bringing the total up to about 2,185,600. At the same time, our funds of different kinds were increased to about 39,157,570 yen by the addition of about 770,230 yen.

"At the end of the fiscal year, there were 3,731 nurses in actual service, besides 1,095 student nurses. It was attempted to increase the number to meet the increase of our relief corps from 136 to 179 by the revision of the regulations in May, 1922.

"Our relief work made further development in the fiscal year, when our head and branch hospitals had about 282,800 relief patients and the number of our permanent relief stations, circuit physicians and seashore juvenile sanatoriums also increased. In May, 1922, we established in our head hospital the Maternity Department and the Midwife Training School and started the building of the Reference Museum. In our branch offices, maternity-homes and juvenile health consulting offices were established, lectures on public health regularly were given, and the sending of nurses to schools and the Junior Red Cross system were realized, with successful results.

"Our corps sent indivisions to East Siberia in November, 1922 came back and was dissolved in October, 1921 with the evacuation of the Vladivostock Army, while another contingent sent to Alexandrovsk was relieved in July last and its successor is still there.

"In 1922, 390 Polish children were relieved in addition to a similar step taken previously. They were sent to their homes in August and September. H. M. the Empress graciously granted

the sum of 1,000 yen to them and their nurses.

"In 1922, we gave medicines, medical instruments and clothes to the Russian refugees in Manchuria, and in October of the same year, our Korean headquarters made an attempt to relieve the Russian refugees in Korea, who were in such misery that we could not bear to see, and our Manchurian headquarters set about the relief of those coming over. This relief work is still going on.

"In November, 1922, the first Far Eastern Red Cross Congress was held at Bangkok, Siam, at which we were represented by Dr. Ninakawa, our foreign affairs advisor, Dr. Watabiki, Professor of the Tokyo Jikei-Kai Medical College, and Mr. S. Sato, the Home Office Engineer. These representatives came back from the conference in December last.

"In conclusion, let me speak a word about the revision of our statutes.

"After the European War, it was decided internationally to form the Red Cross League aiming at work in time of peace and in May, 1919, the regulations were drafted in Paris. As a result a provision was made in Art. 25 of the League of Nations Clauses of the Peace Treaty, issued in January, 1920, containing the words, 'promotion of health, prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering within the scope of the Red Cross work.' The revision of our Statutes laid before you is for inserting these words in it, and I wish you kindly to realize the motive and support it, and also to co-operate with us more and more for the furtherance of our purposes."

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### MR. INOUE LEAVING FOR PARIS

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Mr. E. Inoue, the Chief of the Investigation Department of the Japan Red Cross Society, left Tokyo at 9.30 P. M. on May 26 for Marseilles, by the "Haruna-Maru," which sailed from Yokohama at 9.30 A. M. the 27th. He was seen off by the President, Mr. Hira-

yama, and many other officials of the Society. He will visit Paris first to investigate the peace work of the Red Cross, and will attend the general meeting of the Red Cross League and the 11th International Red Cross Conference to be held at Geneva. After that, he will visit France, England, Germany, Austria and Switzerland to inspect the Red Cross work there and will come back by the end of this year, via Canada.

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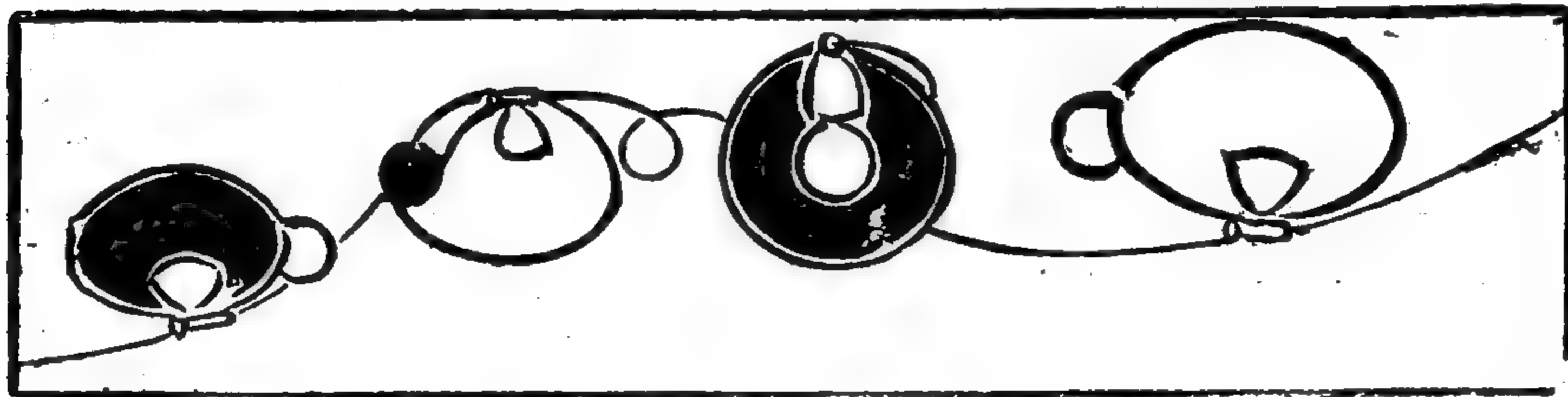
### DRAGON-FLIES

Deru tsuki to

Iru hi no ai ya—

Aka tombo!

In the time between the setting of the sun and the rising of the moon—red dragon-flies.





# MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(MAY 20 to JUNE 20)

May 20.—Mr. Pinkney Tuck, and Mr. Peyton, until recently American and British Consuls respectively at Vladivostok, arrived in Tokyo. Both the British and American consulates in Vladivostok have been closed, due to demands from Moscow which the respective governments deemed impossible to fulfil.

May 21.—The Far Eastern Olympic Games officials of the participating countries were received in audience by H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, the honorary president of the games, at the stadium in Osaka.

May 22.—The third general meeting of the Ladies Peace Association was held at the residence of Mr. Soichiro Asano, Takanawa, Tokyo. At the meeting, Miss Mary Dingman delivered a lecture on "peace."

May 24.—The Conference of provincial Governors began at the Home Department, to be held for one week. Dr. Mizuno, minister of the Department, presided at the meetings.

May 29.—Mr. H. Nagata, deputy Mayor, was appointed the Mayor of Tokyo as successor to Viscount Goto.

May 30.—The third memorial service for the victims of the Nikolaivsk massacre was observed at the Asakusa Honganji Temple in Tokyo.

Dr. C. C. Pierce, professor of the

University of Southern California and Dr. Wm. H. Craushaw, Dean of Colgate University, N. Y. gave addresses on "Japanese-American Relations" and "League of Nations and Americans" before a large audience in Tokyo under the auspices of the League of Nations Association of Japan.

May 31.—According to statistics compiled by the Foreign Affairs Bureau in the Home Department, foreigners residing in Japan, as registered at the end of last year, numbered 29,043, of whom 8,000 were women. Compared with the preceding year, the above number indicates an increase of 2,663.

These figures include 2,562 of British nationality; 2,549 citizens of the United States, 2,663 Russians, mostly refugees from Soviet Russia, and 19,635 Chinese.

June 1.—Mr. A. A. Joffe, the Soviet Representative, and members of his party were honored by a dinner given by leading Japanese who are interested in the restoration of Russo-Japanese trade and political relations. Mr. Joffe was unable to attend due to illness but his secretary thanked the hosts.

June 4.—Dr. Wilhelm Solf, German Ambassador in Tokyo, has been made doyen of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo during the absence of Sir Charles

Eliot, British Ambassador.

June 5.—Rev. Alexander D. Hail, one of the pioneer missionaries of Japan, died at his home in Osaka. He was 79 years old.

Dr. Hail, who was connected with the work of the American Presbyterian Mission in Japan, had labored in this country for forty-five years, establishing friendships throughout Central Japan and exercising an influence for good throughout many a community. He was a native of Macomb, Illinois.

June 6.—Madame Solf, wife of the German Ambassador, left Tokyo for her home via the Siberian Railroad.

June 7.—The Empress gave ¥5,000 to the Lighthouse Keepers' Association following a visit to the Kanonzaki lighthouse recently on her way to Tokyo from Miura.

The Imperial Court has awarded special posthumous honors to Dr. Uichi Torigata, a wireless expert, who died June 5, investing him with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure and promoting his court rank to junior fourth grade.

June 8.—The funeral Service for the late Prince Narihisa Kitashirakawa, who lost his life in an automobile accident in France, was held at Gokoku Temple in Koishikawa, Tokyo.

June 9.—Mr. Fritz Kreisler, the world famous violinist, who has just completed a tour of the Far East, returned to the United States on the steamer Empress of Canada from Yokohama. Mr. Kreisler left Japan a few weeks ago for China, playing at important

places on route.

June 12.—Mr. I. Tokutomi, proprietor and editor of the Kokumin Shimbun, who was recently honored by the Imperial Academy for his work on the modern history of Japan, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Imperial Hotel.

June 14.—The members of the Belgian business mission, shortly leave for home, were the guests at a luncheon given at the Belgian Embassy.

June 15.—The 820 ton steamer Kuru-shima Maru sailed for the South Seas from Shibaura, Tokyo, with a party of 32 scientists and business men headed by Viscount Katagiri, amid an enthusiastic send-off.

June 16.—Mr. O. Ewerlof, new minister to Japan from Sweden, presented his credentials to the Prince Regent at the Imperial Palace. He later was received in audience by the Empress.

June 19.—Mr. M. Aall, professor of philosophy in the University of Christiania, Norway, gave lectures at several universities, while he stayed in Tokyo.

June 20.—Mr. T. Kawakami, ex-Minister to Poland, has been appointed Japan's delegate in the Russo-Japanese negotiations and Mr. A. A. Joffe, special envoy, received the formal appointment as delegate from the Moscow Government.

The Government has decided to appoint Mr. H. Nagaoka as Minister to the Netherlands, which post has been rendered vacant by the transfer of Minister Tatsuki to Brazil. Mr. Nagaoka has been Minister to Czechoslovakia.



# FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

## The Prince in Formosa

The Prince Regent's journey to Formosa was unprecedented in the annals of the Japanese Imperial Household, and we can well imagine the hearty welcome he received from the Formosans. His visit to Formosa has accomplished what the Japanese authorities have vainly attempted in the past, the general introduction of things Formosan to the Japanese people at home. Formosa has hitherto been largely known among the Japanese as the home of malaria and aborigines, and this impression the progress of the island during 28 years of Japanese administration has done little to remove. The Prince Regent's visit was the occasion for printing copious information regarding the island and for much filming of the life there.

One regrettable incident in connection with the visit was the official ban against the welcome planned by petitioners for a legislature for Formosa. It gave rise to a rumor that friends in Tokyo of the disappointed petitioners contemplate a direct appeal to the Prince Regent. The Official prohibition has left an unpleasant feeling among the petitioners, and this phase of the situation ought to claim the earnest attention of the authorities.

Japanese rule during the past 28 years has given the Formosans economic power and education. It is no wonder, therefore, that they now demand their share in politics. The self-government system now granted them is the first step in their participation in government, but they are uneasy because nothing more is promised them. It is patent that the Tokyo Government has no definite line of colonial policy. Political parties are too intent upon securing concessions for their members in the colonies to seriously think of the true welfare of the inhabitants. The Imperial Diet is indifferent to matters relating to the new posses-

sions, and gives no thought to the need of representation of the interests of the natives of these colonies in the Imperial legislature. It is not unnatural that Formosans should claim the establishment of a separate legislature. Under the present Japanese Constitution to set up a separate legislature outside the Imperial Diet would be unconstitutional and illegal. If the authorities confine themselves to suppressing such movements without troubling about the possible effects of their policy they are grossly mistaken.—*Tokyo Asahi*.

## Japan Gives aid to Chinese

The sum of ¥300,000 is in the budget for the expenditure involved in cultural promotion work for Chinese. The money is to be derived from the Boxer indemnity and devoted to Chinese students studying in Japan. Commencing next April the Chinese students will receive from the Japanese Government a sum of ¥25,000 a month through the Chinese Legation in Tokyo. According to the estimate of the Foreign Office authorities, the number of students to receive aid from Japan is about 1,000 sent to this country for study at Government expense by various provinces, each student receiving about ¥25 a month. The sum of ¥25,000 corresponds to the amount which the Chinese Education Department promised to remit monthly to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo at the time of the departure of the present Chinese Chargé d'Affaires from Peking, but after sending only one month's remittance the Chinese Government has failed to send further remittances. The Chinese students have been helped by the Yokohama Specie Bank and other sources through the mediation of the Foreign Office.

It is proposed to expend in China, in a large part for the benefit of the Chinese people, the sum ¥4,700,000. With this





The Commander and high officers of the Italian  
cruiser *Colombo*, at the Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo.



Mr. A. A. Joffe, Russian representative,  
Former Ambassador to Tokyo.



Mrs. Yarnachuk, the fund-raiser, also points to the 1976 book as her source and says of the project:



where the total error is the difference between the given function  $U(x)$  and the approximation  $U_N(x)$  in the  $L_2$  norm:

$$E_N = \|U - U_N\|_{L_2(\Omega)} = \left( \int_{\Omega} (U - U_N)^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

the two Japanese general hospitals already established in Tsingtao and Tsinan-fu, in Shantung Province, are to be supported and enlarged; new schools wherein both Chinese and Japanese students may receive technical educations are to be founded in certain of the Chinese centres; a system of exchange professorships, whereunder Chinese professors may be brought to Japan to lecture in Japanese universities and Japanese professors may be sent to China to lecture in Chinese universities, is to be financed, and funds are to be provided for an exchange of missions, with Japanese investigators visiting China to study trade, educational and cultural matters, with Chinese investigators to be brought to Japan for the same lines of study.

There was paid to Japan last year on the Boxer Indemnity a total of ¥880,000.

There is due from China this year, as the regular yearly payment, ¥1,058,000, while accrued interest on deferred payments is due to the amount of ¥1,571,000.

This is a total of ¥3,509,000 from Boxer Indemnity payments due to Japan this coming fiscal year which will be returned in its entirety to China, indirectly through work in China for Sino-Japanese benefit.

In addition, a total of ¥870,000 from the amount due Japan for the restoration of the Shantung Railway will be added and the entire appropriation will be rounded out by adding to it the sum of ¥310,000 from the amount due Japan for the public buildings in Tsingtao.—*Japan Times*.

**China Unable to Govern** The anti-Japanese movement at Changsha developed into a riot. Japanese commercial houses and residences have been wrecked by the Chinese mob and the lives of the Japanese are exposed to grave danger. This situation further lowers China in the estimation of the world, whose confidence in her was rudely shaken by the recent Lincheng affair and many other cases of brigandage. The prevalence of this deplorable state of things is due to the grievous incompetence of the Chinese Government. The situa-

tion at Changsha is such that the Japanese residents there have no alternative but to take refuge on board Japanese steamers. The Japanese Consul is reported to have already sought safety, on a Japanese warship. Changsha is by no means the only place where Japanese life and property is in great jeopardy. A similar situation prevails at Ichang, whence comes the news of a collision between Japanese residents and Chinese rioters. The local Chinese authorities are powerless to cope with the situation. The Lincheng affair has completely changed foreign opinion on the abolition of extra-territoriality. Since that regrettable incident occurred foreign publicists have ceased to advocate its abolition, which formerly they eagerly preached. They have, indeed, been converted into opponents to its abolition, and voices are now even raised against the Washington decisions regarding China.

The anti-Japanese movement springs either from emotional or selfish motives on the part of those ambitious politicians who desire to turn the anti-Japanese sentiment among their countrymen to account. Of course, the Japanese are the direct sufferers but inestimable losses are caused to the Chinese themselves. At the Washington Conference the Powers showed unwarrantably strong sympathy with China and this, we are inclined to believe, is partly responsible for encouraging the Chinese to take up a more hostile attitude towards Japan. Now that the situation at Changsha and elsewhere has developed to serious proportions it behoves the Japanese Government to take some resolute measures to protect Japanese interests.—*Chugai Shogyo*.

**New Thought** The denial by the Tokyo police of the rumor that they were contemplating the arrest of professors and students of Waseda University has eased the general atmosphere. Present day struggles all have in the back-ground new thought. The measure to meet this must not be through combat with opposite thoughts, but with recognition of the existence of such thought. Life is given its existence by thought and people find their world



has a meaning when it is guided by the principles of thought. Thought has in its nature no fighting power. Dangers come; laws, might, and police power; want to govern by oppressing it. The threat felt by the powers of Soviet Russia, a very poor country from the material side, or the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate will tell this truth.—*Yomiuri*.

Miss Alice P. Adams,  
Miss Adams  
Honored founder of the Hakuai-  
kai Social Settlement

House in Okayama, the first social relief work project in Japan, was honored by citizens, and officials of the city when she was the guest at a public meeting in the Okayama Prefectural Assembly Hall.

Several hundred Japanese and foreign friends attended the meeting. The Governor of the prefecture, the Mayor, representatives from churches, a member of the Social Service Department of the Central Government and other government officials expressed thanks for her services. About 500 people, including those she has befriended in her social settlement work, contributed towards a fund used to purchase a handsome gift to be presented to Miss Adams on the eve of her departure soon for a furlough in America.—*Japan Advertiser*

The decision of Japan and Russia to have another conference,—which, by the way, will not be a smooth one as was neither of the last two—is taking the two Powers in the direction for which they are destined. The appointment of Mr. Kawakami as Japanese representative shows Japan is not eager for the meeting, and this fact deprives us of much expectation of results.

Although the two sides will go to the conference as they say, with "slates clean" which is quite natural as the Goto-Joffe conversations were not formal, we take this as simply a matter of diplomacy, as they know each other's standpoints.

The Japanese Foreign Office has had strong opposition from within, and though this opposition seems subdued for the time being, any standstill in the conference will bring it up with stronger influence.

The party that desires to see this conference made a success is Russia, not Japan. If the latter considers it important, this is because she sees in the European Powers' relation with Russia a foolish situation and think the present Japanese relations with the Soviets an abnormal one.

We do not view Russia as a conquered nation and believe the latter will perceive why Japan cannot give up her view regarding the step she took in occupying North Saghalien. The same can also be said of the existing debts, which, though not of any great sum, we can not cancel in principle because of our relations with other Powers.—*Tokyo Asahi*

The anti-Japanese movement in China is growing in intensity. At first it was limited to the districts along the Yangtse, but it is fast spreading to the whole of South China. This causes serious damage not only to Japan's trade with China but her trade with the South Seas. The Government is adopting a strong attitude towards the situation, but whatever action it has hitherto taken has produced no substantial results. In the meantime, Japanese Chambers of Commerce, the Sino-Japanese Business Association and many other business organizations are holding conferences and passing resolutions urging the Government to take prompt and effective measures for putting an end to this regrettable situation.

In view of the confused situation in the Chinese capital, it may be difficult for the Japanese Government to conduct negotiations with the Central Government. The only course open to it is obviously to enter into negotiations with the local Chinese authorities. But we regret to observe that the local Chinese authorities are not very sincere in their efforts to settle the situation. Information from Hankow says that when the Japanese Consul-General there demanded that the local Tuchan should control the anti-Japanese movement, the Tuchun replied that the Chinese people were free to carry on such movements. He declared that the Chinese provisional Constitution



recognized the freedom of the people to organize meetings and from societies, and that therefore there was no occasion for interfering with their movements so long as they were orderly. Of course it is improper for the authorities to interfere with popular movements when they are conducted in an orderly manner, but in the case of anti-Japanese agitations in China they are very often disorderly, and it is manifestly the duty of the Chinese authorities to exercise proper control over such movements. There is talk of withdrawing all Japanese residents from anti-Japanese centres, but such a weak policy cannot be endorsed. Where it has the right to assert the Japanese Government must assert courageously.

—*Chugai Shogyo*

**The Socialist  
Round-Up**

The Metropolitan Police have made a sweeping arrest of radicals. Although the police action was dramatic and spectacular, it appears that the offence which set the police and the judicial machine so vigorously in motion is not more serious than a violation of the Police Law for the Preservation of Peace. The true nature of the secret society said to have been organized by the Socialists under arrest is not yet clearly known, but there seems little warrant for the great fuss the police have made over their offence. We positively blame the Metropolitan Police and the Procurator's Office for causing alarm to the popular mind without justifiable reason.

The present case differs from many similar cases in past in the one respect only. This point of difference is that a University professor is involved. But even this does not cause much surprise, because a professor fell into the clutches of the law before for a similar offence. There is, however, one thing which cannot be passed by unnoticed in connection with the present case, and that is that procurators and police officials intruded into the Waseda University and made searches. Such conduct is intolerable from the point of view of the freedom of scientific research and the independence of science. If the police and the judiciary can take such steps at any

moment arbitrarily it will be impossible for scholars to pursue their studies with an easy mind. It may be necessary for punishment to be inflicted upon scholars who secretly engage in the propagation of subversive doctrines under the pretext of scientific research, but it was at once outrageous and unprecedented that the police violated the sanctity of the University for the prosecution of a slight offence. The mere display of police force avails little for the control of those who have a firm belief in certain doctrines. We are not much concerned about the increase of such Socialists as can be easily overawed by police intimidation. What we really fear is that the injudicious use of police force may have the effect of multiplying such Socialists as have no fear of punishment. Law must of course be strictly maintained. With social progress popular ideas change, and it is the duty of the administrators to form a correct estimate of change opinion lest they should make mistakes in handling the question of thought. Too rigorous police measures can only aggravate the situation. They might drive those of comparatively moderate views to embrace Bolshevism, pure and simple. It is well for the police authorities to ask themselves who were chiefly responsible for having converted many moderate Japanese Socialists into Communists.

—*Jiji Shimpō*

In the course of his **Bank Amalgamation** speech before the prefectural governors, Mr. Ichiki, the Finance Minister, asked his hearers to see that the public loans which the Government proposes to raise for the present fiscal year be widely subscribed to by the provincial people. This request sounds strange in the mouth of the Minister who, at the gubernatorial conference in August last year, urged on the prefectural governors the necessity of refraining from raising loans in the provinces, in view of the general economic situation. The Finance Minister expatiated on the need for the amalgamation of banks in the best interests of the state industry. We fully endorse the view of the Minister, but the question is how to promote the desired amalgama-



tion. At present the official audit of the bank accounts is gone through merely for form's sake. It is practically ineffective in preventing bank irregularities, which are generally unknown to the public until the banks actually fail. When irregular practices can be done by banks without the public knowing them until the last moment, it is natural that honest bankers should hesitate to consent to amalgamation with other banks about whose inner working they have no knowledge. Such being the case, the present system of official audit of bank accounts must be much reformed so that it may be really effective.—*Jiji Shimpō*

#### Japanese Mission May Visit Belgium

As a result of the new era of cooperation and understanding between Belgium and Japan inaugurated by the visit of the Belgian trade mission to the Far East, plans are now being discussed by leading business men for sending a Japanese trade mission to Belgium next year.

"Our tour has convinced us of the great field for commercial dealings between Belgium and Japan, as well as the other countries of the Orient," declared M. Canon Legrand, head of the mission.

"The industrial and commercial progress of Japan in the last few decades far exceeds our expectations. In every city we were taken to commercial museums where were found exhibits giving us a most comprehensive knowledge of what Japan has which Belgium can use—and in turn showing us where our products can fit in with those of Japan. It is co-ordination in exchange of products which we seek, and I feel certain that the mutual understanding growing out of our visit will make this possible."

The distinguished visitor was warm in his commendation of Japan for her progressive administration in Korea. "The schools are conducted in a most efficient manner, meaning much for the future development of the Koreans," he said. "The Government-General has a most sympathetic and efficient leader in Admiral Baron Saito.—*Japan Advertiser*

#### Japanese Factory Growth

Practically all the leading industrial enterprises of Japan to-day were given their start by the Imperial Government, and the machine manufacturing industry was one of the first of these industries started after the Restoration in 1868.

In 1880, the Mita Engineering Works, was started by the Bureau of Engineering, to serve as a model machine shop. This was the pioneer in this branch of industry. The Government engaged foreign engineers to operate this factory and to educate skilled workmen.

In 1887 the Shibaura Engineering Works, was organized by H. Tanaka, and in 1890 the manufacture of rolling stock for the railways was begun by K. Hiraoka. The great Shibaura Engineering Works was the first private concern of its kind in this country. In 1890 it extended its operations, and began to manufacture machinery for the Naval Ordnance Bureau, K. Hiraoka engaged in the manufacture of rolling stock under the protection of the Arsenal at Koishikawa, until his own mill was built in Kinshibori, Tokyo.

At the end of 1893, just before the China-Japan War, there were 171 machine manufacturing concerns in Japan, of which 30 were using power motors, 2,454 H.P., and all together they employed 7,849 workmen.

During the thirteen years, ending 1896, the number of machine shops increased by 85, about 50 per cent. The number of workmen employed increased to 24,543, some 300 per cent. At the end of 1899 there were 681 machine shops in Japan, more than four times the number in existence before the China-Japan War.

The financial panic of 1907 caused severe industrial depression in Japan. Many mills without adequate financial backing were obliged to give up business or to effect mergers with others. At the end of 1913 the number of such companies had decreased to 415, from 681 in 1909.

July 1914 there were 387 factories employing more than 30 workmen. The authorized capital of these factories was



¥11,430,000, of which ¥6,346,000 was paid up. Annual production reached ¥9,720,000.

By 1918, the number of factories had increased to 590, but again at the end of 1920 the number of factories had decreased to 526. In 1918 the authorized capital of the factories was ¥36,520,000, of which ¥26,449,000 was paid up.

In 1918 there were 195,227 workmen employed, in 1920 only 162,724. Production in 1918 amounted to ¥81,630,000, but this fell in 1920 to ¥60,529,000.

The production of electrical machinery and apparatus shows a steady increase even during the period of depression.

During the European War the capacity of all Japanese mills increased.

The sudden end of the War upset all calculations, and the prosperity of most branches of the machine manufacturing industry was adversely affected.

—*Japan Times*

The difficulties of the situation in Korea smoothed out by the present administration have been many indeed. One of the latest steps in the direction of harmony taken by the administration appears in the regulations issued in April relating to the application of Article VIII of the Regulations for the admission to Semmon Gakko (Professional Schools), which read as follows:

The Government-General of Chosen may designate or approve in accordance with Article VIII of the Regulations for Admission to Semmon Gakkō, issued April 1922, such Kakushu Gakko (Schools not coming under the regular system) as have qualified themselves by the general excellence of their work to be recognized as equivalent to a Middle School, or Girls High School having a four years course, thereby making the graduates

of those schools eligible for admission to higher institutions under the regular school system in Chosen.

In addition the regular students who graduate from the Severance Union Medical School will be allowed to practice medicine without further examination, just as is the case with the graduates from the Government Medical College. Private educational enterprise in the Peninsula is finding the path made easier, thanks to the enlightened policy which has characterized the present Administration of Korea from the time Admiral Baron Saito took up his duties as Governor-General.

As regards the general educational policy of Japan proper, it has always seemed strange to us that schools supported by private means, no matter what stands they maintain in their scholastic work, are denied the privilege of teaching religion, if the Government recognizes such institutions. The theory seems to be that Government recognition gives to private schools the status of public institutions.

The effect of this policy has been to weaken the influence of religion in institutions in position to make a valuable contribution to the moral progress of the nation. Institutions wholly supported by private contribution have been compelled to teach religion outside class hours. The course of study required by the Government provides for moral instruction. Religious teaching therefore would not of necessity result in the displacement of the required course of study.

That the moral welfare of a nation rests ultimately upon its religious convictions is a statement that not many will deny. Where it is possible, as in private institutions, to foster religious sentiments, it does not seem wise to place obstacles in the way without downright necessity for doing so.—*Japan Times*



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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

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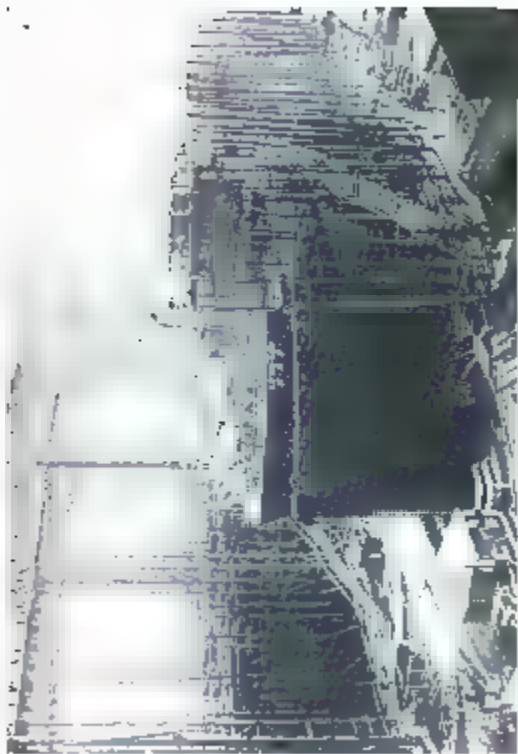
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## JAPAN IN POLISH SENTIMENT

By HIS EXCELLENCY, STANISLAS PATEK

Polish Minister to Japan

### I

DESCRIPTIONS of beautiful Japan, her poetical customs and habits, her love for flowers, beautiful women and chivalrous samurai have been known in Poland for ages.

Poles have been all the better able to appreciate the national qualities of the Japanese because they could understand and sympathise. Japanese patriotism has been well understood by the Polish people for every Pole has patriotism in his blood. The bravery of Japanese knights won the admiration of the Poles because this quality has lived in Polish hearts. Every Pole bowed to that noble sentiment of contempt for death which is so peculiarly Japanese, because the history of Poland is full of parallel cases of heroism, and honour is paid to those who have met heroic death for the good of their country.

Thus, while the beauty of Japan attracted Polish eyes, the ancient virtues of Japan attracted Polish hearts, and a legend about Japan was gradually being formed in Poland. A legend about a country of the Rising Sun, of a land of cherry blossoms and chrysanthemums, of a far away beautiful country, full of mountains and separated from the rest of the world by vast spaces of water. And so Japan, veiled from the rest of the world behind a mist of fable and poetry

was regarded as something noble and heroic.

The atmosphere of legend is of great value but this fact is not always appreciated. When legend is woven round an heroic national figure or round an historical fact which has been enshrined in the poetry of a people or round a country such as in this case, then it is alive in the memory of many generations, passing from lip to lip and at last becoming a thing of reality. Nobody criticises a legend, everybody repeats and admires it for its beauty.

### II

Surrounded by the cloud of such a legend was Japan in the minds of Poles when in 1904 the Russo-Japanese war broke out. The moment of that war coincided with the time of a revolution in Poland. Russia was the enemy of both countries. On account of that fact Poland was intensely interested in the progress of the war. The spectacle of a small David felling a giant Goliath evoked the greatest admiration in Poland. His victories were published. The great deeds of Japanese commanders and soldiers were talked of everywhere. Copies of letters from Japanese soldiers at the front or from Japanese at home to those at the front were circulated very widely in Poland. And these letters containing expressions worthy of Sparta



or Rome won the greatest admiration and applause.

The old legend about Japan was gradually gaining in strength by new testimony. New laurels were added to the former wreath of glory. To the poem about the beauty of Japan was added a poem about her might.

However the Polish mind was very far from supposing that the moment was near when the Polish nation would come into direct contact with Japan.

### III

Meanwhile great events took place in the history of mankind. The year 1914 marked the beginning of the world war. The Powers which a century and a half ago had been in great harmony while occupied in tearing Poland into three parts, now took arms against each other and began a war which brought disaster to each of them. The Russian troops when leaving that part of Poland which had been occupied by them, tried to take with them as much as possible of materials and as many men as possible who were capable of fighting in order to prevent them falling into the hands of their enemy. Thousands of women and children followed their husbands and sons into exile. And the progress of war and Russian revolution carried them more and more away from their homeland. Many of them perished or became destitute on the way; many finally came to Eastern Siberia, where they augmented the number of Poles already there as Siberia had been the land to which during many years Polish patriots had been exiled for fighting for the independence of their country.

One winter passed; then another. Siberia was still the fighting ground for fratricidal Russian civil war. Means of existence for the refugees became exhausted; their misery became greater; men began to die from hunger and cold. Amid the cries for help of a half starved people, the insistent voices of children became more and more audible. Their poor thin hands were despairingly stretched out beseeching succour. And then a friendly hand reached down to comfort those poor Polish children, wiped away their tears and led them away from that hell. . . . It was the Japanese hand which did this. Japan rescued those half starved children of a far off land, she clothed and fed them and restored them to their motherland. The Japanese Empress graciously came to see them, the Japanese Red Cross Society did everything possible; and the Japanese public showed them great kindness during their stay in Japan.

Thus to former legends was added another which is being heralded in Poland by these children and is repeated by their parents, by the press, by the public and indeed by the whole Polish nation. To the legends about beauty and might of Japan was added a poem about her kindness and goodness which is less dramatic but at the same time is even more lovable. The beautiful and mighty Japan has proved that she is full of goodwill. A sowing with such seeds holds good promise for the harvest of the future. And the harvest will surely be ever increasing mutual esteem and affection between Poland and Japan.

# THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF JAPAN

THE sanitary administration of Japan is divided into the central administration and the local administration.

The former is conducted by (1) the Sanitary Bureau, (2) the Hygienic Laboratories, (3) the Institute for the Study of Alimentation, (4) the Central Board of Health, (5) the Council for the Investigation of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia, (6) the Council for the Investigation of Health Preservation and Hygiene, (7) the Staff for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and (8) the Infectious Diseases Investigation Institute.

The latter is carried on under the control of the local Governors, by the Police Department of each prefectural office managing of sanitary affairs, except technical matters which are under the charge of the sanitary experts. In each district, the chief takes charge of sanitary affairs in conjunction with the police authorities, under the superintendence of the local Governor, and in each city, town and village, its head conducts sanitary affairs. Nearly all cities, towns and villages have a number of physicians appointed to look after the public health, and there are sanitary associations established by the people.

There are Port Offices at Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Tsuruga and Moji, and Temporary Port quarantines Karatsu in Saga Prefecture, Hakodate, Yokkaichi, Nagoya, and Kagoshima, for

the sanitary inspection of vessels from foreign ports, Formosa and Korea and the sanitary examination of imported animals.

In the Central Sanitary Administration, the Sanitary Bureau belongs to the Department of Home Affairs and is divided into the five sections, the Public Health Section, the Section for the Prevention of Chronic Infectious Diseases, the Section for the Prevention of Acute Infectious Diseases, the Medical Section and the Investigation Section. These assume the duties of the central sanitary administration and conduct the general affairs concerning public health.

The Public Health Section takes charge of drinking water and water-works, food stuffs, beverages and other alimentation, the slaughter of cattle and slaughter-houses, of sewers, the removal of garbage and other matters relating to scavenging, poisonous and powerful chemicals and other injurious substances, of non-therapeutic chemical substances made for hygienic purposes, of public parks, mineral-spring resorts seabathing places and health-resorts, the sanitation of factories, theatres and other places that are visited by a large number of people of the general hygiene of women and children and of public hygiene other than is under the charge of other sections of the bureau.

The Section for the Prevention of Chronic Infectious Diseases manages



affairs concerning tuberculosis, trachoma, leprosy, venereal diseases and other chronic infectious diseases, of parasitic, protozoan and local diseases, of mental diseases, and of the Saisai-Kai, the Medical Charity Association, which is a foundation on the basis of an Imperial donation, and other relief works.

The Section for the Prevention of Acute Infectious Diseases deals with acute infectious diseases, port quarantine and vaccine, serum and other articles of bacteriological prevention and treatment.

The Medical Section conducts affairs concerning medical practitioners, dental surgeons, midwives, nurses, acupuncturists, moxa cauterists, etc., of pharmacists, medicine-manufacturers and druggist, of medical practitioners, dental surgeons' and pharmacists' associations, of drugs, chemicals and patent medicines, of the cultivation of medicinal plants and the encouragement of medicine-manufacture and general hospital affairs.

The Investigation Section transacts affairs respecting health preservation and hygiene investigations, of hygienic statistics and the diffusion of hygienic knowledge.

The Hygienic Laboratories conduct examination and investigation of medicines, food stuffs, beverages and other hygienic matters, under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs, and are situated in Tokyo and Osaka, the Tokyo establishment being presided over by the famous Dr. Y. Tahara.

The Institute for the Study of Alimentation studies and investigates matters relating to national alimentation, under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs. It is in Tokyo and is headed by Dr. N. Sayegi. Its daily publication of menus for the three meals, which are

considered to be the cheapest and richest in calories is read with much interest by the public. Foreign physicians visiting the institution have admired the arrangements as being complete to an extent rarely found in any country.

The Central Board of Health is composed of a chairman and members, not more than thirty in number, and is under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs. It presents its views concerning public and domestic animal health in person to inquiries made by the interested Ministers of State, and advises these Ministers regarding matters of sanitation concerning their respective departments. Its Chairman is Dr. S. Kitazato and has among its members other famous medical men, such as Dr. S. Sato, Dr. T. Nakahama, Dr. K. Dohi, Dr. N. Nagai, Dr. K. Tamba and Dr. E. Kanasugi.

The Council for the Investigation of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia is formed of a chairman and members, not more than 16 in number, it investigates matters relating to revision of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs. Its Chairman is Dr. N. Nagai, and its members comprise Dr. K. Tamba, Dr. J. Takahashi, Dr. K. Miura, Dr. K. Ikeguchi, Dr. T. Niwa and Dr. Y. Asahina.

The Council for the Investigation of Health Preservation and Hygiene is organized of a chairman and members not more than 40 in number. It considers and investigates matters concerning the health preservation and hygiene of the nation. It is under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs, who acts as its Chairman. Its members are appointed from among officials of the Government offices interested and persons of ripe scientific knowledge and experience.



The Staff for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases is made up of eleven experts and seven assistant experts from among the officials of the Department of Home Affairs. Some of them are sometimes attached to Japanese Consulates to take charge of affairs concerning the prevention of infectious diseases.

The Infectious Diseases Investigation Institute, which is in Tokyo, under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs, conducts investigation of sources of infectious and other diseases, the study of methods of their prevention and treatment, the examination of materials for their prevention, disinfection and treatment, the study of infectious diseases investigation methods and the manufacture of vaccine, serum and other bacteriological preventive and therapeutical articles. It receives instructions in matters relating to sanitary administration. Its President is Dr. M. Nagayo.

Principal regulations of the sanitary administration include: burial or cremation is not allowed before twenty-four hours after death, under the regulations issued in 1884. New cemetery ground must be apart from a national or prefectural road or railway and rivers and must be at least one hundred and twenty yards distant from human dwellings; it be high and dry and in a position not to injure drinking water. Trees must be planted separating it from other land. A crematorium must be at least two hundred and forty yards distant from human dwellings and crowded places.

Milk for sale must have the specific gravity of 1.028-1.034 for whole milk and 1.032-1.038 for skimmed milk, at 15° C. and whole milk must have fat of not less than 3.0 per cent. It is also provided in the rules that whole milk or skimm-

ed milk shall be distinguished by a clear statement on the containing vessel. It is prohibited to milk cows suffering from cattle disease, hydrophobia, tuberculosis, smallpox or actinomycosis or cows that are given poisonous or powerful medicine or cows that have not passed seven days from parturition. It is not allowed to use for vessels or measures for milk or milk products those made of zinc or copper or earthenware badly glazed with injurious chemicals or those made of iron coated with plumbiferous enamel. The law provides against the handling of milk by those suffering from tuberculosis or any other infectious disease.

Regulations were issued for the control of poisonous and powerful substances in 1912. These substances are some specific kinds other than for medicinal purposes and it is provided in rules that those wishing to deal in them must receive permission by the Inspector of Metropolitan Police or the local Governor.

In 1906, a law was promulgated for the control of slaughter-houses. Under this law, no cattle can be slaughtered and cut up for the purpose of food at any place other than an approved slaughter-house, and it is prohibited to slaughter and cut up cattle other than those inspected and approved by the inspector, and to remove the flesh, viscera and other parts of slaughtered cattle or to use them for manufacture or to preserve them, unless approved by the inspector. All flesh, viscera and other parts of slaughtered cattle deemed as unfit for food are branded with the prohibition against their use for food. There is a strictly fixed standard for the position, construction and equipment of slaughter-houses, which are legally required to have stables, cattle examination places,



slaughtered cattle examination rooms, blood and unclean water pools and disinfecting and isolation places. The law prohibits those suffering from tuberculosis, syphilis and contagious skin diseases to be engaged in slaughtering or cutting cattle.

In 1914, Law No. 16 was issued for the establishment of sanatoria for sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis and for national aid for their relief. The law provides only for such establishments in cities with a population of not less than 300,000 and for the admission and treatment of sufferers without means. It left much to be desired for preventative measures. In order to meet the want, Law No. 27 was promulgated in 1919 for the prevention of tuberculosis, and it was put into force on November 1 of the same year. The term tuberculosis indicates pulmonary and pharyngeal tuberculosis, whose virus is contagious. It is provided in the law that the physician, who has examined a tubercular patient or has made a post-mortem examination of his body, is under obligation to state to the patient or the holder of the house in which he resides or in which the dead body is, or to his representative, methods of disinfection and prevention, and such persons are bound to carry them out.

The Minister for Home Affairs is authorized to order cities with a population of not less than 50,000, or public bodies, to establish tuberculosis sanatoria for the admission of tubercular patients without means to treat themselves, or those whose admission is otherwise considered necessary by the local Governors, aiding in defraying the expense by the Treasury to the extent of one-sixth or one-third of what is defrayed by the

public bodies.

In 1900, a law was issued concerning the custody of insane persons with the purpose of giving positive legal protection to these persons and bringing them under full control. This act was followed by the promulgation Law No. 25 in 1919 providing for the establishment of insane asylums to fill the want of provision for the treatment of the patients in the old law. Under this new law, the Government planned to establish prefectural insane asylums to protect and treat the insane and pending the consummation of the plan, the law provides for the selection of suitable public or private asylums to serve as substitutes for the national establishments, state aid of  $1/6$  to  $1/2$  of the expence being granted respecting the prefectural expenditure. In 1921, there were no such asylums as required by the law existing in Japan, but the Matsuzawa Hospital, in Tokyo, while there were no substitute hospitals. A number of prefectural asylums are in course of erection under the law.

In 1903, Law No. 11 was promulgated for the prevention of leprosy, and it was put in operation in 1909. It was amended by Law No. 21 in 1916. Under the law, all lepers without means to treat themselves or one to support them are taken into leper asylum by the administrative authorities, proper and temporary relief being given to those accompanying or dwelling with them, if it is necessary. The physician examining lepers or making post-mortem examination of their bodies is bound to report the fact to the administrative authorities within three days. The law also imposes the obligation on inmate of houses in which a leper lives, or that which is tainted with leprous virus to take measures of disinfection or

prevention under the direction of a physician or a competent officials. There is a prefectural leper asylum established in each of five districts, into which the country was divided for the purpose, the maintenance expenditure of the establishments being defrayed by the prefecture, in which it stands, with state aid of  $1/6$  to  $1/2$ . The Government is extending these asylums, and investigation are being as to other means to be adopted for the prevention of the disease.

There are six private leper asylums in the country, which have been granted national aid since 1098.

In 1910, Imperial Ordinance No. 310 was issued providing for the establishment and supervision of hospitals by local Governors for the treatment of those suffering from venereal diseases among persons with occupations, which have to be controlled on the ground of public morality, and clandestine prostitutes.

In 1897, Law No. 27 was promulgated relating to opium, and it has been amended twice since then. Under this law, opium is monopolized by the Government and is not allowed to be sold, transferred or possessed, except by those under Government control. It also provides against the exportation of medicinal opium except with the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs and against the export of opium for purposes of manufacture, which is absolutely prohibited. The manufacture of opium is not permitted by law unless it is approved by the Minister of Home Affairs, and the product must be delivered to the Government in a period fixed by the local Governor, for which compensation is paid at a fixed rate when the product contains not less than 2 per cent. of morphine, that not coming up to the standard being

burnt without compensation. Opium for manufacture is sealed up by the Government and is sold to pharmaceutical firms designated by the Minister for Home Affairs. Medicinal opium is put in to vessels, No. 1 of which contains 5 grammes; No. 2, 25 grammes; and No. 3, 450 grammes. They are marked with a price fixed by the Government and are sealed up, after which they are sold through local Governors to reputable pharmacists and druggists in their respective prefectures through special agents appointed for that purpose.

Other important items are in regard to water and sewage works, the removal of garbage, the control of drinks, food stuffs and kindred articles, of injurious colouring matter, of sake and other alcoholic beverages, of snow and ice for sale, and of methyl alcohol, the prevention of tuberculosis in cattle, of trachoma, the control of districts affected by parasites and protozoa and infectious diseases, port quarantine, vaccination, the control of drugs and chemicals, the restriction of the export of medicines, the encouragement of medicine manufacture and the control of patent medicines.

All medical practitioners apothecaries and midwives must have a licence to practice their profession from the Minister for Home Affairs.

At the end of 1919, there were, 45,426 Japanese and 13 foreign medical practitioners in Japan, giving the ratio of one medical practitioner for every 1,234 persons and 8 medical practitioners per 10,000 persons. There were 5,336 Japanese and 6 foreign dentists. The number of apothecaries amounted at the same time to 7,714 (excluding 25 foreigners), which works out at one per 5.89 medical practitioners. The proportion



way appear very small. The reason is that in Japan medical practitioners also dispense medicine. There were 35,235 midwives in Japan, which works out at 6.26 per 10,000 persons and the number of nurses stood at 35,520. The acupuncturists, moxa-doctors and masseurs numbered 69,080 in all.

In 1919, there were 77 public hospitals, including one insane asylum and 1,159 private hospitals (excluding those with not more than 10 sick-beds). There were 4 general hospitals operated by foreigners. The number of charity hospital stood at 23, of which 3 belonged to foreigners.

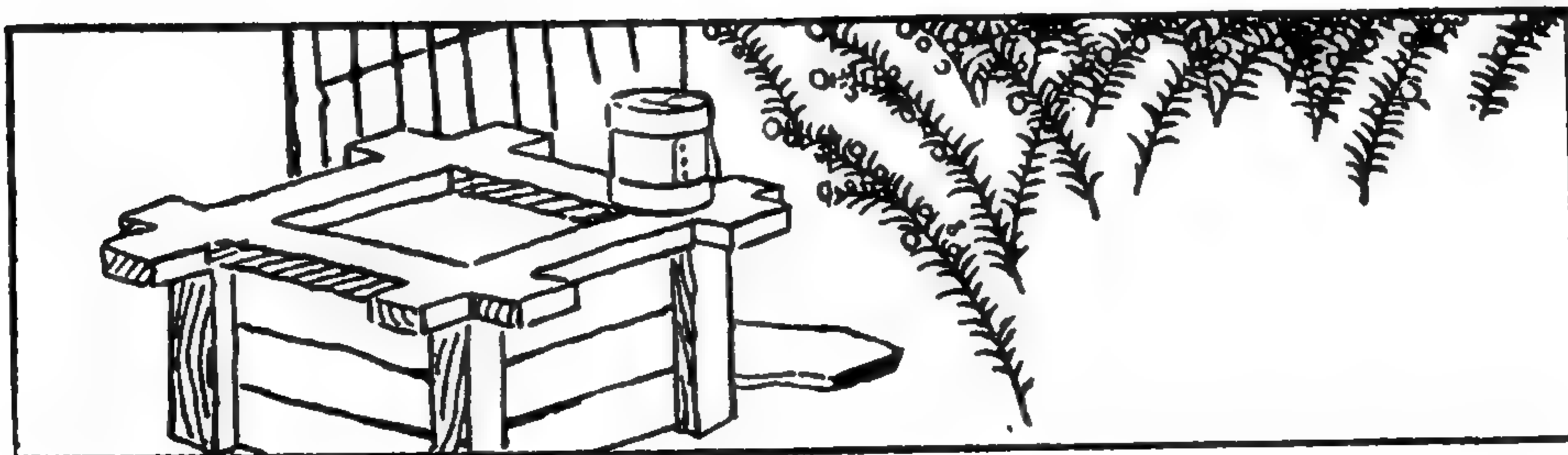
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## CICADAE

Daita ki wa  
Ha mo ugokasazu  
Semi no koe!

Somewhere fast to the bark he clung; but I cannot  
see him;

He stir not even a leaf—oh! the noise of that semi.



# THE PRINCE REGENT'S VISIT TO FORMOSA

THE Prince Regent of Japan left for Formosa from Yokosuka by the "Kongo" on April 13, preceded by the "Kirishima" and escorted by the "Hi-yei." His suite included H. I. H. Prince Fushimi Jr., Viscount Makino, the Minister of the Imperial Household, Viscount Chinda, the Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, Viscount Iriye, the Grand Chamberlain and some other officers and officials.

The warship with the Prince Regent on board entered Keelung at 10 A. M., April 16. Rain overnight had stopped and everything was green and fresh under the bright sunlight. The Imperial salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the fortress and the "Kiso," a Japanese warship in the port. The Imperial guest was also welcomed by hundreds of other ships fully dressed.

At 10.30 A. M., the Prince left for Taihoku and reached the official residence of the Governor of Formosa, at 2.30 P. M. He received the letter of welcome presented by the Governor and met the principal officials and private persons of the island. Viscount Makino, Minister of the Imperial Household, brought for contribution to the Formosan Shrine by H. I. M. the Emperor a set of robes worn by the Emperor Meiji, a sword and the sum of 100,000 yen.

After dinner, the Prince came out on the balcony. He looked down on the garden and asked to the Governor about

tropical plants growing there. A lantern procession of 21,000 school boys, government officials, clerks, etc. entered the official residence grounds in welcome to the Prince, who responded to the three cheers of "banzai" given for him at the signal of Mr. Muto, the Mayor of Taihoku, by waving a paper lantern. The first day of the Imperial visit to the island thus ended.

At 1.15 P. M. on April 17, the Prince visited the Formosan Products Exhibition in the Taihoku Botanical Garden. He was first interested in a grove of tropical plants. Then, he alighted from the automobile and walked through the beautiful flower garden into the No. 1 Building, in which are exhibited forests products. What first caught his eye was a section of the root of the Ari-san "hinoki," from which was built the big "torii" of the Meiji Shrine. The section indicated that the tree was 2,100 years old.

The Prince was then told about rare and valuable plants exhibited, by Directors of the Colonization Bureau and the Forestry Department, to whom he put such difficult questions that the experts had difficulty in answering readily.

In No. 2 Building, Formosan natives weaved their peculiar cloths before the Prince, who looked on with interest. A model showing the processes of sugar manufacturing and rice cultivation in the



island, caused him to question about it from economic and other standpoints.

In No. 3 Building, showing the staple products of the island, he was particularly interested in the natives' manufactures, which he characterized as interestingly simple in make and five in colour.

No. 4 Building is in the Agricultural Department of the Central Laboratory, which is 2 and a half miles from No. 3 Building. The Prince visited this building at 3.25 P. M., and looked through the exhibits of fruits and vegetables, after which he noticed specimens of insects in tropical lands with Formosa in the centre and also those showing the growth of injurious insects, which were arranged in the corridor.

The Prince left the building and came back to the Governor's official residence at 4.45 P. M., when he listened with much interest to Chinese music performed before him by Formosans in the garden.

On April 18, the Prince inspected school affairs and met persons doing meritorious service in education. At 4 P. M., he appeared on the balcony to receive natives of Formosa.

The natives were so arranged in the grounds in front of the balcony that those representing the Ami tribe stood at the right, their men being black and sturdy and wearing high on the head a red feather, their women wearing black clothes with a red skirt. On the left were those representing the Taiyal tribe, who looked terrible, their men and women being tattooed in black. Besides, there were number of natives belonging to the Tapirin tribe, which is considered the most ferocious in the island, and those from the Arei-sha tribe in the east, led by their respective chiefs at the head.

The natives totalled 200 adults and 300 children, who were dressed and ornamented at the head or on the neck differently according to the tribe. They made a most respectful salute to the Prince, when he appeared on the balcony. Mr. Den, the Governor of Formosa, explained to the Prince about the tribes and their manners and habits.

When the Prince retired from the balcony, all the natives left, except those belonging to the Ami tribe, who were fully dressed. The Prince then reappeared on the balcony, and saw the dancing of these natives. At first, the 29 men danced. They joined hands in a circle and danced to the lead of a deep, energetic voice. They sang while they danced. The song described the gathering of the five cereals under divine protection, and that they sing and dance to please God and to pray to him for a similarly rich crop next year. They kept time in dancing, with tinkling rings fixed to their feet. The Prince was deeply interested.

Then 21 women joining hands danced in a circle. All the dancers were given presents by the Prince and they went back to their hotel joyfully. They then visited the warships in Keleung and other places, and went back to their native place on the 23rd. They presented a leopard skin to the Prince.

These natives came to the town for the first time. Everything they saw was, therefore, very strange to them, and they looked with wondering eyes on the big factory buildings. Their children who have been given a Japanese education could readily understand what they had learned at school, though hitherto incomprehensible, on seeing the actual things or their being explained by the



policemen by whom they were guided.

Forty-six pupils of a Chinese school at Foochow, China, came to pay respects to the Prince.

On the 19th, the Prince left Taihoku by a special train at 8.40 A. M. to inspect conditions in the south. At 10.03 A. M., he arrived at Shinchiku Station and at once visited the provincial office in an automobile. There he saw a defile of 400 selected young men of the province. After that, he visited the Shinchiku Primary School and saw gymnastics of the local school children, carrying flags. At 11.30, the Prince left the station and arrived at Taichu, the central city of Formosa, at 2.40 P. M.

At 4.35 P. M., the Prince received 15 persons of merit in the provinces at the Governor's official residence, at which he stayed and questioned them through the Lord Steward. He presented them with refreshments. At 7 P. M., fire works, for which the place is noted, were sent up in front of the Prince's lodging which also was visited by over 10,000 citizens in a lantern procession. The Prince responded to their cheers by waving a red lantern.

At 8.40 on the 20th, the Prince left Taichu Station and arrived at Tainan at 12.33 P. M. he took a short rest in the Governor's official residence, and then visited the provincial office, in which he received leading men who presented a letter of welcome. At 1.47 P. M., the Prince went to visit the building in which the late H. I. H. Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa died of illness while Commander of the Formosan Expedition in the Japan-China War. The Prince's bed, blankets and other articles are kept there as memorials. The Prince Regent gazed at these relics, seeming greatly moved. He planted a tree there

in commemoration of his visit. At the same place are trees planted by H. I. H. Prince Narihisa, the son of the late Prince Kitashirakawa, and his consort in commemoration of their visit some years ago. This is the Prince, who died in a motor disaster near Paris in April last.

The Prince Regent noticed that the tree planted by the late young Prince is weak and only about 2 feet high, while the one planted by the Princess is growing vigorously and is quite high. Wondering at this difference the Prince asked for the reason and Mr. Suzuki, the chief keeper, replied to the following effect:—

Mr. Suzuki visited the late Prince at his residence in Tokyo in the autumn of the year following his planting the trees, taking to him and his consort a photograph of the trees planted by them, which had taken root and were growing well. Soon after his return to Formosa, a storm occurred one morning, which blew down the tree planted by the Prince. Mr. Suzuki heard the tree fall, and immediately ran to it and re-planted it. However all branches withered, except one with young leaves, which forms the existing tree.

The Prince Regent listened to this story standing erect and immobile. He and those around him were struck with deep emotion, it reminding them of the untimely demise of the young Prince. The incident was perhaps the most impressive during the Imperial visit.

The Prince then saw the drill of the primary school pupils of the town, and visited the Shrine of Confucius at 2.30 P. M.

Before the shrine, which has red pillars and blue tiles, stood a row of Formosan boys selected from the local common school. They performed the dance given

on the occasion of the Confucius Festival, accompanied by Chinese music. The prince watched it from a stand and apparently was interested in the quaint classical performance.

After leaving the shrine, the Prince visited the normal school, the first primary school and the middle school, and watched teaching there. He came back to his lodging at 4 P. M.

At 8.40 A. M. on the 21st, the prince left Tainan, visiting on the way a Chinese fortress and a Dutch castle. He visited Ukishima at 9.30 A. M. by the Steam-launch "Kamome-Maru," sailing from the reclaimed ground at Anpin.

Anpin was once a noted port, but its harbour has filled up and it is shallow, now. It has declined in proportion to the development of Kelung and Takao, and it now only furnishes a mooring place for Chinese junks bringing lumber from Foochow. Ukishima is now used as a salt-field by the Formosan Salt Manufacturing Co. The fields extend over an area of 500 "chobu." Cottages of Formosans from the main island stand in rows, and there is a common school, the pupils of which help their parents in salt refining after school.

The Prince Regent, guided by the Director, Mr. Ikeda, of the Salt Monopoly Office, eagerly watched the process of salt making and questioned Mr. Ikeda about it. He also was interested in the bamboo-rafts and Chinese junks met on his way back by the steam-launch.

He then visited the nursery belonging to the Industry Bureau of the Formosan Government, at which he saw and listened to an explanation of fish breeding. After that, he visited the Second Infantry Regiment and left Tainan at 12.20 P.M. for

Takao. At Takao, the Prince first went to the provincial office and then to the Takao First Common School. At 2.50 P. M., he went out on a steam-launch to see net fishing. When his launch approached, 60 bamboo rafts proceeded in a circle and shot their nets all together. At the same time, native boats decorated with designs of dragon scales on the sides, rowed a race, each having 36 rowers in red, blue or white uniforms, amidst the noise of bells and drums. At 4 P. M., he gave audience to 13 local persons of merit in the Kihin-kwan, where he lodged. At 6 P.M., a lantern procession of 10,000 school children paid its respects to the Prince. On Fortress Mountain opposite Kigo Peninsula 2,000 torches were lighted, which began to move in a long line. Simultaneously, over 1,000 bamboo-rafts in the harbour were illumina-ed with torches and they moved about on the water. These lights on land and sea presented a wonderful scene.

On the day following, the Prince Regent came back to Taihoku, where he took a rest, bathing at the Hot Springs of Kusayama and Hokuto.

On the 25th, the Prince left the hot springs and came back to his Taihoku lodging where he gave audience to 679 officers and civil officials in farewell, thanking them for their services to him.

On the 27th, the prince left his lodging at 9.10 A.M. and left Taihoku Station, arriving at Kelung at 10 A. M. He left the wharf by a torpedo-launch, which carried him to the "Kongo." The war-ships weighed anchor for Yokosuka amid the firing of the Imperial salute.

The Prince behaved very democratically in Formosa. He himself responded to the shouts of "banzai" from the





The T'ai-yang-chiao, or Sun King's shrine.



Illustration of the Yellow Springs Gate (T'ung Yang-ch'ing) at Fung-shan.





Barbed-wire fence in T. 111. 111.



Boat on river.



Small boat on river.



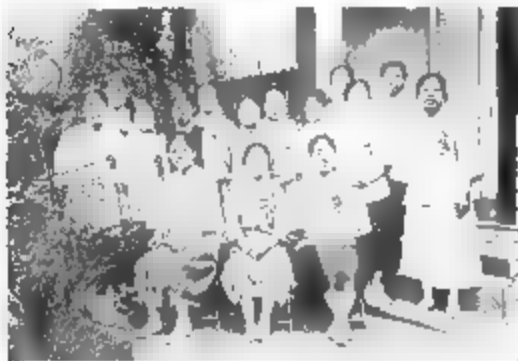
Explosion's progress



Neck of Harbor, Heddy Island



The Philippine delegation to the Far Eastern Olympic Games, posing at Koda.



Chinese girls together in the Far East in Olympic Games.



lantern parades by waving a red lantern, and such democratic conduct was never expected of him by the islanders. His free and unreserved attitude gave a warm impression to the islanders respecting the Japanese Imperial House.

As for the Prince, we may venture to suppose that his visit to this new Japanese territory and his observation of its customs and manners different from those of Japan proper will be of great service to him.

### SEMI

Kageshihi

Kumo mata tote

Sori no kô

*Come, the shadowing clouds!—again the shrilling of  
semi*

*Rise and slowly swells—ever increasing the heat!*



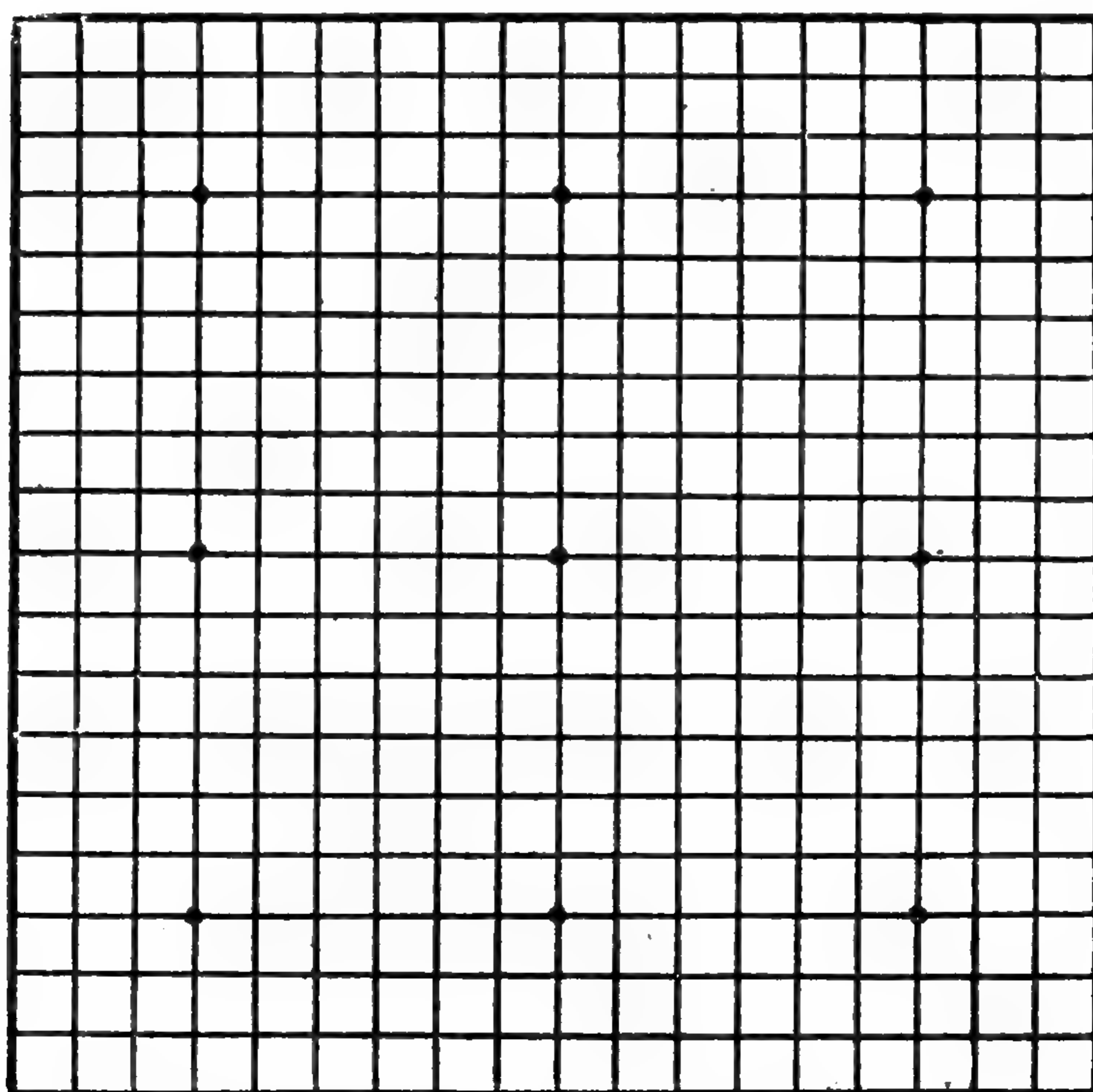
# THE ORIENT'S ANCIENT GAME

## “GO”

“GO” and “SHOGI” are the two most popular indoor games in Japan. Of the two games, “Go” is more refined than “Shogi” and is played generally among the better and educated class of people. “Shogi” is played very much upon the same principle as the Chess in the Western world is played. As to “Go” there is no game resembling to it to be adequately compared with. It was originally introduced from China where it has been handed down from the remote antiquity. It has been known as a gentleman's game since in is very

intricate and profoundly interesting to be leisurely played and enjoyed. In China, the playing of “Go” is often termed “Shudan” as the players have unlimited opportunity for meditation before carrying out their final decision. Players of “Go” observe modest attitude and refrain from being noisy and ill-mannered.

The game is played with Go-ishi (roundish pebbles) upon Go-ban (thick board), the pebbles being kept in a wooden receptacles, plain or ornamented, called “Go-ge.” The general plan of the board is as follows :



As the drawing shows, the board is marked with nineteen lines crossed by another nineteen lines. Upon nine crossings black dots are distinctly marked indicating the places for putting pebbles or stones necessary for handicapping when "Go" is played between a skilled player and a novice or less skilled player. An arrangement of this kind is called "Okigo,"-handicapped "Go."

The lines are usually one foot and five inches in length and one foot and four inches in width. The board rests upon four feet, each of which is about four inches in height, which together with the thickness of the board makes the total height a little above one foot. The best material for board is *torreya micifera*, next to which is ginkgo or Judas-tree. Some are made of cheery, white fir, or pointed zelkova which is too hard making the touch somewhat harsh when playing. The pebbles are of two kinds, white and black ones, which are symbols of heaven and earth or the sun and the moon.

Each are 361 in number, equal to the crossing points of the lines on the board. In playing "Go," however, cases in which all of these pebbles are used are rare. The usual shape of pebbles is round and flat, projecting a little in the middle part. The best kind is almost round as a marble ball. Their diameter is about half an inch, cheaper ones being a little shorter. The white pebbles are usually made of shell and the black ones of real stones. The more expensive ones are made of crystals. The "goge," receptacle for pebbles, are generally of carved wood or of porcelain varying considerably in shape. The line crossings on the board which number 361, are the places where pebbles are to be placed and not on the squares, when the game

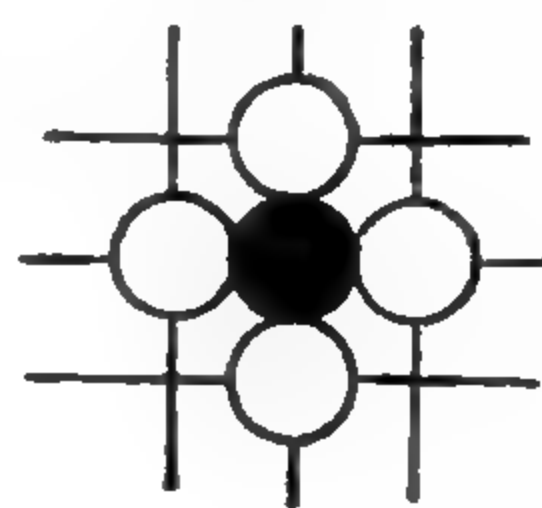
is played.

The game is played as a rule between two players; very rarely several persons engage in playing, being divided into two parties. Superior player plays with white pebbles and inferior player with black ones. When neither knows ability of the other, it is the etiquette of the game that each proposes to take black pebbles affecting to be inferior, or paying respect to the other's ability.

It is generally decided by drawing lot, and one who takes black pebbles places stone first, and in the next game the adversary gives up white stones and takes black ones and so on alternately. Thus the white and black stones are exchanged between the two players for each game. The game is for each player alternately to place pebbles on the line crossing, and victory is decided by reckoning and comparing the number of crosses surrounded by the white and black pebbles. This may be illustrated as follows:

If the cross occupied by black pebbles in three separate places, or territories so called, be 28, 62 and 33 respectively, a total of 123, and those occupied by white pebbles are 80, 20 and 23 in three areas, a total of 123, it is decided as a drawn game. Crosses are occupied in several ways, the fundamental way of which is to take the adversary's pebbles by surrounding them completely. The simplest way is shown in the figure one.

Fig. 1.

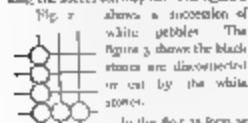


Thus, a black stone is taken by four white ones. This way of taking the adversary's stone and making ones

own territory is called "Yotsume Koroshi," — Killing by four crosses.

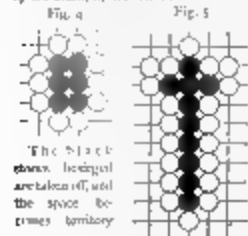


Pebbles arranged in columns on straight vertical and horizontal lines are considered. Taken together, while those placed in succession on oblique lines are not deemed connected, however long the succession may be. The Figure 2



In the box as form as figure 1, the black's cross is occupied completely by the white. The surrounded black stone is taken by the white which occupies the cross. The black stone taken lying in the end used for filling up a cross taken by the adversary with black stones in for decreasing the number of crosses occupied by the black side.

The following is another example of the complete occupation of black stones by the white, which means the occupation of the space held by the white, which means the occupation of the space held by the black, by the white:—



of the white. The greater the number of crosses the more extensive the territory is.

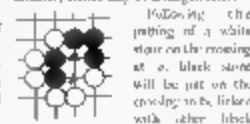
At the extreme ends of the board, occupation is complete, when white stones are arranged against the black as follows:—



Thus, a black stone is taken by a white stone in a corner, and by 3 white stones on an edge.

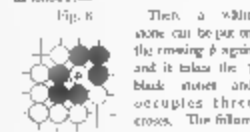
This "yotsu-ke-koshi" is the basis of go-playing, and it is simply an extension of this basic rule by which the game is played over the whole board.

There are complicated forms of this rule. One of them is "atagai." This is a method, by which one sacrifices one's own stone, to excite the enemy's activity and take many enemy stones. For instance, stones may be arranged thus:—



Following the pathing of a white stone on the crossing at a, black stone will be put on the crossing in b, linked with other black stones.

Now, if a white stone is put on the crossing A, a black stone is put on the crossing a and it takes the white stone at a by the ordinary "yotsu-ke-koshi" as follows:—



big is another case:—

Fig. 9



otherwise the 4 stones of the white will be taken by the black. Thereupon, a black stone is again put on the crossing *a* and takes away five white stones. The following is on the same principle:—

Fig. 10



When a black stone is put on the crossing *a* a white stone has to be put on the crossing *b* taking the *a* stone, upon which a black stone is again put on the crossing *a* in order to take four stones.

The "otogiwa" is a method by which one stone is sacrificed, threatening to besiege the enemy stones by another stone, and it then actually takes adversary's stone or stones. In actual play, this is often seen.

An arrangement of stones called "Shikao" is seen very often when playing. This is the greatest modification of the "yosame-koshi" and is the last application of the latter method. It has the following form:—

Fig. 11



From this it can be seen that a white stone is about to be besieged by black stones. The only way to escape is for the white to occupy the crossing *a*. A white stone is, therefore, put on that crossing. A black

stone tries to complete the siege by taking the crossing *b* a white stone then finds a way of escape on the crossing *c*, and a black stone besieges it by occupying the crossing *d*. If this fight is kept up to the end of the board, the white will at last be completely besieged by the black, unless there is a white stone previously placed there in contact with them, as illustrated below:—

Fig. 12



The "otogiwa" is then a method of pursuing the enemy in the end, and unless there is an enemy stone

placed in the way of retreating, pursuit can be kept up from one end of the board to another end. In this besieged condition, there are two cases where the besieged stones cannot be captured by the enemy by whatever means or whom they wanted, and being captured by the enemy by whatever means. In the diagram No. 13, the best placing of a

Fig. 13



black stone on the crossing *a* can completely besiege the white stones. In this case the stone at *a* cannot be taken by the enemy as the white stones are besieged completely by that one stone, whereas in a usual case, the *a*

stone would have been taken by the white according to the principle of "yosame-koshi." These 5 white stones are destined to the final calculation of the crosses taken by both players as taken by the black without necessarily placing a black stone on the crossing *a*. These white stones are called "doko."

The following shows a contrary case!—

Fig. 14. A black stone is placed on the crossing a to completely besiege the white, but there is still the *gote* b which makes the siege is complete. As the *a* stone cannot accomplish a complete siege by itself, it is unconditionally taken by the white, according to the aforementioned rule. The white stones in this arrangement be besieged in whatever way. In other words they cannot be killed. They are thus called "living stones."

The square is called "me,"—eye. In the former case, the stone died as there was only one "eye," while in the latter case, the stone did not die, as there were two "eyes." The theory is that two or more "me" can keep the besieged stones alive no matter how they are besieged.

In many arrangements stones are often dead, though at first sight they may look alive. The following are examples:—

Fig. 15 A. In A, the white cannot have another "me,"—eye, by what ever extension of line inside the black lines. In B, there may seem to two "me," a and b, but they are not independent and when a black stone is placed on the crossing A, the

white stones c and d are taken at once by the black by means of "yatsumochi-roshi." Thus, there is actually only one "me."

Fig. 16 B

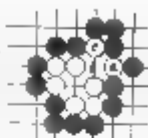
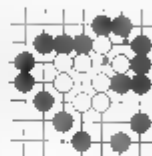


Fig. 17 C



This may appear to have two "me," with the white stones able to find an outlet and keep alive. A more careful observation shows, however, that it is not actually a "me."

But b in the figure B, as a black stone placed on the crossing b kills the white stones by "Yagame-Koroshi." Such a "me" is called "Kakome,"—a dead or imperfect eye.

Even within a group a territory, stones can form an independent area and recover that territory. If they can manage to make two or more eyes and keep themselves alive. If they could not keep themselves alive, however, their area is entirely destroyed, and the dead stones may be used to fill up their own territory by the enemy.

(To be continued)



# THE MEIJI JAPAN SOCIETY

By Dr. G. KATO

Professor in the Tokyo Imperial University

A LONG period of time has elapsed since Japan was first heard of or seen by Westerners, and since then she has been studied and observed in many different lights. The results have been published through various organs at every opportunity.

Foreigners residing in Japan have associations formed of themselves for the furtherance of the object. One of them is the Asiatic Society of Japan, which once had as members Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain and other noted men. It has been in existence for the past 51 years, and in the meantime has extended its study from Japan to the whole Orient.

Westerners in increasing numbers have been studying *bushido* to find out the true cause of the Japanese victory in the Japan-China and Japan-Russia Wars, Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism, which have contributed to Japan's peculiar spiritual civilization.

It is highly regrettable that the scientific study of spiritual education, which is essential for the self-consciousness and loyal spirit of a nation, is in a poor state among us Japanese. The study by Westerners is quite minute. Yet it is, to our regret, not quite correct and cannot go very deep due to the great obstacle in the form of the difference of language, thought and religion. This is liable to cause misunder-

standings of Japan among foreigners, to be taken as material for defaming us, causing great disadvantage in not a few instances.

We can not remain at ease. It is very good that Westerners should study Japan, but they will be unable to reach the truth in a short period of time. We Japanese cannot nonchalantly leave things to be studied by them and wait for their thorough and correct understanding of us after a long interval of time. We must study our country ourselves, for which the foreigners' researches will give us food for thought. We of course, understand truly our own country and we only can introduce true Japan to the world.

Japanese spirit and thought have been greatly affected by the recent severe changes in the world's economic circumstances. We grieve that young men and women in Japan having no unity of thought have forgotten, unconsciously, the fundamental spirit with which Japan was founded and our native spirit, and are liable to become the slaves of the superficialities of European and American thought. Moreover, our spiritual civilization has been greatly shaken by the evils of foreign material civilization. At this moment, we believe it would be greatly beneficial in preventing the disturbance of thought, in developing the national morality and spiritually educating our

young men and women, if we study with scientific accuracy our true and peculiar spiritual civilization and consider and explain it in comparison with the knowledge of to-day.

It is also believed that the publication of the result of this study in foreign lands will contribute toward dispelling the foreign misunderstandings of Japan and toward bringing about a better mutual understanding with Westerners. This must be the duty of those of us in the scholastic world.

The Meiji Japan Society was organized with this object in view on November 3, 1912, in commemoration of the demise of the Emperor Meiji, by Count Hayashi, Dr. K. Shiratori, Mr. Hoshino, Mr. M. Nagai and other prominent men and myself. We have since met a few times a week to study, and have held monthly meetings of all the members. We have issued reports twice a year and occasionally books describing our studies and investigations.

The members have increased steadily, and our funds amount to about ¥60,000. In order to make ideal progress in the society's work however, a capital of ¥200,000 is necessary, and we are making exertions to raise it. We have been granted funds by the Imperial Princes, which is a great honour not only to us but to our scholastic world.

Our rules have already been published and a list of the books issued will be published later.

Some people may think our society is too far from active life, as its object is too much one of investigation, and academic. It is doubtful, however, whether the old methods of study of our spiritual civilization are acceptable to the men of to-day, and we shall feel happy and gratified if our scientific investigations are popularly adopted. We shall have been quite successful in our work, if we can proceed with our fundamental study of Japan and explain the root of our spiritual civilization.





# JAPAN AND EXHIBITIONS: PAST AND FUTURE

By ANON

THE contributions made by expositions and similar undertakings toward the growth of industry, promotion of trade, and progress of general civilization in Japan have been great. Thus exposition work has of late greatly risen in importance in the eyes of the public.

This was not, however, the case about half a century ago. If I had been born in that remote part of the world, the Japan of those days, about half a century ago, I should have witnessed strange changes in the public mind about expositions, and great progress made in this direction during the intervening fifty years.

Let me assume that I was born in 1867, when the Exposition was held in Paris.

While I was yet unborn the few ultra-modernists of those days, who had been enlightened by Western Civilization, advocated that Japan should take part in the Exposition at Paris. The public at large, however, who thought they must exclude foreigners from Japan and who were ignorant of the world situation, took no notice of the urgings of those ultra-modernists. Only the Saga and Kago-shima clans, who were comparatively well versed in European affairs, and the Tokugawa government sent some exhibits to the Paris Exposition. Even that was a praiseworthy action, considering the state of affairs in Japan in 1867.

When I was seven years old, namely

in 1873, the International Exposition was held in Vienna. That year corresponded to the fifth year of Meiji, when the late Emperor Meiji had been on the Imperial throne six years and Japan was witnessing eventful scenes in domestic and foreign affairs.

In this International Exposition the government of Japan voluntarily took part. The people's knowledge and interest about expositions in those days were in their infancy. They did not know the nature of expositions. It was, therefore, natural for them to take no notice of the Vienna Exposition. The government purchased various goods from the merchants or manufacturers which were sent to Vienna.

The sum needed in purchasing these goods is said to have amounted to ¥800,000, not less than ¥10,000,000 at the present purchasing power. It must have been a great decision for the government to take, for in those days the Meiji government had much to do with its money. It shows the great attention the enlightened men of those days paid to the growth of industry, promotion of trade, and the introduction of European civilization.

Marquis Ōkuma was appointed President, and Count Tsunetami Sano Vice-President of the Japan exhibits. Over ten secretaries, several experts and business men, and Dr. Wagner and other foreign employées of the Japanese



government, were sent to Vienna. Mr. Shigenobu Hirayama accompanied the party as chief interpreter.

The exhibits represented all the good things produced in Japan of that day as well as various things produced in ancient Japan. The arts and industry of Japan, therefore, were well exhibited, to the great admiration of the European nations.

In 1877, a National Industrial Exhibition was held in Japan for the first time, showing the rapid progress made in Japan along these lines in so short a period.

At the time of the Vienna Exposition, a certain Austrian tea-merchant proposed to the Japanese delegates to open business with Japan. The secretaries, therefore, ordered Gisuké Matsuo and Kanesaburō Wakayi, who accompanied the party, to establish a company and open business with Europeans at once. This company was called the Kiritsu-shōkō-kaisha. Thus an object lesson of the value and importance of expositions was given to the people of Japan. From this they came to know what great contributions are made by expositions toward promoting trade and industry.

After this, exhibitions were held in various districts of Japan under the names of *tenrankai*, *hinpyokai*, and *kyōshinkai*, nearly every year. Among them were the National Exhibition in 1877, the Taishō Exhibition in 1914, and the Peace Exhibition in 1922. Recently expositions have been held in Japanese colonies.

Exposition work in Japan was entirely in the hands of the government up to 1900. In that year the exhibits, sent from among the people to the Exposition at Paris, showed a great increase and the

government entrusted the Exhibitors Association then organized with the administration and management of exhibitions, the government aiding with its supervision and a subsidy. This was an epoch-making event in the history of Japanese expositions.

In 1920, when the Japan-British exhibition was held in London, a further step was taken in this direction. At that time the Exhibitor's Association, over which Mr. Shigenobu Hirayama presided, was reorganized, and its name became Société des Expositions or *Hakurankai-kyōkai*. This association became permanent, and when Japan has taken part in foreign expositions, the government has entrusted the association with the complete management. Later the Société des Expositions and the Association for Encouraging National Industry were united, and a new organization was born under the name of the Japan Industrial Association. The business that had formerly been in the hands of the Société des Expositions, was handed over to this new-association, and it has been attending to it ever since. The association is now attending to the business concerning the Japanese exhibits in the Exposition now being held in Brazil.

In Europe, also, there are such permanent Exposition Associations in nearly every country. Occasionally international conferences are held by the Exposition Associations in Europe, America, and Japan.

I have described the brief history of the development of expositions in Japan in the past fifty years, and also pointed out how great contributions have been made by expositions.

Nowadays when exhibitions are undertaken, too many exhibits are sent, so

that they can not all be exhibited. For instance, for the Peace Exhibition in 1922 too many exhibits, were submitted, and the authorities could exhibit only a third of them. The fact that exposition work in Japan has made such progress may be attributed to the distinguished services of the pioneers in this work. By their enthusiastic efforts Japanese producers have come to see the great benefit and gain that may be procured by exhibitions. These pioneers have made great contributions, direct and indirect, to the growth of industry, and the progress of civilization at large.

What an interesting film these fifty years presents! If we compare Japan's first participation in an International Exposition, to the marriage of the maiden Japan with the Exposition idea, this year, 1923, is that in which we celebrate the golden wedding. The many children born have contributed to the industry and trade of this country. There are good omens of further development and prosperity.

The Exhibition to celebrate this golden wedding will be held this autumn. What a happy augury! What is more, Mr. Hirayama, who acted as go-between on the occasion of the marriage, has been appointed President of the coming Commemoration Exhibition, which is to celebrate the semi-centennial of Japan's participation in International Expositions.

The aim of the Semi-centennial Exhibition or *Bankoku-hakurankai-sankagojūnen-kinen Hakurankai*, is to celebrate the happy occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess Nagako Kuni, and to contribute to the improvement of exhibitions in Japan by displaying the various products of the countries

of the world.

The Exhibition is to be held under the auspices of the Japan Industrial Association from September 22, to November 30. The site of the exhibition will be around the Shinobazu Pond and in Ueno Park, Tokyo.

Among the officers of the Exhibition are included all the veterans of exhibition work, in Japan, as follow:—

PRESIDENT: Hon. Shigenobu Hirayama, President of the Japan Red-Cross Society and Privy Councillor.

DIRECTOR: Hon. Kakichi Uchida Member of the House of Peers and President of the Japan Industrial Association.

VICE-DIRECTOR: Hon. Hitoshi Dōkē Formerly Director of the Bureau of Agriculture Mr. Seki Hoshino President of the Business Men's Union Mr. Reizō Yrmashina Vice-president of the Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. Morio Nakamatsu Formerly Director of the Patent Bureau.

ADVISORS: Viscount Keigo Kiyoura Count Tōsuké Hirata Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa Viscount Shimpei Gotō Viscount Kentaro Kaneko Baron Yoshirō Sakatani Baron Morimasa Takei.

Some of the regulations of the coming Exhibition are as follow:

Objects injurious to sanitation and public morals, or inflammable, and other dangerous things are prohibited. If objects exhibited should later fall within this category the exhibitors will be requested to remove them to other special rooms or their exhibition will be entirely forbidden.

Exhibitors can not protest concerning the acceptance or non-acceptance of their



applications to exhibit, by the authorities of the Exhibition, or against the location or arrangement of their exhibits as fixed by the authorities.

The right to exhibit given by acceptance of applications cannot be transferred or loaned to others.

Exhibitors are not allowed to close their exhibition rooms or take away their exhibits during the period in which the Exhibition is open. But exhibitors can change their exhibits with the permission of the Exhibition authorities.

Exhibitors must pay all the expenses for the packing, carriage, exhibiting etc. of their exhibits, and the decoration of their exhibition rooms.

The Exhibition will take reasonable precautions against fire, robbery, etc., but is not liable for losses from such causes.

The Exhibition will be open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. According to circumstances these hours may be changed and the admission of ordinary visitors may be suspended for some hours.

The cost of admission will be 50 *sen* for adults, and 25 *sen* for children from five to twelve years old. The admission charge for visitors in parties and for groups of students led by teachers will be discounted.

To take photographs or the facsimile of anything within the Exhibition grounds without the permission of the authorities is strictly forbidden. The authorities of the Exhibition have the right to take photographs and facsimiles of the exhibits and to publish them.

Visitors who commit acts disturbing order or corrupting morals, or who take animals with them, or carry large burdens, or do not obey the regulations of the Exhibition, will not be admitted or may be ordered from the Exhibition.

Buyers of exhibits must pay the whole price at once, or when the price is over ten *yen*, the purchaser must pay a deposit of half the price. Purchasers are forbidden to remove exhibits they have purchased, in the duration of the Exhibition. Those who have paid deposit money should pay the remainder within seven days after the Exhibition closes. If they neglect to do so the purchase may be regarded as cancelled and the deposit shall be retained by the exhibitors.

Exhibits must be removed from the Exhibition within seven days after the Exhibition closes. Otherwise they may be disposed of at the discretion the Exhibition.

Charges for exhibition within the buildings are as follow :—

Special grade, ¥100 per 1 *tsubo*

First grade, ¥80 per 1 *tsubo*

Second grade, ¥60 per 1 *tsubo*

The charges for a show-case within the buildings are as follow :—

Special grade, ¥70 per 1 show case

(3' × 6')

First grade, ¥65 per 1 show case

(3' × 6')

Second grade, ¥60 per 1 show case

(3' × 6')

The charges for places outside the buildings are from ¥60 per 1 *tsubo*

The charges for special places outside the buildings shall be fixed by agreement between the exhibitor and the Exhibition.

The application fee for exhibition and charges for places of exhibition already paid shall not be returned, though applicant should not exhibit or not use the whole space contracted for. The fee for application shall be returned in case the Exhibition should refuse it.

The exhibitors must bear all expenses



in connection with their exhibits, but at the request of the exhibitor, these expenses may be borne, according to circumstances, by the Exhibition.

The structures put up by the exhibitors on the site of the Exhibition should be returned to the original states by them.

Exhibitors are responsible for damage or loss done to the Exhibition or to third persons owing to the conduct of the attendants employed, or by the structures erected.

If an exhibitor violates the regulations of the Exposition, the authorities will take suitable measures and the exhibitor must bear all expenses in connection therewith.

Application for exhibition should be made by August 10. In case the applications exceed the available space, some may be refused, even though made before that date. The application must be accompanied by two copies of the catalogue of the exhibits.

If motor power is needed to run machines to be exhibited, or special structures or foundations must be erected, this should be set forth in the letter of application. If articles are not for sale it should be so noted in the catalogue send with the application.

The Exhibition will inform applicants as to acceptance or nonacceptance of applications by August 15. Exhibitors should pay the required charges within ten days after they have been informed of acceptance.

Exhibits should be sent in by September 10, and they should be arranged in position by September 20.

Exhibits not for sale should be marked "not for sale." When exhibitors wish to send their exhibits out of the Exhibition, they should obtain certificates of

permission to do so from the Exhibition authorities.

#### List of Exhibits in the Semi-centennial Exposition.

**GRAINS** :—flour ; starch ; rice ; beans ; wheat-flour.

**BEVERAGES AND COMESTIBLES** :—tea ; seaweed ; dried fish ; salted fish ; dried shellfish ; dried shrimps and prawns ; shark-fins ; beche de mer ; katsuo-buchi ; isinglass ; tinned and bottled fish ; shiitake ; sugar ; confectionery and sweet-meats ; saké ; mineral water ; Miso (pea cheese), soy ; etc.

**FURS** :—hair ; and manufactures thereof ; fur ; leather ; leather manufactures.

**OILS** :—fats ; wax ; and manufactures thereof ; vegetable-oil ; fish and whale oil ; mineral oil ; vegetable wax ; soap ; toilette cream ; perfumed water ; hair oil ; etc.

**DRUGS** :—chemicals ; medicines ; ginseng ; dried plants for insectifuge ; sulphur ; iodine ; acetic acid ; sulphuric acid ; copper-sulphate ; nitric acid ; caustic soda ; iodide of potash ; chlorate of potash ; bleaching powder ; calcium carbide ; naphthaline ; camphor ; menthol crystals ; menthol-cane ; insect-powder ; perfumeries ; tooth powder ; toilet powder ; medicine ; etc.

**DYES** :—pigments ; coatings and filling materials ; coal-tar ; red lead ; paints ; etc.

**YARNS** :—thread ; twine ; cordage ; and materials thereof ; raw silk ; waste silk ; spun silk yarn ; cotton yarn ; flax, hemp, and jute thread ; wool yarn ; thread and lace thread ; all other twines and cordage ; etc.

**FABRICS** :—silk tissue including cotton mixture ; cotton tissue ; tissues of

flux, hemp, jute, including cotton-mixtures; wooden wires including copper-mixtures; etc.

**CLOTHING AND MANUFACTURES OF FABRICS:**—shirts; undershirts and drawers; coats; night-dresses; foreign clothing; kimonos, haori, kimonoes; towels, tablecloths; and other manufactures of fabrics; etc.

**KITTEHICUMON:**—linery; plated cords; fishing-rods; trimmings; broils; etc.

**CARPETS:**—carpets; figured matting; etc.

**PAPER AND PAPER MANUFACTURES:**—Japanese paper, paper; labels, paper capsules; paper boxes; and other paper manufactures.

**MILKMAIDS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF:**—cag; Kvotland nemon; etc.

**PORCELAIN:**—classical ware; glass ware.

**DRUGS AND METALS:**—iron, copper, tin, gold; zinc; antimony; brass; yellow metal; etc.

**METAL MANUFACTURES:**—insulated electric wires; copper manufactures; brass manufactures; bronze manufactures; antimony manufacturing; aluminium manufactures; nickel metal manufactures; enameled iron

manufactures; nails; nails; knives; umbrellas metal fittings; supplies; pans; rice kettles; etc.

**CLOCKS, MECHANICAL APPARATUS, MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND MOVEMENTS:**—hanging and standing clocks; surgical instruments and parts thereof; philosophical instruments and parts thereof; musical instruments and parts thereof; vehicles and parts thereof; vessels, machinery and parts thereof.

**WOOD AND WOOD MANUFACTURES THEREOF:**—blocks; match wood; wood-hangings for match boxes; wood; hornhorn; wood manufactures; bamboo manufactures.

**TOYS, SPORTING APPARATUS, AND GAMING WARES:**—instruments and golfing-apparatus manufactures; celluloid and manufactures thereof; hats; buttons; paraffin; wax; paper; paper lanterns; umbrellas; etc., matches, kagami, and parts thereof.

**SEAL MAKING:**—jacks; ink; etc.

**FERTILIZERS:**—oilcake; phosphatic manure; artificial manure; etc.

Other articles the authorities deem necessary to exhibit.



# SHIMABARA

Situated at the middle of the western coast of Kyushu, Shimabara is a noted place rather better known to westerners in Siberia, China, Singapore, etc., than to the Japanese. Shimabara is administratively called Minami-takakigori. It is a peninsula stretching out at the south east end of Hizen. It is connected to the land on the north by a narrow neck called Aino, its width being only 12 "cho."

Mt. Unzen arises high in the center of the peninsula and is surrounded by mountains and hills. The mountain range extends to the sea in four directions. Therefore the land is generally a sloping. The east, south, and north sides are open and are composed of aqueous rocks of the third period stratum, the other is of lava. The climate has no great change in summer or in winter; it is never above 90° F. nor below 30° F. Throughout the year the climate is mild.

Why Shimabara is well known to foreign people is due to two special causes; one is that the Christians had a battle here against the government, an infrequent matter in Japan's history and the other is that this place was opened first to foreigners in Japan, besides which there are hot springs. In the winter of the fourteenth year of Kanyei, (1637) the Christians at Shimabara and Amakusa Island, near Shimabara, were driven to revolt. They set up the standard of rebellion at Shimabara. This was owing to the oppression of the Christians and

the hindrance to their faith by the government. Moreover the surviving retainers of Lord Konishi had resentment against the Tokugawa government, and conspired with the Christians.

The Tokugawa government despatched at first Itakura Shigemasa with his troops to put down the uprising. The expedition failed. Then Lord Matsudaira Nobutsuna with his force was sent and he at length restored order. Subsequently the Tokugawa government took drastic measures for the extermination of the Christians.

The name of Shimabara, having such historic renown, became popular with foreigners and they never miss a visit to the old battle ground when they take a trip over there.

The site of Arima castle, which was occupied by the rebels, still remains. The castle was a small one, with a circumference of little over two miles, but had a position of great strength, standing on a high cliff facing the sea. A hill, named Tsukiyama, stands outside the castle and a mountain, named Uyenohara is at the back of the castle. Its tope covers a wide plain. The rebels occupied these advantageous points. Attack on the castle had to be made from the sea which added to the difficulties of the government. Under these circumstances the rebels were not quelled so easily. The stone walls of the castle were thrown down and the moats were filled with earth, but the features of the old castle can be imagined.



The name of Arima came from Lord Arima who took up his abode in it. Later he was transferred to the fief of Kurume in Chikugo. At the center of the site of the castle, is the tomb of Itakura Shigemasa who died assailing the castle. Not far away, at the village of Aino, is a tumulus, called Kubitsuka, where is buried the head of the chief of the rebels.

Early in the Meiji era, foreigners were not allowed to travel inland, but the two hot springs in Shimabara, Obama and Unzen were permitted to them as the recreation resorts, for the foreign residents at Nagasaki, it not being far from Nagasaki. Thus Shimabara became popular with Westerners.

Mt. Unzen is the general term for mounts Fuken, Myoken, Yatake, Kunitake, etc. Kunitake is the highest peak, 4,900 feet above sea level; next is Fuken, 4,830 feet.

On January 18 in the fourth year of Kansei, (1792) Mt. Fuken suddenly erupted; in February, Mayuyama, east of Mt. Fuken, erupted. On March 1 the whole mountain began to rumble violently and caused a terrible earthquake shaking up all Kyushu continuously for a month. On April 1 Mayuyama exploded into two parts and melted lava gushed out, followed by a big tidal wave, and 70,000 people in the peninsula lost their lives.

Now Mt. Unzen is dormant. The summits of Mt. Myoken and Mt. Fuken are covered with many piles of wonderful rocks and unique trees. Foreign climbers enjoy ascending these peaks. The skirts of the mountain spread toward the town of Shimabara. The summit commands both the picturesque scenery of the inland Sea (Ariake-no-umi) while across

the water, the Aso range looms through the haze. There is a grand view the ocean, (Amakusa-no-nada), with the Goto and Amakusa Islands scattered about. Autumnal tints on the mountains are another attraction.

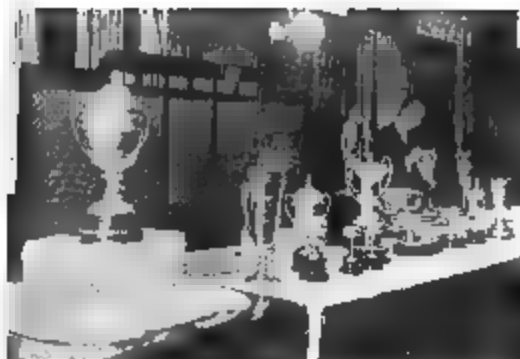
A peculiarity of this mountain is that there are many wind caves; wind is always blowing out of the caves. Even in winter when the heat of the earth is the highest, the temperature of the caves is about 30° F., consequently the people of the villages use them for cold storage.

Shimabara-cho, formerly the castle-town of Lord Matsudaira, is divided into two parts; Shimabara and Minato-machi. They are both good harbours, facing the Inland Sea (Ariake-No-umi).

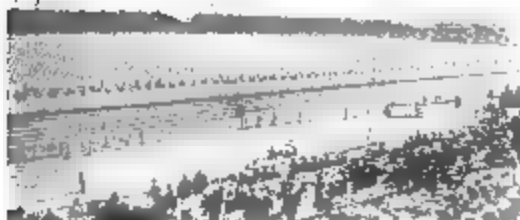
Interesting places near Shimabara-Cho are not rare. Yayeyama, 3 miles from the town, is a large lava cone created by the eruption of the Kansei era, its base is 2 "ri" around. The rocks stand in singular shapes as if chopped out by a giant's ax. On the rocks are strewn pine-trees and azaleas. It looks like a garden. In spring and autumn all the town people take a trip here.

Of Mayuyama, which erupted in the Kansei era, half remains. It rises high at a short distance west of the town of Shimabara. The many furrows of the mountain, are divided by white sand streams, which look like remaining snow on the mountain from a distant view. Especially the view from Ariake-no-umi is excellent.

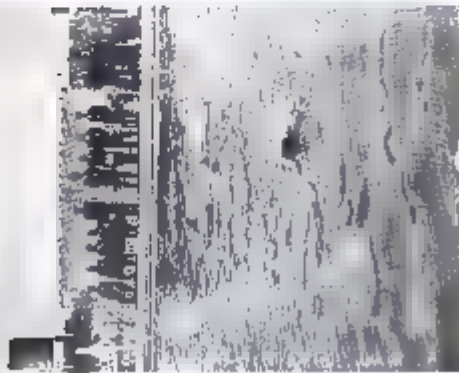
Tsukumo (Islands) means literally ninety nine. There seem to be as many islets and rocks as the name indicates, scattered around the entrance to Shimabara harbour. These are said to have been formed by the rocks ejected when



The Japanese Cup and other trophies of the Far Eastern Olympic Games



Shed Hyattsville River at the Far Eastern Olympic



Receiving at the presentation of the Honorary President,  
 1911, by the President, at the 10th Annual Convention



1911, by the President, at the 10th Annual Convention  
 1911, by the President, at the 10th Annual Convention



Mayuyama exploded, and by the eruption at the bottom of the sea. Being lava, some of them have been washed away by the waves. There are really about thirty islets now, covered by old pine-trees. They include Bora-shima, Ogi-shima, Koma-shima, Kannon-jima, etc., most of them being named from their shapes. The view of the Tsukumo Islands resembled that of Matsushima. Part of the sea shore with pine trees on the white sands, looks like Ama-no-Hashidate; Moreover, the shape of Shimabara harbour is similar to that of Itsukushima. The people of the locality are proud of the fact that Shimabara combines the "three representative views" of Japan into one. Visitors can catch crabs, top-shells, young laminaria, etc., around the islets.

At Reiku Park is the ancestral mausoleum of Viscount Matsudaira, a lord of the feudal age. It was formerly an island composed of many hills. The park faces Ariake-No-umi, and its beach is an ideal bathing place; the water is clear and shallow.

Shimabara castle was not large, its circumference having been only 30 "cho". The retainers' quarters were situated outside the castle, and each house was surrounded by stone walls, looking like a small castle.

Here is the best bee-nursery in Japan. At the Meiji Restriction, the Samurai who lost their pensions, found a suitable business in establishing an apiary with the encouragement of the Lord of the Clan. Some years ago honey bees were procured from America and Italy and constant improvement is striven for. On account of the abundant fruit trees and the warm climate success has attended the honey industry.

Obama spa is especially well known abroad. The hot springs are ideal resorts for the Europeans who live at Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Singapore, etc., suffering from the bad climate there.

Obama hot spring opens on Chijiwa-kai, or the sea of Chijiwa. There are the springs of Meiji-yu, Moto-yu, Funtou-yu and Tansan-sen. The Tansan-sen is a carbonated spring, the others are briny and are said to be efficacious in cases of rheumatism. There are a few good hotels with excellent accommodation.

There are eight "famous views" at Obama and in its neighbourhood:

(1) A magnificent view of the sunset, beyond the western sea.

(2) The grand view from Token-zan.

(3) The sea-fire that appears over the neighbouring waters in the winter season.

(4) The fishing boat's fires at night present a beautiful scene, looking like fire works.

(5) Oni-ishi; this is a huge stone, in a field more than 2 miles from Obama. It is 40 feet in length, 34 feet in width, and 20 feet in height. On the top is a Jizo shrine. This, it is said, was carried here at the time of the great eruption. There is nothing to see here but the huge stone itself. After a visit by Lord Matsudaira, it became famous.

(6) Tomitsu Benten, a temple erected on the coast toward the west, over 6 miles from Obama. The view of the sea, pine-trees and the temple is picturesque.

(7) The Cave of Cormorants, is a great cave on the coast north west of the Benten temple. Its name comes from the cormorants that always flock on the rocks. At high tide, the cave goes under water. At low-tide it is half open and a boat can go in. The cave forks right and left inside and is so chilly that no

one can stay there long.

(8) Tazuna water-fall, in the neighborhood of Obama. It is not large, being only 20 feet high and quite narrow, but it is a retired spot and the spot is very cool.

Around Obama the water is clear, the sand are clean, and there are good places for bathing and boating.

Unzen hot spring is located on the side of Mt. Unzen, about 14 miles from Obama, and is an ideal spa for summer resort, being 2,000 feet above sea level. There are also hotels with good accommodation. Those who are tired of the sea shore at Obama can come here and enjoy the mountain scenery. There are several springs; Furu-yu, Ara-yu, Kojigoku, etc. All are translucent sulphur-springs, having a temperature of 98 degrees Centigrade. The golf-links here are said to be the best in the Orient. The azaleas

flowers in the early summer are beautiful. Visitors here can easily climb the peaks of Mt. Unzen.

In the Shimabara peninsula, stock-farming is very active. This was encouraged by the former lord of the clan. Shimabara horses were famed in western Japan. Recently sheep-breeding has come to the front. The sight of the flocks on the sloping mountain pastures bring thoughts of Switzerland.

The reason why Shimabara is not so popular with the Japanese is that it is too far in the west of Kyushu to be visited by the city people of the mainland, and there was not the advantage of good transportation. Now, however visitors can reach it without any difficulty, by taking a train on the Saga line of the Kyushu railways, and transferring to the Shimabara line at Isshaya.

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## CICADAE

Kaze wa mina

Semi ni suwarete,

Hito-ki kana!

Alas! poor solitary tree!—pitiful now your lot,—  
every

Breath of air having been sucked up by the semi!



# THREE STRANGE STORIES OF KAGA

**K**ANAZAWA in Kashu was the castle town of Lord Mayeda, who possessed the three provinces of Kaga, Noto and Etchu and was the largest feudal lord in under the Tokugawa shogunate. These places are at the rear of Japan and face the dark Sea of Japan. The winter season is very long there, and for half the year, they experience gloomy weather, buried in sleet and snow.

Naturally many ghostly and other stories are told of these melanchory places, old traditions handed down from generation to generation among the people, amusing them on snowy nights, while warming themselves at the "kotatsu" (a foot-warmer), half in fear and half in curiosity. Three such tales are the following :

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## THE GOLDEN WASABI

In the time of Toshinaga Mayeda, the second lord of the clan, there was a samurai called Kozuka. He once attempted the ascent of Mount Iō, a mountain of fine scenery south-west of the Kanazawa Castle.

He wanted to see a pond of fine scenery on the mountain top, of which he had heard. He took advantage of a holiday to go up the mountain, with one of his servants. It was at the beginning of April, of the old calendar, when there were still wild cherry-blossoms remaining blooming in their beauty in the green

leaves. It was warm and master and servant chatted merrily, as they, climbed.

When they were about half way up, the sky became overcast suddenly, and everything before them was hidden in mist, making it impossible for them to go ahead. They made every effort to ascend, but finally gave it up and turned back, lest they should go astray. Soon, they lost their way, and following their noses found themselves at last at a mountain stream, which they followed. Soon they saw green grass in it, which looked fresh and fine in the water, and exhaled fragrance. They wondered at it, and found it to be wild wasabi, a favourite Japanese condiment. They were much pleased and gathered tens of the plants.

As they descended further, they came across the right road, which took led them to the mountain foot. Before they found the road, however they tumbled down many steep places and so lost most of the wasabi, only three being left in the servant's hand.

At home, the servant took the plants to cook for supper, when he found them to be as hard and heavy as metal. He took this wonderful thing to his master, who was astonished at finding the stems and leaves to be of pure gold.

The following day he explored the mountain stream in search of more wasabi, engaging strong village-men, but it could not be found by all the means tried. As the matter was con-



sidered too mysterious to be overlooked, the samurai told all the details to his lord, to whom he presented two of the golden wasabi.

The lord thought it very strange, and searched for the wonder everywhere in the ten villages at the foot of the mountain, but in vain. No one was ever able to discover even the mysterious place, where it was found.

The story is interesting, as it resembles in conception the tale in one of Sir Rider Haggard's novels, in which an Englishman, entering secretly King Solomon's Mine, picked up many diamonds, but narrowly escaped with only a few.

#### THE MYSTERY OF KURAGATAKE

Kuragatake is connected with Takao Mountain south-west of the Kanazawa Castle. It is situated behind To-zan, and is known as the most sacred mountain in the neighbourhood. There is a pond on the summit which does not dry up even in summer. Another pond lies a little below, noted for its "junsai" (*brasia purpurea*), which grows in profusion. Thousands of visitors from Kanazawa visit it in the summer. The upper pond is thought to be too mysterious for men to dare to swim in it.

Before the land was possessed by Lord Mayeda, it belonged to the Togashi family, whose castle was on Takao Mountain, and the inner citadel was built on Kuraga-take. The family was attacked by an enemy led by Keikaku Susaki, and was defeated. The castle was on the verge of falling, when the enemy's divisional commander, named Kosuke Mizumaki, on horseback, marched on the castle. Masachika Togashi,

the head of the family, defended himself desperately on Kuraga-take. Mizumaki advanced and attacked Togashi, which at last led to a grapple between the two, both on horseback, at last they fell over the precipice into the pond, in which they were drowned. This accelerated the fall of the castle and the ruin of the Togashi Family, which had predominated in the Province of Kaga for several generations.

After the tragedy, local people saw a red colored saddle floating on the surface of the pond every year on the very day of the castle. The saddle being fitted with metal, should have been too heavy to float. It was the favorite saddle used by Togashi.

No one dared to swim in the pond. It is believed to be connected with To-no-Ike, another pond in the grounds of the Kanatsurugi Shrine in Tsurugi-machi at the foot of the mountain, rice bran thrown into this pond always being found floating in the pond a few miles off.

This mystery dissuaded people from entering the pond, until a man called Sannoya Ichirozayemon of Kanazawa dared to go into it one day. He went to the bottom and found there a lighted lantern. Astonished at this light, he rushed out of the pond. Soon after he died suddenly.

Later another visitor, a samurai went to the pond's bottom. He saw a big stone hollow guarded by a dreadful looking old woman. This old woman told the invader not to tell anything about the place to other people, if he wished his life spared. Saying this she looked at him very fiercely. Frightened the man never talked of the matter for quite a while. Finally he let it and spoke to some use of the secret of the pond's bottom. Before long he was a dead man, without

any apparent cause.

In the Genbun era (1736-1740), Hirose, a retainer of Kanazawa clan, who served as falconer to the lord, visited with a few companions the summit of Kuraga-take in June. They were caught in a shower. Soon, evening clouds enveloped the mountain, making it so dark that they could not see an inch ahead. Sheltered under an old tree. They soon heard something flying in the dark clouds and drop into the pond. They wondered at the sound and looked into the pond, after the rain stopped. To their astonishment, they saw there a new coffin. They went down to the edge of the pond and got the coffin out. They found nothing in it, and wondered why it fell into the mysterious pond. They came home with the strange object.

### THE OWLS

On a hill not far from Tsurugi-machi at the foot of Kuraga-take stands a Shinto shrine called Hakusan-jinja. Marvellous being the deity's power, the shrine was regularly visited yearly by the lord of Kanazawa.

One year a number of carpenters were repairing it under the supervision of an official. They worked in the shrine grounds in the daytime, and in the even-

ing, they left for their inn in the town, except two, who were left to watch the tools. One moon-light night one of the watchers walked about in the shrine grounds, when he heard an owl in an old tree, screaming busily. The man imitated the scream, half in fun. The bird left the tree and settled on the shrine roof, where it screamed. The man imitated it again. Then, the bird came nearer to him and screamed repeatedly in the shrine yard. The man imitated it. Soon, there were thousands of owls here and there surrounding the shrine. The man became terror-stricken.

The other watchman was startled and reported it to the men of the shrine. He was told that the owls always flocked in the same way and tried to beat any one imitating their cries and to bring him to death. The men of the shrine hurried to gather the towns people and rescue the man by outscreeaming the birds. Soon, a large number of people came from the town, who imitated the owls' screams at the top of their voices until dawn, when the birds flew away. The life of the watchman was thus saved.

This story was told by Ichirozayemon Sakakibara, who was on the scene as the superintendent of the men repairing the shrine.





# NEWS OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Excerpts from the report of the reliefs corps despatched  
in Sagahalien

**D**URING April, the contingent hospital of our society at Alexandrovsk has treated patients as follows :

Out-patients ... ..	242
Treatments ... ..	2,037
Recovered ... ..	114
Died ... ..	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	60
Present No. of patients ...	66

Among them, there are 8 Chinese, 3 Russians and 15 Koreans. Also the Female Department of the Hospital has treated 159 patients.

In the same period, the Japanese Military Hospital in here has treated patients as follows :

Out-patients ... ..	220
Treatments ... ..	2,588
Recovered ... ..	139
Died ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	25
Present No. of patients ...	55

On April 7 Major-general Kuwata, the officer in attendance on the emperor, came here with His Majesty's message and delivered it on the ground of the infantry camp. The all members of the relief corps received tobacco and squar sugar which were bestowed by the emperor.

During May, the contingent hospital of our society at Alexandrovsk has treated patients as follows :

Out-patients .....	283
Treatments .....	2211
Recovered .....	176
Died .....	none

Miscellaneous .....	35
Present no, of patients .....	72

Among them, there are 7 Chinese, 6 Russians and 25 Koreans. The Female Department of our hospital has treated 142 patients.

In the same period, the Japanese Military Hospital in here has treated patients as follows :

Out-patients .....	215
Treatments .....	2050
Recovered .....	128
Died .....	1
Miscellaneous .....	50
Present no, of patients .....	66

During June, the contingent hospital of our society at Alexandrovsk has treated patients as follows :

Out-patients .....	289
Treatments .....	2084
Recovered .....	180
Died .....	3
Miscellaneous .....	42
Present no, of patients .....	64

Among them, there are 8 Russians, 5 Chinese and 18 Koreans. The Female Department of our hospital has treated 129 patients.

In the same period, the Japanese Military Hospital in here has treated patients as follows :

Out-patient .....	141
Treatments .....	1933
Recovered .....	140
Died .....	1
Miscellaneous .....	31
Present no, of patients .....	69



# THE GRAND SHRINES OF ISE

## Part II

### RE-BUILDING OF THE SHRINES

THE shrine buildings of the Ise Daijingu being so simple and a copy of houses of remote antiquity, are not of a permanent nature, and are re-built every twenty years. This periodical re-building of the shrines began in the reign of the Empress Jito (686-696 A.D.), and they were re-built fifty-seven times up to the last time, in 1909. The number would have been much greater, had it not been that for 120 or 130 years after the Muromachi period the Imperial Court was financially unable to keep it up.

The re-building of the shrines does not mean the destruction of the old buildings and the construction of the new ones in their place, which would take a long time. Moreover, the holy, "Goshintai" would have to be removed temporarily to another place. The method adopted is much simpler. Each shrine has in its neighbourhood a lot of ground, similar in area to that occupied by it. On this lot is built the new shrine during twenty years, and when completed, it at once replaces the old building, from which the "Goshintai" is removed to it. The old building is then destroyed, and soon the construction of new shrine buildings is set about, to be completed in twenty years.

The old system of shrine erection was that in October of the 17th year from the year, when the "goshintai" was placed

in the new shrines, the Chief Commissioner of Erection was appointed, under whose control the new shrines were to be built. The carpenters numbered 11 in each party, and four parties or 44 men were engaged in building the "naigu" and three parties or 33 men in erecting the "gegu." Now-a-days, however, there is a permanent office established for undertaking the building and a number of carpenters regularly attend to it.

With the appointment of officials to take charge of the building, a ceremony is held as the first step, known as the Yamaguchi Festival. In this ceremony the Mountain God ruling Misoma-yama, a mountain from which the shrine building material is obtained, is prayed to for the protection of the woodmen from accidents in felling the trees. Formerly, the lumber was brought down out of Kamiji-yama for the "naigu" and from Aso-yama for the "gegu." These mountains were exhausted after many years and other mountains were chosen, until the 6th year of Bunka, when the shrines were re-constructed, for the fifty-second time, with wood from Kiso-yama in Mino Province. Since then, the mountain has been the source of supply of the building material.

The ceremony is held at present in the shrine grounds instead of at the approach to the mountain as previously, although there is no change in the ritual and

offerings, the latter being rice, white fowls and eggs. Cloths of five colours, red, blue, white, black and yellow are hung in four directions and the rites are held with great solemnity.

The ceremony is soon followed by another, the Konomoto-sai (the ceremony under the Tree), held under a tree on the shrine mountain, which is to be cut down to produce the timber for the most important shrine post in the main building, while other building material is taken from other mountains. The rites are similar to those of the Yamaguchi Ceremony.

When the latter ceremony is over, the timber is felled and is brought down out of the Kiso Mountains to Nishigori-nawaba in Owari Province by rafting. Thence it is taken to Ominate, Ise Province, over the sea, where there is a timber yard, in which officials from the shrines inspect the measurements and quality for the "nai-gu" or the "ge-gu." This selection is called "okiwake." On the last occasion, 9,320 pieces of 6 to 41 feet were chosen from the Kiso Imperial Forest. After this selection, the timber for the "nai-gu" goes up the Isuzu River by rafting and that for the "gegu" by the Miya River by the same method. Thus, the transportation from the forest to the final destination is entirely by water, after the time-honoured system originated in an age when the means of transportation were very poor. There is a procedure for floating the rafts. At first, the timber for the "mihishiro" is rafted. The "mihishiro" is a chest into which is put the "goshintai" which is 1' 4" in depth and 2' in diameter. The timber for it is most valued. It is floated on the river and is pulled along by a rope by men who walk along the bank. At

the destination, the timber is loaded on a cart and is carried through the town to the shrine grounds, where the one for the "naigu" is kept under the floor of the Toho-den and that for the "ge-gu" under that of the Seiho-den. Next in order comes the big timber to form the ridge of the main building, and it also is kept under the floor, which is sufficiently high to allow this.

When the complete sets of timber are delivered, the ceremony of "Chonahajime" is held, when the chief and assistant architects and others make offerings to the Goddess and bow to her, after which they ceremoniously strike the timber in the sense of cutting it by an edged tool, the first application of which is celebrated.

Next comes the ceremony of purifying the building site, known as the "Jichin-sai." The Goddess is offered rice, white fowl and eggs, and five coloured "heihaku" (cloths) are hung in the centre and at the four corners of the site. The "imi-gama" (a purified sickle) is taken and is handled as if mowing grass, while a "norito" ("Shinto" ritual) is recited.

When all these ceremonies are over, the carpenters go diligently to work, cutting the timber into shape for the shrine.

In the year of removal, the ceremony of erecting the most important posts of the main building is held most solemnly. This ceremony is called the "Ritchu-sai." The ceremony is attended by the chief priest of the shrine, which position is always held by an Imperial prince, and other priests and officials. The carpenters proceed to the main building and erect the central and four corner posts, which are struck firmly by a hammer one after another. Then a circle is carved on each of the shortest



posts at the east and west ends of the main building by the engineers and assistant engineers. The circle is called the "gogyo" and its engraving the "Gogyo-sai" (The Ceremony of the "Gogyo"). This is an almost unique example of practice in architecture. It is not exactly known what is the reason, and one conjecture is that it has the signification that the engineers, who are not to be engaged personally in the actual building work, are constructing the buildings personally in company with the carpenters. None of the engineers and carpenters wear foreign clothes or modern working dress, but the "shitatare" commonly worn by the Japanese court people in the Heian period.

After this the ceremony of the completion of the frame work takes place. Two pieces of white cloth are hung over the ridges, on which are laid a bow and arrows and white "gohei," for purification.

The Chief Priest asks the chief of the Building Office in charge as to whether the main building and fences are exactly in the same position as in the rules. This is of course for formality's sake, for there can be no mistake in position after three years of most careful work. This is transmitted to the engineers and assistant engineers, who carefully confirm the exactness of the work. This being ascertained, the Chief Priest is so told and he with other priests stand in line and raise the ridge wood by a rope made of the two pieces of white cloth. This is in fact simply a formality. One of the carpenters standing on the ridge leads in the chant, with an intonation, "senzai-to," "manzai-to," "ei-ei," "oku-to," which is followed by the rest. When

they chant, they strike the ridge-pole with a hammer. This ends the ceremony. The chant means that the ridge-pole will be kept for thousands, tens of thousands and tens of millions of years, the "ei-ei" being shouts, when the ridge-pole is hit with the hammer. The ceremony signifies how intent the priests and all others concerned are on the building.

When the main building is nearly completed, it begins to be roofed, which ceremony is called the "Nokizuke-matsuri," which is followed by another ceremony called the "Iraka-matsuri," when all buildings are to be roofed. The final ceremony is the "Mito-matsuri," which is held on fitting the doors to the main building.

When the building work is completed, it is celebrated, and the "Kozuki-sai" is observed, praying to the Goddess for the stability of the shrine posts. This ceremony means the hardening of the ground with a hammer. For this, the Chief Priest carrying a plain wooden stick, proceeds to the lower part of the main building, where he recites a "norito." Then, he hardens the ground round the underfloor part of the posts with his stick. This is followed by other priests, reciting the same "norito." The floor is so high as to allow men to stand and walk freely under it. This "norito" is different for the "naigu" and the "ge-gu."

"Kashikoshiya Isuzu-miya no kozuki shitekeri kozuki shitekeri, Kuni zo sakayuru kori zo sakayuru mandai madeni mandai madeni, Amaterasu omiya dokoro kakushitsutsu tsukaye matsuran mandai madeni mandai madeni."

The above is the "norito" for the "naigu." It means "We have hardened



by hammers solemnly and reverently the shrine posts at the Isozu-gawa. The country will hereafter forever prosper more and more as the district will.

"The shrine dedicated to the spirit of Ameterasu-Omikami will thus be served forever."

The "norito" for the "ge-gu" reads:

"Watarai no Toyouke-no-miya no kozuki shite miya zo sakayuru mandai made ni mandai made ni."

This "norito" means,

"We have hardened by hammers the foundation of the shrine of Toyouke-omikami in Watarai-gori, Ise Province, which will hereafter thrive more and more forever."

The song is shorter for the "ge-gu" than that for the "nai-gu," which signifies the difference existing in rank between the two shrines.

After the "kozuki-sai," another ceremony takes place known as the "gochin-sai," in which prayers are offered to the goddesses for their protection of the shrine buildings from accident. The ceremony is against the "jichinsai" held at the beginning, and ends the ritual

attending the completion of the work of re-building. It is not simply the buildings that are re-constructed, but all ornaments and furniture contained in them are also renewed, and even the dresses of the priests at the ceremonies are entirely new. The old ornaments, furniture, dresses, etc. are burnt up except for a part, which is to be kept eternally in the shrines, if it is necessary.

From this it is clear how the Japanese nation is ruled in idea and belief of the "kami" by the thought that new things are clean and good. This thought has guided them in faithfully observing the old custom that the shrines are to be renewed in buildings and appurtenances every twenty years.

When the new buildings are completed, the "goshintai" is removed from the old shrine to the new, and the old buildings are destroyed entirely, the ground being left unoccupied, to be again used for erecting a new shrine.

The removal of the "goshintai" is made with much ceremony and more solemnly than the ceremonies already described.

*(To be continued)*

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## CICADA

Yagate shinu  
Keshiki wa miezu  
Semi no koe

Never a thought in all those voices of the Semi,—  
How quickly the hush will come,—how speedily all must die.

# MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(JUNE 20 to JULY 20)

**JUNE 20.**—Mr. M. Takahashi, head of the Japanese parliamentary mission to the International Parliamentarians' Conference in Copenhagen, and his party was given a farewell dinner by Viscount Takahashi, president of the Seiyukai, at the San-entei in Shiba.

21.—The Kobe Women's Club invites all England speaking people, both men and women, to a special meeting at the Tor Hotel to hear an address by Miss Jane Addams, well known American social worker.

23.—Mr. Fuko Matsumoto, who was one of the best Japanese painters, died. He was 84 years old. During the Meiji revolution he espoused the cause of the royalists. He later was appointed adviser to the Japan Fine Arts' Academy and made a member of the Imperial Fine Arts' Academy.

Mr. Tazuki, the newly appointed Ambassador to Brazil, was received in a farewell audience this morning at the Imperial Palace by the Prince Regent, and the Empress. The Ambassador will leave Yokohama for his destination on June 30 on the liner Shinyo-maru.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. Tokugawa were hosts at a dinner in honor of their house guest, Prof. Joseph Hollman, the celebrated violin-cellist. The dinner was given to mark the occasion of Prof. Hollman's decoration by the Emperor with the

third class order of the Rising Sun. This is the highest decoration ever conferred upon a musician, either Japanese or foreign, in this country.

24.—A large garden party was given by Prince Yoshimitsu Tokugawa, 11 years old, grandson of the late Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last Shogun, in celebration of his ascendancy to the title of Prince at his residence in Koishikawa.

25.—Mrs. Joffe, wife of the Russian envoy in the Far East, addressed the Russo-Japanese Women's Association.

26.—Commissioner and Mrs. William Eadie arrived at Yokohama on the steamer Empress of Asia. Commissioner Eadie succeeds Commissioner Duce who recently left for England. A welcome reception was given Commissioner and Mrs. Eadie next day at the Salvation Army hall in Kanda, Tokyo.

Mr. Hajime Matsushima, former consul-general in Chita, who has been appointed councillor of the Embassy in Paris, will sail for Marseilles leaving Kobe on July 5.

27.—It is officially announced that Viscount Masatake Sengoku will be appointed President of the Imperial Board of Decoration, in succession to the late Count Ogimachi.

28.—The Japan-Russia pourparlers began at the Tsukiji Seiyoken Hotel in Tokyo at noon.



29.—The death of Dowager Princess Yasuko Arisugawa, fourth daughter of the late Marquis Mayeda and wife of the late Prince Takehito, at Yugawara, marked the passing of the second oldest Imperial family of Japan. The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto, son of the 106th Emperor. The late Prince Takehito, 10th of the line, died in July, 1913, without an heir and the reigning Emperor has ordered his third son Nobuhito to become head of the House.

The ashes of the late Marchioness Namiko Mayeda, who died in Paris two months ago, arrived at Kobe accompanied by Marquis Mayeda. The funeral services will be held July 30 at the Mayeda mansion.

30.—Major General Pabst, the newly appointed Netherlands Minister to Japan was received in audience by the Prince Regent at the Imperial Palace when the Minister present his credentials.

July 1—A special ceremony in celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the port of Yokohama to foreign trade was held July 1 at the Yokohama Memorial Hall.

3—Shifting of consular positions have been announced by the Cabinet. Mr. S. Morioka has been appointed consul in Ichang; Mr. S. Shimada, consul in Harbin; Mr. T. Yoshida, consul in Sourabaya; Mr. R. Kasuya, consul in Yunnan; and Mr. S. Urata consul in Hamburg. A branch consulate has been established in Rio Plata and Mr. S. Hayao has been placed in charge.

4—Dr. Baron Chusaburo Shiba, a member of the House of Peers and professor in the Imperial University, has been appointed president of the Government Aviation Institute. He succeeds the late

Dr. S. Terano.

6—It is reported that the Prince Regent will be promoted to the rank of Commander of the Navy, and to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, of the Army, on the occasion of the Emperor's Birthday celebration, October 31.

Prince Yi Kon, heir of the late Emperor of Korea, now student in the military Staff College, has been promoted to a captaincy in the Imperial army. Prince Yi will be graduated from the school in November and then will proceed to European countries for study.

6—Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, new Minister to China, was received in audience by the Prince Regent. It is said that owing to the absence of President Li Yuang-hung, Mr. Yoshizawa will present his credentials to the State Council.

7—General Pabst, the minister for the Netherlands, presented his credentials to the Prince Regent.

9—Dr. Josef Svagrovsky, Minister from Czechoslovakia to Japan arrived at Yokohama on the steamer Empress of Canada and immediately took charge of the Legation in Tokyo.

12—The Department of Education has ordered 30 professors in various universities and higher technical schools to study in America and Europe.

13—Mr. Cyrus E. Woods, new American ambassador to Japan, Mrs. Woods, and Mrs. Woods' mother, Mrs. J. A. Marchand, reached Tokyo.

The Government has selected Dr. M. Adachi, Ambassador to Brussels; and Mr. T. Mayeda, former Tokyo deputy-mayor, as Government delegates to the fourth International Labor Conference in Brussels, October 22 to 29, Mr. Mayeda was recently appointed Government representative on the International Labor



Directors' Commission of the League of Nations, and will leave Tokyo shortly for Europe.

16—Memorial services for Count Taisuke Itagaki, known as the Japanese "Father of Liberty," took place to-day at the Seisho Temple in Shiba. After the ceremony, many of those present gathered before the late Count's statue which just has been completed and which is to be sent to Kochi, Shikoku, the late Count's native place.

20—The Duchess d'Aosta, who is of one of the leading noble families of Italy, and her son the Duke of Spoleto arrived at Yokohama on the steamer Empress of

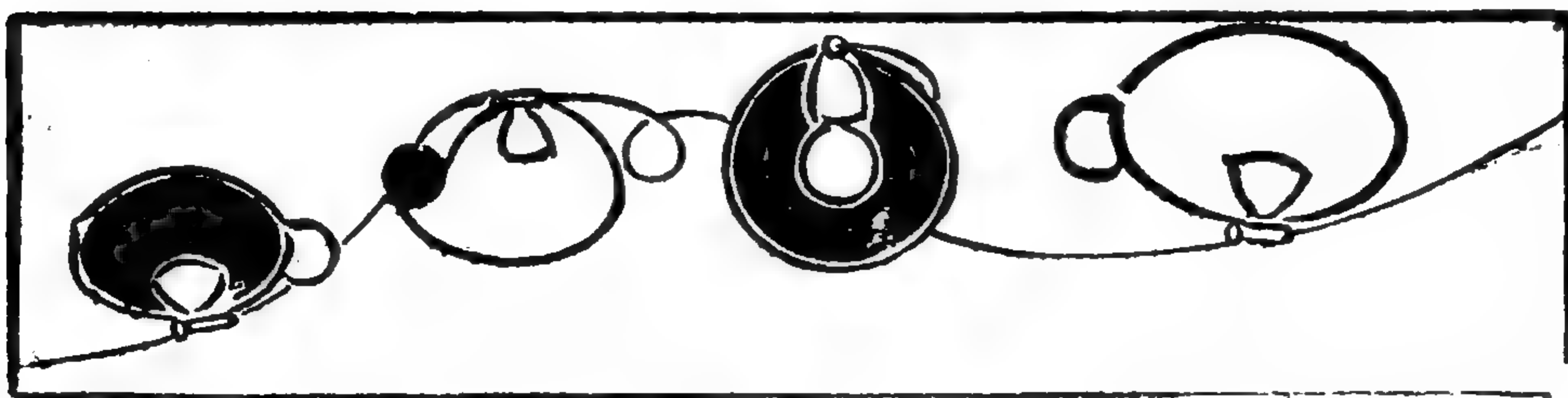
Asia. They are on their way to Europe. They were greeted by His Excellency Nobile Giacomo de Martino, the Italian ambassador, Captain Cantele Ferruccio, Italian naval attache and Rear-Admiral Yamamoto who represented the Prince Regent.

The 40th anniversary of the death of Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the three greatest heroes of the Meiji revolution, was celebrated to-day in Tokyo and Kyoto. Princess Dowager Higashi-Fushimi who is a daughter of the late prince attended the service held at the Iwakura home.

## CICADAE

Semi wo kike  
Ichi-nichi naite  
Yoru no tsuyu

Hear the semi shrill! so, from earliest dawn  
All the summer day he cries for the dew of night.



# FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

## Poles Thank Japanese

The four hundred destitute Polish children from Siberia who left Japan last summer by the "Katori Maru" and "Atsuta Maru" are now at home in Poland, having been saved from the horrors of Siberia, thanks to the generosity, of the Japan Red Cross Society, which in 1921 sent from Siberia to America 350 other destitute Polish children. It paid their transportation from Vladivostok to Danzig, where the Polish authorities met them. Thence they were transported by special trains to an orphan's institution in the city of Bojanowo, in Poznan.

The children had a very agreeable journey and arrived in good health and cheerful, due to the care of the Japanese staffs of the ships. The passengers showed kindness on many occasions. The voyage from London to Danzig was on the steamer "Baltannic" through the Kiel canal. The children remember with gratitude their stay in Japan, where they received such kindness from the authorities and people. They keep as great treasures the presents they received in Japan.

The gratitude of the Polish people is deep. This feeling is the text of many articles in the Polish press. A daily paper in Warsaw with a very large circulation, the "Kurjer Warszawski" ("Warsaw Courier") recently said:

"These children, the victims of war and the chaos in Russia, found assistance and refuge in the Land of the Rising Sun, in that far-off beautiful land, of whose friendly feelings we were always convinced and of which we have now eminent proof. The Polish heart expresses its thankfulness to Japan. Poland must never forget the aid given the helpless Polish refugees many of whom would have perished but for the Samaritan action of Japan. We must repay the heart with the heart. All Polish children in every Polish school must be told by their teachers that far off, on the other side of the world, there

is a good and clever nation, with a heart capable of tender emotions and that, thanks to these people, our scattered little ones are now given back to their mother country. All Polish citizens must speak the name of Japan with feelings of friendship and gratitude."

These words apply in the first place to Her Majesty the Empress of Japan whose gracious kindness was shown to these destitute children, and to the Japan Red Cross Society which, through its President, Mr. S. Hirayama, and the Vice-President Mr. Sakamoto and Marquis Tokugawa and other officials, undertook the Society's humanitarian action.

Under the auspices of the Polish-Japan Society in Warsaw, children in Poland are busy making and collecting toys, mostly dolls in the Polish national dresses of the various palatinates, which will be presented to the Japanese children as a token of their gratitude.—*Kokusai News Agency*.

## American Silk Mission

The visit of the American Silk Mission in Japan has been attended by one of the most extensive programs of entertainment and sightseeing that has ever been arranged for a representative group of foreign commercial leaders coming to this country. While never losing sight of the main object of their trip, the American visitors were afforded an opportunity to combine pleasure with business to an extent which doubtless will make their tour of Japan one of the most pleasant memories of their lives.

Wherever they went the members of the mission were greeted with the utmost cordiality and found their Japanese hosts most hospitable and anxious to make their stay pleasant. That the latter were very successful in this respect is fully borne out by the words of every member of the mission and the six ladies who have accompanied their husbands throughout the trip. Every member of the party is high in his praise not only of the beauty of



Japan but also of the hospitality of the Japan.

As a token of their appreciation for the great hospitality shown them the mission were hosts at a farewell dinner to 200 of their friends in Japan at the Imperial Hotel.—*Japan Advertiser*.

#### Russia, Japan and America

The progress toward a Russo-Japanese understanding, exaggerated for the purposes of the moment, is evidently being used by Soviet agents in the United States to create an impression which it is hoped may soften the consistently flinty attitude of the Department of State toward official dealings with Moscow. These obvious and puerile tactics, which do not fit in with the myth of the Soviet's Machiavellian proclivities, will not carry those who employ them far. The American Government is well informed of what is being accomplished by Mr. Joffe in Tokyo and also is well aware of the peculiar circumstances which impel certain interests in Japan, represented by Viscount Goto, to seek closer relations with the Russian Government than now exist between that regime and any of the other powers. The chances are slight that any development or any propaganda can stampede or cajole the present Administration in Washington into recognizing the Moscow Government. Mr. Hughes has the over-whelming support of Congress, the press and public in the course he is pursuing.

This unwillingness of the American Government and people to alter their attitude toward the Soviet does not spring from ignorance of advantages to be gained; it is due chiefly to a cool conviction that there can be no material gains from greater intercourse with Russia that will justify the political and economic risks involved.

Japan's Russian problem is a much more immediate and vital one than is presented to any other of the powers. While the difference in the pre-war figures of Japan's trade with Russia do not greatly differ from those of other powers, they represent interests which are singularly important to this country. An illustration of this was furnished by the consternation caused here by the delay in settling the

fisheries question for the present season. This question involves the livelihood of more than 25,000 Japanese fishermen normally engaged on the Siberian stations, the financial interests of the large organizations which support them and an important share of the national food supply. With the time for starting the fishing fleets north at hand every day's delay meant a national loss. Japan has other important interests in Siberia which are bringing influence to bear upon her policy toward the Soviet. These include the fur trade in Kamchatka, mining and lumbering enterprises in the Maritime Province and general trade with all Siberia and perhaps later with European Russia. They account for the widespread support which the press and public have given Viscount Goto; they account for the noncommittal front which Government officials have assumed here while the future policy of Japan vis-a-vis Soviet Russia is being reshaped to suit the present needs.

Japan may be compelled by force of circumstances, to conclude with the Soviet Government an agreement which probably will involve some form of recognition in order that commercial intercourse may be resumed. If Japan takes this step it is obvious that she will do so alone. The other Powers believe that the possible gains do not justify the risk involved.—*Japan Advertiser*.

#### Pastor Preaches New Doctrine

Born 65 years ago, Kaiseki Matsumura, brought up in Confucianism until he was 17 years old, became converted to Christianity. He was a pastor for 12 years, but was banished from the church for not preaching God as orthodox Christianity demanded. Then he started a free independent religious life and is now the spiritual guide for 3,000 believers in a new religion. He has spent the intervening years, after leaving his church, in making a systematic study of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism and Shintoism, finally coming to the conclusion that there is but one royal road to human salvation, on which all religions converge. This conclusion has given him a basis, on which to build up a new religion which he calls Tempaikyo or heaven worship-



ping. The tenets of Tempaikyo are very simple, consisting of a belief in God, perpetuity of life, love and pity, and cultivation virtue. The conception of this new religion dates back to 15 years ago, and six years ago he had a fine temple built in Naka Shibuya with ¥10,000 given him by Magobei Okura, a well known book publisher, who had become one of his disciples. He received another ¥10,000 from Sadakichi Narazaki who is conducting business in New Jersey. He is now to start a campaign of new religious propaganda, which will largely take the form of an effort for social and political betterment. Among his 3,000 followers are men like Lieut-General Fujimoto, former Director of the S.M.R., Kubo, Rear-Admiral Hara, Naval Captain Yonekura, Member of House of Representative Oshikawa, Mayor of Nakamatsu Oguri, and Professor Murai of Tokyo Foreign Language School.—*Japan Times*.

#### Pan-Pacific Conference

At the Pan-Pacific Conference, to meet this year at Melbourne from August 13 to 22 and at Sydney August 23 to September 3, Japan will be represented by eight or nine scholars and experts. The choice of delegates is now receiving the attention of the Scientific Research Commission in the Department of Education. So far it has been decided to send Dr. Fusakichi Omori, the great seismologist, Dr. Kenkichi Kishigami, a high authority on aquatic products and the biologist Dr. Seiichiro Ikeno. The Navy, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Government Generals of Chosen and Taiwan will each be represented by one delegate, in addition to two or three more from private scientific laboratories.—*Japan Times*.

#### New Navy Minister

It is doubtful if the appointment of the Minister for the Navy will change the air in Naval circles. The Premier had in mind three men for the post, Admirals Murakami, Takarabe and Suzuki. If the choice had fallen on the first of the three, it would have meant a Minister for the present Cabinet, while it meant, if it fell on one of the other two, a Minister to carry out the naval program even after the resignation of the Premier. Individually,

Murakami is now out of date, while Suzuki, whose popularity in the Navy is surpassed by none, is more of a stratagist and is looked upon as a future head for the General Staff of the Navy.

The appointment is taken by certain Japanese to mean the coming retirement of the Premier while others are more inclined to suppose that he means to remain. With us, it seems that he is still undecided to go or to remain and, therefore, has come to make the present choice, as with Takarabe in the naval post, the Premier can follow either way.—*Hochi*.

#### New British Premier

Stanley Baldwin British Chancellor of the Exchequer, on May 22 received the Royal command to form a new Cabinet.

The credit for the reform of domestic administration the Bonar Law Cabinet accomplished in the short space of seven months is largely due to him. While we greatly regret the resignation of Mr. Bonar Law after a very brief term of office, we are glad that Mr. Baldwin, whose political views are identical with those of the retiring Premier, is his successor. It is a difficult and tortuous path which the new Cabinet has to tread. Conservatism reigns supreme, but the influence of the Laborites shows signs of gradual growth. A rapprochement between the Laborites and the Liberale is considered not altogether impossible. The Conservative house is divided against itself. The foreign relations of Great Britain are full of difficulties. The new Cabinet is faced by the necessity of tackling the problem bearing on Russia, France, Germany and the Near East. We wish the new British Cabinet every success.—*Chugai Shogyo*.

#### Observation Cars For Korean Trains

The Chosen railway authorities who recently started the running of third-class sleeping cars, the first experiment to be made in the Orient, have now decided to run observation cars, and it is understood that two such cars are now being constructed at the railway work-shop at Ryuzan at a cost of ¥45,000 each. It is expected that the cars will be run from the beginning of July.



**A Lesson to the West**

Outrages by bandits are rather common occurrences in China. In the past, Japan had many victims of the same sort of lawlessness, but was looked light'y upon by the Powers who in many cases backed China and rebuked the attitude of Japan. The boldness of the bandits thus aided by the Europeans in China and culminating in the recent incident at Lincheng will teach them that half of the responsibility must be borne by these nations themselves. The surprise and the talk of a new policy at this time simply reveal the faults of the past. The treaties and pacts regarding China, although made by statesmen who knew hardly anything about real China, cannot be retracted. The lesson for foreign nations henceforth should be not to be led away by Chinese propagandists and that they avoid looking upon the policy of a nation which knows better than any of them with a suspicious eye.—*Osaka Asahi*.

**The Shantung Outrage**

The hold-up on the Tientsin-Pukow line reminds us of the Boxer trouble years ago. That such an audacious plan should have been drawn up and carried out on the trunk railway line without the knowledge of the local Chinese authorities bears eloquent testimony to the state of disorder to which China has sunk. Fortunately, no Japanese is among the victims, and consequently the Japanese Government is not directly concerned in the settlement of the affair. In view, however, of the fact that Japan has the closest interest in China, she cannot remain indifferent.

Although deplorable, the occurrences was to be expected. President Li is a mere figurehead, and the Cabinet is entirely at the mercy of the militarists. Enmity between the Chihli and the Fengtien factions is growing daily, and rumors are persistent that they will clash before long. Although the military clique holds sway in the north, it is powerless in the south. The whole country is in a state of disruption. It is no wonder bandits should take advantage of this state of things.

So long as conditions remain in the present deplorable state, we must be pre-

pared to see similar incidents occur. The example of the Shantung bandits will be followed throughout the country. Should things come to such a pass, nothing short of the use of foreign troops would be sufficient to guarantee the safety of foreign life and property in China. We hope the outrage will prove a sharp reminder to the Chinese people generally of the grivous state of affairs prevailing in their own country, and will cause them to consider seriously ways and means of improving conditions.—*Fiji*.

**Changing Ideas**

Some people may be amazed at the commotion which marked the inaugural meeting of the Association for the Study of Military Affairs formed among a section of Waseda professors and students. These people are shocked because they think the behavior of the students intolerable in view of the regard in which, they believe, students ought to hold their teachers. Others may discern in the incident the revolutionary change which is coming over the ideas of the rising generation. The essential fact that rules our social life today is the spirit of criticism. Whatever history it may have, a thing cannot be approved or accepted in these days if it is not judged good by fair criticism. It should be gratifying to teachers for their students to display a spirit of criticism before accepting what they are taught. If this critical mood of their students is displeasing to them, they are scarcely worthy of the respect of their students.

When, some years ago, Professor Uyesugi, of the Tokyo Imperial University, organized an association of University students for military training, no protest was raised. We cannot but be struck by the marked change that has taken place. This is a point which organizers of similar organizations for the study of military matters must carefully consider. It is difficult to reconcile advocacy of permanent peace with plans to strengthen military armaments. Any attempt to impose such ideas upon students who have honest faith in peace will meet with stout opposition. Nor will the spirit of modern education approve of it.—

*Yomiuri*.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

We deeply regret to inform you that we have experienced the great earthquake disaster. As this year is the fifteenth year since the establishment of our magazine, in commemoration we had planned great improvements in our magazine, but to our great regret, all plans of improvements have been made impossible. Our editorial rooms together with printing presses were destroyed, rendering it impossible to continue the regular publication of our magazine. We shall, however, do our utmost to repay all the favours bestowed upon us, and expect to begin the regular publication of our magazine from November, at the latest.

In spite of our disastrous circumstances, however, we shall carry out our plan to reduce the price of "the Japan Magazine", beginning with the next issue. And we beg that you will subscribe to the magazine at once. The reduced price is as follows : —

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# EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

September 1st brought a great misfortune to Japan such as is not known in history. Tokyo and neighbourhood were almost wholly devastated by a series of violent earth-quakes followed by conflagration. On that day the people of Tokyo were enjoying the calm and clear weather, and they did not in the least expect such a great catastrophe. About noon, however, they heard a strange sound approaching, and in the next moment they found themselves being greatly shaken so that it was impossible for them to stand or walk.

Countless buildings, gorgeously decorated, were leveled to the ground in an instant. And fires broke out from the leveled houses at fourteen different points, and spread over the entire down town section aided by the hurricanes which sprang up by that time. The fire continued for days and nights, destroying buildings, bridges, boats and every thing in the city. Unimaginable numbers of persons were killed in the fire. Thousands of people, who jumped into the river Sumida to escape the fire, also perished. According to the estimate made by the Metropolitan Police Board over 150,000 people were killed, in Tokyo alone.

The entire city traffic, communication system, gas and water pipes, as well as transport facilities leading out of Tokyo were wholly paralyzed at the same time.

Thus, the city of Tokyo, which for more than 300 years enjoyed the leadership among the civilizations of the Far East was reduced back to its ancient state of a sea-shore field just in a twinkling of an eye. It is equal to Pompeii and San Francisco disasters combined. Every river in the city was filled with dead bodies and one can not walk

we can not but feel that we are dreaming ominous dreams.

Those who escaped from the hell are marching like so many day-time ghosts through the hardly recognizable streets with faint hopes of finding their beloved ones. The refugees who lost their beloved ones and all their property, when they realize their own pitiable positions, become mad, and the police are busy in checking those who would commit suicide. In Uyenopark, many of the bereaved refugees are hanging themselves. A family of three, father, mother and child were found hanged on the same branch of a tree. On roads leading to the country can be seen endless lines of foot-sore refugees almost exhausted from weeping. Some such pitiable scenes as a mother walking for hours in the sun without noticing her baby on her back has long been dead are innumerable. Over a million and a half lost their homes and every one of them has his own story of a terrible experience.

Yokohama was much more terribly devastated than Tokyo and it is said the only building which was left unburned was the Yokohama Specie Bank. Many foreign residents of Yokohama were also killed. Kamakura and neighbourhood were also wholly destroyed. As this district is one of Japan's famous summer resorts, many prominent personages as well as two princes of the blood, who were staying there at the time of the disaster, were killed.

A tunnel at Hakoné caved in and a train which was then passing through the tunnel was crushed with its hundreds of passengers.

The damages estimated by the government authorities are said to amount to seven



sustained is said to amount to three times the economic loss Japan sustained in Russo-Japanese war. It is more miserable in Tokyo than it was in ancient Pompeii, for the people who were bereaved of their families are killing themselves and, thousands of people, who were seriously injured, are having their last hours of agony insufferably prolonged.

All the pomp of civilization, all the powers of modern science, of which our century is so proud, are impotent before the anger of great Nature. Indeed, it is doubted whether the city may be restored at all to its previous condition.

Next the writer will endeavour to enumerate the outstanding incidents caused by the disaster and the remarkable features in the situation after the earthquake.

The entire down town section of Tokyo, which occupies about two thirds of the whole and which is the centre of Tokyo's commerce and industry and a part of the remaining residence section were wholly destroyed.

The whole of Yokohama was destroyed excepting the outlying districts. The Bluff suffered especially.

The so-called "Shōnan District" also was destroyed by the earthquake.

There sprang up an island in Sagami Bay, and also one in Tateyama Bay.

The coast of Awa province facing the Pacific fell into the sea.

Many government buildings including the Metropolitan Police Board, the Home Department, the Finance Department and others were burned.

The Embassies of America, France, and Italy and the legations of China and Holland in Tokyo and many consulates at Yokohama

institutions in Tokyo and Yokohama including Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo Commercial College, Meiji University, Chuo University, Nihon University, Hosei University and other prominent institutions of higher learning were burned.

Over two thirds of the elementary and secondary educational institutions in Tokyo and Yokohama were also burned.

The foreigners in Karuizawa and Miyashita were safe but some damage was done to these places.

Notables killed were; Princess Yamashina, Prince Higashi-Kuui, Mr. Tokutomi, Ex-Minister Matsuoka, Baron K. Sonoda, Fleet Admiral T. Kataoka and wife and the Siamese minister to Japan.

The American Consul-General in Yokohama, the French Consul at Yokohama, the Argentine Consul, acting Minister of Chili and the Spanish Minister and staff are reported dead.

All members of the American Embassy are safe excepting Miss Doris Babbit, killed in Yokohama.

All British officials in Tokyo and Yokohama are safe.

At the old military clothing department ground in Honjo ward 32,680 refugees who assembled there to escape the fire were burned to death in a mass as the ground was wrapped in flames,

In the premises of the Toyo Spinning Co. about 700 workmen perished in a mass.

According to the estimate made by the Metropolitan Police Board the number of burned houses is 316,000, which corresponds to seventy-one per cent of the total number; and the number of people whose houses were burnt is 1,350,000 which is sixty-seven per cent of Tokyo's total population.

The whole of Tokyo, Saitama Prefecture,



ral Fukuda was appointed Commander-in-chief of these districts. The object is to maintain public order in these districts by military force.

On the sixth of September three urgency Imperial ordinances were promulgated. The first is to prohibit usury taking advantage of the disaster, the second is to maintain public order, and the third is to postpone the fulfilment of all liabilities for thirty days beginning from September 1st, in the district which sustained damages from the disaster.

The moratorium lasting for two weeks which is to be applied to the damaged district is likely to be promulgated soon.

H. E. Cyrus E. Wood, American Ambassador to Japan, gave profound impressions to us by offering America's assistance in alleviating the situation. He announced that an American naval fleet is coming for rescue with food and building material to meet the dire need of Tokyo and other towns.

He also declared that all relief material sent from the United States will be turned over to the Japanese for distribution.

President Coolidge sent a message of condolence to the Emperor which says, — "I am moved to offer you the most heartfelt sympathy and express to Your Majesty my sincere desire to be of any possible assistance in alleviating the terrible sufferings of your people."

The Emperor has given ¥10,000,000 for relief work.

Baron Iwasaki and Baron Mitsui donated ¥5,000,000 respectively to the relief fund. And other wealthy men followed their examples.

The government authorities are doing their utmost in rescue work and have decided to expend ¥9,500,000 from the contingent fund for relief. The govern-

of the capital-city.

Osaka and other prefectures are vieing with each other in rescue work, and all of the prefectures near Tokyo have already sent relief parties.

It is reported that the dysentery is prevailing among the refugees at Hibiya Park, causing many deaths.

There are rumours of Korean outrages and of the conflicts between the Koreans and the Japanese, but they are unfounded and ridiculous. The authorities are protecting the Koreans from any persecution that might be caused by such rumours.

America, sympathizing with Japan in her disaster, has decided to give \$50,000,000 to Japan.

King of England gave £360,000 to the relief fund.

France and Italy, sympathizing with Japan in her disaster, have prohibited all sorts of musical and dancing entertainments within their territories.

The head-quarters of the Japan Red Cross Society were burned, but the Society is busily engaged in relief work in cooperation with its branches.

The government is going to establish the Department of Reconstruction and to expend ¥5,000,000,000 for the rebuilding of the capital city.

(The above descriptions contain almost all of the outstanding features that were known by the 10th of September)

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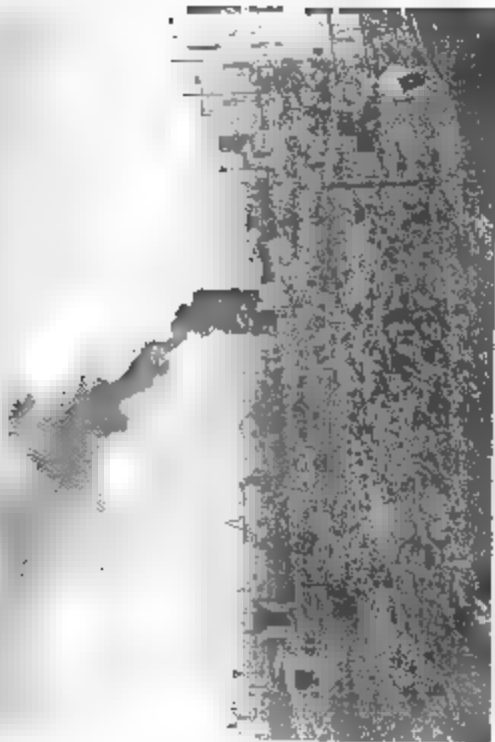
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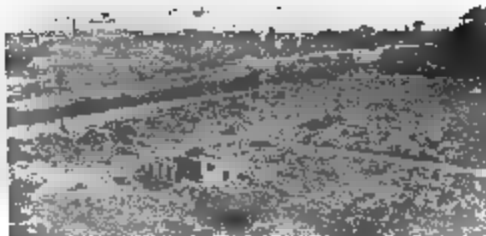
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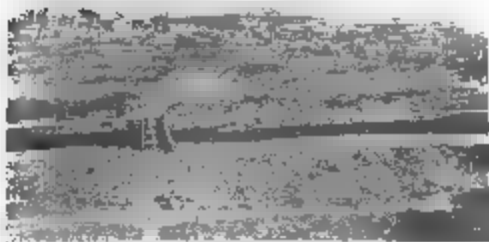


Viewed from the air, the breakwater is clearly visible.





Base of Yokohama Station, after the great fire and the earthquake



Great Hall of Yokohama, after the great fire and the earthquake

# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV

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NO. IV

## EDITORIAL

SEVERAL weeks have now passed since the cataclysm of September 1.

The sufferers have become somewhat settled. Everywhere through the vast area ravaged by earthquake and flames, temporary dwellings and shops have sprung up like magic. The spirit of the citizens, with the firm resolve to build up a new and greater Tokyo, is rising higher and higher. In this we take great pride.

Our gratitude to the peoples beyond the seas, especially the Americans and the men and women of the British Empire, is unbounded. What they have done for us, with their deep sympathy and prompt and lavish help, in the time of our great distress, will never be forgotten.

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Our printing department was burnt in the great fire, and the earthquake damaged our editorial department. We could not, therefore, publish our

regular issue in September. As a substitute, however, we issued a leaflet, on September 14, describing the disaster that had taken place.

We have worked hard to restore our equipment, and are glad to be able to publish our magazine again from this month. Some irregularities in printing, we fear, are bound to appear, and we beg our readers to be lenient with us for a time.

We are carrying out our previously announced plan to reduce the subscription price of the Japan Magazine with this number, thereby, we hope, repaying to some degree the favors our readers have bestowed on us in the past. The surplus thus created in existing subscriptions that have been paid under the old rate will be properly credited and applied to extend the subscriptions, beyond the original date of expiration, for the appropriate period.

## EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS IN TOKYO AND KWANTO

**B**EFORE the City of Yedo (the former name of Tokyo) was founded there were not a few earthquake disasters in this district.

The earliest instance was in July, 818 A.D. The devastated area included the provinces of Musashi, Sagami, Shimōsa, Hitachi, Kotsuké and Shimotsuké. Mountains collapsed and many valleys were filled up. The country people who were crushed to death were innumerable.

The second recorded instance took place on the 29th of September, 878. The provinces of Sagami and Musashi sustained the most serious damage. Countless houses collapsed and not a single house was left undamaged.

For three hundred years following the district seems to have experienced no great earthquake.

On the 21st of May, 1213, however a great earthquake visited Kamakura and neighbourhood. In 1241 the district experienced a strong earthquake and tidal waves swept along the coast at Kamakura, destroying the shrine of Tsuru-ga-oka Hachimangū.

After that time the district seems to have had many earthquake disasters, but the damage done is not recorded.

On the 16th of December, 1596 the district suffered from a severe earthquake. The provinces of Awa and Kazusa sustained the most serious damage. The island of Hachijō also sustained some damage.

The first great earthquake that visited the region since Yedo was founded in the province of Musashi was experienced on the 1st of June, 1615. This earthquake seems to have been a severe one, but

there is no record of the damage that was done.

There were great earthquakes in 1628, 1630 and 1635. The great stone-walls of the Yedo Castle collapsed, and the stone lanterns at the Zōjōji Temple in Shiba fell down. The number of people killed and injured in Yedo seems to have been very small, but in Odawara 150 people were killed.

On the 14th of May, 1647, Yedo was visited by a violent earthquake. The mansions of many feudal lords in Yedo collapsed and the head of the large image of Buddha at the Kanyeiji Temple in Uyeno was thrown to the ground. This Daibutsu stood there until the present earthquake, which overthrew it.

In April, 1648, and in June and July of the following year, Yedo experienced great earthquakes. Damage was done not only to the mansions of the feudal lords in Yedo, but also to the shrines at Nikkō. Several hundred people were killed or injured in the disaster.

On the 12th of October, 1697, the provinces of Sagami and Musashi experienced a violent earthquake. The gate of the Hachiman Shrine at Tsurugaoka, Kamakura, fell, and the wall of the Yedo Castle facing Kojimachi ward collapsed.

On the 23rd of November, 1703, there was such a great earthquake in Yedo as had not been known before. The provinces of Musashi, Sagami, Awa, and Kazusa were included in the disturbed area, and the earthquake was followed by great tidal waves. Watch towers in, the Castle of Yedo fell, and the stone-work of the bridges at Kijibashi, Wadakura, Babasaki, Hibiya and Sakurada, the entrances to the castle, collapsed. The number of people





The cloud of smoke over the City of Tokyo, September 1.



Part of Tokyo after the great fire.



A view of the city, Milwaukee



A big building building near Elgin Park

killed in the whole devastated area amounted to 5,233. This earthquake and that of the Ansei era were the greatest earthquakes that visited the capital before the Meiji Restoration.

On the 4th of October, 1707, Japan was visited by the greatest earthquake recorded up to that time in her history. However, the damage done in Yedo itself at that time was not so great. In that earthquake the mount of Hōyeizan emerged, half-way up the slope of Mt. Fuji. The area affected included the provinces of Suruga, Kaye and Shinano. The same quake was strongly felt in Osaka and Kyoto.

On the 24th of March, 1847, the province of Shinano experienced a great earthquake, but Yedo felt only the after-shocks.

Next came the great earthquake of the Ansei era, well known in Japan by the name of "*Ansei-no-daijishin*." It took place at ten o'clock in the morning on the 2nd of October, 1855. The centre of vibration was Yedo, and the devastated area was ten miles in diameters. The city of Yedo suffered especially. According to the estimate made by the authorities the number of people killed, excepting samurai, was 3,895, of which 1,616 were men and 2,279 were women. The number of people killed including samurai was about 7,000. The number of people injured in the disaster was 1,900. The number of houses that collapsed in the city alone was 14,346. Fire broke out at thirty different points in Kanda, Fukagawa, Honjo and Asakusa. Almost all the residences of the feudal lords in Yedo were damaged, and the mansion of Lord Tokugawa of Mito sustained the most serious damage.

Not a single gate was left undamaged among the famous thirty-six castle-gates, which were built most strongly in the walls of the castle of Yedo. Among others the Babasaki Castle-gate, whose name is famous to this day, was completely destroyed. Fukagawa was first in the number of people killed, 868. Asakusa was

second with 566, and in Honjo 385 people were killed. The circumstances greatly resembled those of the present earthquake.

In the case of the Ansei disaster, the wind was weak and the fire did not rage so fiercely. It was extinguished at ten o'clock the next morning. The area destroyed by the fire covered about a square mile. This time, however, on account of the strong wind and the hot, dry weather that had continued for many days the fire was much more destructive. The breaking of the water pipes rendered it impossible to check the flames and the fire spread over a far greater area, burning for two days and a night.

After the Meiji Restoration there was a big earthquake in the provinces of Owari and Mino, on the 28th of October, 1891. The casualties were 7,000 killed and 17,000 injured. The number of houses that collapsed was 195,000, and the houses that half collapsed numbered 78,000. The houses destroyed by fire numbered 6,000. This was the greatest disaster since the Meiji Restoration. At that time, however, Tokyo experienced only slight after shocks and the damage done in the capital was not great.

The earthquake on the 20th of June, 1894 was the greatest in Tokyo since the great Ansei earthquake. The center of disturbance was near Iwatsuki in the province of Musashi. Tokyo suffered most severely then. The earth cracked in various districts. In Hongo ward, where the disturbance was the greatest, the amplitude of the earthquake was two inches and a half. The casualties in the prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa and Saitama were 26 killed and 171 injured, the casualties in Tokyo being 24 killed, 33 seriously injured and 116 slightly hurt. The casualties were caused by the collapse of chimneys and stone walls, and the falling of bricks and tiles.

Most of the buildings seriously damaged in this earthquake were foreigners' residences in Tsukiji. A great



many factories sustained damage. The factories destroyed in this earthquake in Tokyo and its suburbs numbered 171. The number of houses that wholly collapsed was 19 in the city and 22 in the suburbs. The houses that partly collapsed numbered 68 in the city and 68 in the suburbs. The houses that sustained some damage numbered 3,995 in the city and 4,920 in the suburbs. These figures are small compared with those of the disaster this year. The reason is that the earthquake of 1894 was not followed by fires.

As the Ansei earthquake was of comparatively recent occurrence, various accounts are available which give more detailed descriptions of what happened. Some interesting episodes are related.

There was a samurai called Yamaguchi Shūhei, a retainer of Lord Niwa of Nagato. Lord Niwa was in charge of the Babasaki Castle-gate and Yamaguchi had been ordered to guard the gate. While he was on guard with his fellow retainers the earthquake came and a beam of the gate fell, pinning down Yamaguchi's right arm. Yamaguchi called for help, but there was no one to give it for all the retainers had rushed away to prevent fires. While he was making desperate efforts to free his arm, his son ran up and began to try to remove the beam and other timbers. While thus engaged sparks began to pour over them and rescue seemed impossible. Shūhei ordered his son to cut off his right arm. As the boy hesitated, Shūhei angrily shouted, "My son, it is not your duty to let your father die. Cut off the arm quickly." The lad then severed the arm at once and the two narrowly escaped from the fire.

Lord Niwa admired the deed and increased their annuity.

Another story concerns a monk called Kakusen-en who lived in Kuro-mon-chō, Ueno. A maid-servant named Kané was in his household. All the family were under the collapsed house after the earthquake. Kané, was the first to get out, and though the fire was very near she tried to clear away timbers and tiles so as to rescue her ma-

ster and his family. She begged two or three persons who were passing to assist her. With their help she was able to save her master, his mother and his daughter. No sooner had they been taken out than the house caught fire. The maid with much difficulty, brought the three to a safe place. Then it was found that she was the one most severely injured of all. The magistrate, hearing of her unselfish and dutiful conduct, gave her a reward of fifteen silver coins. Those who helped her in the rescue were also were praised for their noble conduct.

When the fire broke out in the Yoshiwara, in one of the houses the master with fourteen courtesans ran into the cellar to escape the fire pulling down the trap door over them. Afterwards they were found all burnt to death.

In this year's disaster it might be supposed that the suffering would be smaller, because of modern progress in communication and transport, etc. But in truth it was far greater, as on account of gas, electricity, and explosive materials, the fires broke out at many different points simultaneously, consuming the greater part of the city. Such a great fire, caused by an earthquake, has not been known in the past.

A pathetic incident that occurred in this year's disaster is related.

The old military clothing department premises in Honjo is a spacious place, and therefore seemed the best place of refuge. Shūichi Yamanouchi, the chief of a police station in Honjo ward, thought so, and instructed his police force to send refugees, there. A policeman, posted before this police station, sent all refugees who passed the station to the premises. Before long, however, the place became wrapped in flames, and over 30,000 people were burnt to death in a mass.

This police-man, feeling that he was responsible for this great misfortune, committed suicide. Mr. Yamanouchi, the chief of the police station, also considering himself responsible for the disaster, took his own life with his sabre.

## THE CAUSE OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE

THE Central Meteorological Observatory states that the center of disturbance in the great earthquake was in Sagami Bay, between Atami and Island of Oshima.

The Marine Products School of Tokyo conducted a survey of the depth of the sea in Tokyo Bay and Sagami Bay, for ten days from the 19th to the 29th of September.

According to Mr. Asano, an expert of the school, great changes have taken place. On the whole the sea bed has come up and the sea is shallower by an average of about 2 fathoms. The land along the coast is higher by several feet in many places, and this is especially so along the inland coast of Boshu. The southern part of the Izu Peninsula in which Atami and Ito are located is somewhat higher, but no change is visible about Oshima Island and Shimoda.

In many parts of Sagami Bay the sea is deeper by 20 to 30 fathoms on account of the caving in of the sea-bed and

at places it has sunk by as much as 80 fathoms. It appears that the caving in of the sea-bed extends for a considerable length, about 15 miles off the island of E-no-shima.

Tidal waves occurred on this account at Tateyama, Odawara, Kozu, Manazuru, and Atami. At Tateyama three-fourths of the houses collapsed and a large number of houses were washed away by the tidal wave.

Shallows have been created between Oki-no-shima and Taka-no-shima Islands off Tateyama in Boshu, and at ebb tide one can reach Takanoshima on foot from the beach. There was no change in the temperature of the sea.

Many lighthouses in these districts sustained severe damage. The lighthouse at Jogasaki collapsed, the lighthouse at Kannonzaki is bent over, and the lighthouse at Chigasaki is inclined.

On the sea between Yokohama and Urayasu many dead fishes were seen floating. But in Sagami Bay this was not observed. Many trees were afloat in Sagami Bay and Tokyo Bay.



## THE NEW CABINET

**F**LEET—Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato, who is more famous as chief of staff of the combined squadron in the Japan-Russian war than as Premier and who is still more famous as chief Japanese delegate at the Washington Conference, died August 25. Count Uchida, Foreign Minister and senior member of the Kato ministry, became acting Prime Minister.

The Kato Ministry was purely a super-party Cabinet. Such a cabinet, when it loses its chief loses its reason for existence. Consequently all the members of the Kato cabinet tendered their resignations.

The question of who would be Admiral Kato's successor created keen interest in the political world. The Seiyukai, the majority party in the House of Representatives, thought that their President, Viscount Takahashi, would be commanded to form a Cabinet as that party is the strongest. The Kenseikai, however, thought that they would have the chance to form the Cabinet on the presumption that the people are tired of the Seiyukai and because the Kenseikai is opposition to the Seiyukai in the Diet.

The Prince Regent received the Genro, Prince Saionji, in audience, and asked his opinion about the appointment of the new Premier. Before this Prince Saionji had concluded that Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto would be the right man, and Prince Matsugata, another genro, had indorsed his opinion. Prince Saionji, therefore, recommended Count Yamamoto to the Regent.

On the 28th of August, Grand Chamberlain Tokugawa conveyed an Imperial message to Count Yamamoto, who went to the Akasaka Palace where he was

received by the Prince Regent and commanded to form a new ministry. The Count desired to form a coalition cabinet taking in the ablest men in the country, regardless of political parties.

Therefore, he asked Viscount Takahashi, President of the Seiyukai, and Viscount Kato, President of the Kenseikai, to join the new ministry. Both, however, refused on the ground that they head great political parties which have fixed platforms, and could not decide their attitude toward the new ministry before knowing its political program,

Mr. Ki Inukai, one of the leaders of the Kakushin Club, has long been a close friend of Count Yamamoto, and in an interview with the Count, Mr. Inukai urged the necessity of a great political reformation to stir the national spirit. He pointed out the necessity of the encouragement of national industries. This had been the Count's views for many years also.

Mr. Inukai held a meeting of his party and reported his interview with the Count. The members advised their Leader, Mr. Inukai, to join the new ministry and to work for a reformation. Therefore, Mr. Inukai decided to enter the ministry.

Count Yamamoto had secured the adhesion of other able men as the principal figures in his ministry, when the great catastrophe of September 1 took place. The situation required prompt action and the Count hurried to the Akasaka Palace and presented to the Regent his choice of cabinet members. This was at half past 6 o'clock on the afternoon of September.

At 7. p.m. on the same day, in an arbour in the Akasaka Palace grounds, called "Hagi-no-chaya" in which the Regent had taken refuge, the installation



of the new ministry took place. The cabinet was formed as follows:—

Prime Minister

Count Gombei Yamamoto.

Foreign Affairs

Count Gombei Yamamoto.

Home

Viscount Shimpei Goto.

Finance

Junnosuke Inouye (formerly President of the Bank of Japan).

War

General Baron Giichi Tanaka.

Navy

Admiral Hyo Takarabe (remaining in office).

Agriculture and Commerce

Baron Kenjiro Den (formerly Governor-General of Formosa).

Justice

Ki Inukai.

Communications

Ki Inukai.

Education

Baron Keijiro Den.

Railways

Kazutsugu Yamanouchi.

The principal figures of the cabinet are Count Yamamoto, Viscount Goto, Mr. Inukai and Baron Tanaka.

Count Yamamoto is the representative of the Satsuma clique. Admiral Takarabe, is his son-in-law. Mr. Yamanouchi also belongs to the Satsuma clique. Mr. Kakichi Uchida, new Governor-general of Formosa, is one of the Goto coterie. General Tanaka is the representative of the Choshu clique.

Concerning the participation of Viscount Goto, a star of the present political world, it is said that he entered the new ministry as he had reached an understanding with Count Yamamoto concerning Japan-Russian relations, the establishment of a comprehensive investigation organization and the carrying out of the plan for a Greater Tokyo.

The ability of Count Yamamoto has long been acknowledged. Even when he was Vice-Minister of the Navy, he held the real power in the Department. There are many anecdotes about him. One is that even the former Kaiser of Germany was forced into silence by his eloquence when he visited that monarch on a tour of Europe before the war. The people at large appear to place great confidence in his resolute character and ability to take prompt and decisive action.



Nishi-Shinjuku Street Tokyo before the fire.



Nishi-Shinjuku Street after the burning.

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND INVESTMENTS

**B**USINESS conditions in this country are well reflected in the changes in investments in newly planned enterprises. In 1919 and 1920, when prosperity prevailed, the sum total of investment in various new enterprises averaged about 650,000,000 *yen* per month.

In March, 1920, when the prosperity reached its climax, the total for the month amounted to about 1,148,000,000 *yen*. Since that time, however, a reaction gradually came about and during the second half of 1920 the sum suddenly fell to an average of 100,000,000 *yen*

per month. In 1921 and 1922 it went even below 100,000,000 *yen* showing an average of about 60,000,000 *yen* per month.

In the spring of this year, however, signs of activity came again and accordingly investments showed some increase. But as this prosperity was without a firm foundation, the sum quickly decreased again.

The following table shows the general tendency of the rise and fall of new business enterprises since 1919, as reflected by the capital invested during the periods indicated:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Jan. ....	¥200,522,000	¥670,315,000	¥191,535,000	¥ 82,685,000	¥137,495,000
Feb. ....	100,694,000	963,233,000	168,650,000	199,953,000	130,970,000
Mar. ...	157,685,000	1,148,485,000	220,360,000	162,740,000	244,859,000
Apr. ....	176,417,000	934,768,000	207,025,000	216,932,000	113,720,000
May ...	214,210,000	277,631,000	263,545,000	109,760,000	86,210,000
June .....	288,320,000	169,710,000	126,007,000	120,755,000	136,145,000
July .....	267,530,000	198,619,000	207,047,000	101,419,000	
Aug. ....	433,772,000	150,503,000	95,660,000	93,245,000	
Sept. ....	423,236,000	203,785,000	190,797,000	150,031,000	
Oct.....	590,943,000	175,545,000	197,663,000	98,410,000	
Nov. ....	554,215,000	119,175,000	145,538,000	99,527,000	
Dec. ....	654,930,000	101,541,000	222,365,000	56,230,000	
Total .....	4,068,474,000	5,113,628,000	2,236,195,000	1,491,700,000	849,400,000

As the table shows, the total sum invested in newly established enterprises during 1919 was 4,068,000,000 *yen* and that of 1920 was 5,113,000,000 *yen*, showing some increase over 1919. It was during the months of March and April, 1920 that the reaction invaded the business world. The larger part of the sum for 1920, therefore, belongs to the first three or four months of that year. In spite of this fact the total for 1920 was remarkably great. At any rate, it is easy to see how vigourously new enterprises were started during the time just

before the reaction came. Therefore when the depression came, it meant financial chaos, and recovery was most difficult.

The total capital invested in new enterprises established during 1921 suddenly fell to 2,236,000,000 *yen*, and in 1922 it showed a further decline to 1,491,000,000 *yen*. Since January of this year the business world showed some liveliness, and investments in the first half of the year were about 850,000,000 *yen*, showing some increase over the second half of 1922. This, however,



was too small compared with 1920, and was even less than that of one month during 1920.

The invested sums for each year since the latter half of 1920 seem too large, however, when we consider the real condition of business in those days. It is true, investments since the reaction took place showed a remarkable decrease when compared with those of the time when prosperity prevailed. But when we compare them with those of the time just before the period of great prosperity, the decrease is very small. The real condition of business after the reaction was far worse than that of 1917 and 1918. The newly invested capital in each year since the reaction, however, almost equals that of the time before the period of prosperity. This seems unre-

asonable, but there are some reasons for it.

The character of investments during the period of prosperity greatly differed from those of the period after the reaction. The former were mostly for new enterprises, while the latter were largely for the expansion of existing enterprises and for changes of individual enterprises into corporate enterprises. This expansion during the depression meant the amalgamation of smaller corporations into one large corporation or the flotation of bonds to meet deficits caused by the depression. Thus the new investments in the true sense since the reaction were much smaller than those of the pre-prosperity days.

The following table shows the rise and fall of investments in various enterprises since 1919:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Banking .....	¥137,083,000	¥569,053,000	¥72,645,000	¥118,992,000	¥100,129,000
Trust & Financial } ...	12,100,000	165,768,000	28,950,000	60,330,000	24,300,000
Warehousing		22,826,000	300,000	11,570,000	12,500,000
Insurance.....	23,500,000	40,500,000	19,000,000	20,400,000	9,700,000
Carrying-trades .....	168,495,000	444,966,000	132,440,000	88,810,000	136,575,000
Rail-ways .....	24,450,000	400,071,000	120,500,000	78,440,000	105,700,000
Shipping .....	130,200,000	26,450,000	9,340,000	5,280,000	26,120,000
Miscellaneous .....	13,845,000	18,455,000	2,600,000	3,090,000	4,755,000
Mining industry .....	77,600,000	202,485,000	54,530,000	23,045,000	8,500,000
Electrical works.....	150,020,000	126,445,000	292,155,000	208,978,000	190,269,000
Manufacturing Industries	360,546,000	1,456,336,000	268,287,000	132,753,000	182,440,000
Gas works .....	150,000	8,450,000	12,250,000	2,000,000	600,000
Cotton-spinning .....	29,892,000	223,200,000	23,680,000	10,700,000	33,805,000
Textile industry .....	66,645,000	192,593,000	19,075,000	9,177,000	9,980,000
Chemical industry ...	90,392,000	210,207,000	56,075,000	33,300,000	39,350,000
Machine tools manu- facturing .....	54,340,000	144,940,000	24,695,000	18,050,000	7,000,000
Ship-building and Docks .....	17,550,000	3,200,000	52,100,000	5,500,000	12,800,000
Ceramic industry.....	11,950,000	52,325,000	12,060,000	10,190,000	5,750,000
Metal industry.....	10,700,000	99,150,000	6,500,000	4,775,000	6,020,000
Food Stuffs industries }	87,927,000	224,435,000	22,032,000	9,895,000	20,635,000
Miscellaneous " }		297,836,000	39,820,000	29,166,000	46,500,000
Marine products industry	9,950,000	48,200,000	2,525,000	3,020,000	1,150,000
Agriculture & forestry...	15,350,000	139,370,000	24,500,000	13,085,000	3,650,000
Commerce .....	189,189,000	937,207,000	281,490,000	211,842,000	180,186,000
Total .....	¥1,143,848,000	4,164,159,000	1,177,123,000	892,825,000	849,400,000
Compared with the pre- vious year .....	52,277,000 (increase)	3,020,311,000 (increase)	2,987,036,000 (decrease)	284,298,000 (decrease)	43,425,000 (decrease)

The figures in this table are those of the first halves of each of the years from 1919 to 1923. As the table shows, in 1919 and 1920, when prosperity prevailed, investments in the manufacturing industry were first, totaling 360,546,00 yen

and 1,456,336,000 each *yen*. The second was commerce. The third was banking and the carrying-trades and the fourth was the mining industry. Electrical works occupied the sixth place in the amount of invested capital. Those most inactive were warehousing, marine products, insurance, agriculture and forestry, and financial business. It is needless to say the investments in manufacturing were the largest because they involve numerous enterprises and because they are the most sensitive to business conditions.

Among the various enterprises that come under manufacturing industries, the investment in miscellaneous manufacturing was the greatest as it includes many industries. Next are cotton-spinning, textile industry, chemical industry and machine tools manufacturing. Ship-building and dock business was very inactive in 1920, and the new investment for this purpose during the period was only about 3,000,000 *yen*. This seems to have been caused by the great business depression in the shipping business just after the war. The metal industry also was inactive during this period. Generally speaking, however, new investments during 1919 and 1920 showed a great increase over the previous period.

An interesting fact is that the electrical industry, which was so inactive during the period of prosperity, showed great activity after the depression set in. New investments for this purpose nearly doubled and became the greatest among

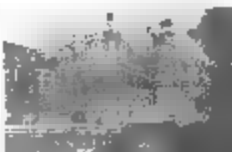
the various forms of investment. This seems to have been caused by the character of this particular industry, which takes a long time in establishment. There are, of course, few electrical companies founded since the depression came. The rapidly increased capital for this purpose, therefore, must have been raised as expansion funds for existing electrical companies by floating bonds.

According to a recent report of the Communications Department, the total generating power in this country is 1,220,000 kilowatts, and when various generating stations now under construction are completed about 850,000 kilowatts will be added. In order to finish the construction of the various generating stations now being built a considerable sum of money is still needed. Investments in the electrical industry, therefore, will not decrease for some years to come.

Other industries have showed great inactivity since the depression came in the middle of 1920. Commerce, mining, cotton-spinning, the textile industry and others, which witnessed the greatest expansion during the years of prosperity, have seen great slackness since the depression and investments for these purposes have decreased considerably. On the contrary, warehousing, the carrying-trade, the marine products industry, and agriculture and forestry, which rather kept steady during the period of prosperity, witnessed a comparatively small reduction in the amount of new investments when the depression came.



Aerial view of



Part of Kanda Wani.



Shimizu Station, before and after.

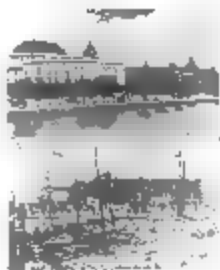




Tokyo, before the earthquake



The famous Tokyo square.



Clings of the Watanabe (Japan) before and after the disaster.

# PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JAPAN

[UNOFFICIAL STATEMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER]

THE following statement outlining the financial and economic principle of the government relative to the recent great catastrophe was given out by Mr. Inouye, Finance Minister, on Oct. 9., and was sent to various foreign countries.

No doubt, we have sustained a terrible loss caused by the earthquake and the consequent fire in Tokyo and its outlying districts, and to what an extent the loss amounts to no estimate has yet been made. Anyhow, it must be very great. While on the other hand, because Tokyo and Yokohama are not important places industrially as Osaka is, a blow dealt on industries in the devastated area cannot be so very great, and, therefore, I believe that the destruction caused by the present calamity has not impaired the productive power of Japan to any considerable extent.

It is also true that tragic distress is found everywhere, as for instance the peoples living in the affected districts are homeless or bereaved of dear ones or separated. Nevertheless, the morale of these peoples is in good shape showing no sign of despair. In fact, no house remains intact in the former prosperous streets, all being burnt in the fire. But in these quarters where the ashes and rubbish have not yet been completely cleared, traders have soon begun business in their improvised shelters, and those who once left the City are returning. The order in the afflicted districts is already positively maintained, and water supply, electric light and telegraphic services have been promptly restored. These gave relief to all the peoples who are now rather resilient so-to-speak, and nothing despairing is observable among them. This state of affairs is reflected upon the financial condition. Since the first of September moratorium has been enforced, and now that the Government has subsequently decided to compensate the Bank of Japan for any possible loss to be involved in its re-discounting of bills, the period of moratorium ended in one month only, as already fixed. Thus the money market is very quiet and is passing uneventful. Nearly all the city banks began to open their doors, and there were no runs upon the deposits of the banks. This eloquently speaks for the fact

that the citizens are neither without hope nor suffering from abnormal nervous strain.

As to the finance of the Government, on the one hand, we expect a decrease in the receipts to some extent, owing to the adoption of the emergency measure to reduce taxes or exempt from them and to postpone collection in the limited area of devastation, while, on the other hand, much money is to be required for the relief of the sufferers and the other restoration works. To cope with this situation, we have decided to pursue the policy of making both ends meet by our strenuous effort for retrenchment, as announcement was made the other day of the course to be taken concerning the execution of the Budget for the current financial year as well as the drafting of the Budget for the coming financial year. This means a total cessation or postponement of even the schemes in course of execution for the current financial year, to say nothing of those for the next financial year.

Fortunately, the sound position of our country's finance is such that the Treasury holds a fairly big amount of surplus balances, so that we have a sufficient fund to meet the emergency expenses of the moment. It need hardly be said, however, that a very large amount of money will be required for carrying out the reconstruction work extending over a long period in the future, such, in the first instance, as the town planning for the broadening means of communication, the construction of the water works and sewage system, etc.

As to the issue of government loans in the foreign market, one thing that naturally demands attention is that reconstruction in the devastated districts requires enormous quantities of various building materials, some of which cannot be supplied at home and must inevitably be obtained abroad, and that no small amount of money would be required for payment against these purchases in consequence. To facilitate this payment without disturbing the home money market, I think that an expedient may sometimes be resorted to by which the foreign purchases are to be paid for with the money raised in the foreign market. But it is not possible for the present moment at least to fix how much would be raised abroad, for anything definite can only be determined after the reconstruction scheme was formulated and the credit required for it was voted by the Diet.



## PRIMARY SCHOOLS AFTER THE DISASTER

**I**N Japan primary schools have ordinarily forty days' summer vacation from July 20 to Aug. 31. Therefore, on Sept. 1, the opening ceremonies of the various primary schools in Tokyo and Yokohama were held. On that day, however, came the disaster and some of the school-children perished. Among the multitude struggling to escape the hell of fire were many school boys and girls with their books on their little backs,—more precious to them than money or food.

I heard a boy ask his father when they were escaping from the fire,—“Daddy, how shall I go to school to-morrow?” The father hurriedly replied, “You can't go to school for a month or so.”

The minds of men and women were too occupied with the terrible disaster to think of other things, but the children thought of their schools even while fleeing from the terrible jaws of death.

For about a month after the catastrophe all the schools in Tokyo and suburbs, left unburned, were used as asylums for the sufferers and as store-houses for food and relief-materials. Most of these schools were opened from Oct. 1. The children were so glad that they could go to school again. When they find class-mates safe they clasp one another with tears in their eyes.

Some of the schools are endeavouring to pacify the minds of the children. The teachers of these schools advocate that as the children are in a very nervous state, they must endeavour to calm them rather than to give them lessons.

Before the disaster most of the schools in Tokyo were too occupied with the children in their own ward to take in children from other wards, but now the unburnt schools are endeavouring to accomodate every child that applies without discrimination between wards, adopting the double or triple teaching system.

A certain principal of a primary school in Tokyo said :—

“This is the best opportunity to teach the children how coöperation, fraternity, mutual aid, and benevolence are necessary for the prosperity of human society. Object lessons in these virtues were given every child in the recent catastrophe. This is the great opportunity to teach them that men must help each other. The sympathy of the foreign nations also furnishes us with splendid material for teaching the children that all the peoples of the world are our brothers and sisters.”

In the fire-devastated districts, such as Honjo, Fukagawa and Nihonbashi they held the opening ceremonies of the primary schools in the open air. In these districts teachers and pupils alike are sufferers. Most of them escaped the fire with nothing except the clothes they had on at the time. They cleared away the ashes and made a space in which they could hold the ceremony.

The number of children of each school in the fire-devastated district has decreased greatly as some went into the country and some perished in the fire.

The destiny of future Japan is upon the shoulders of these little children. May their minds and bodies grow up to bear the burden worthily.



## ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS

ON September 1, the Japan Red Cross, immediately after the earthquake, prepared shelters for the refugees in the compound of the head office at Shiba Park, Tokyo. Shortly, however, the whole compound was wrapped in flames and the office, store-houses and other buildings were burned.

Then a temporary head office was established at the Red Cross Hospital in Shimo-Shibuya, in the suburbs of Tokyo, and the President ordered the hospital and the Tokyo branch to start relief work for injured and sick refugees.

As soon as the news of the great disaster reached the Society's branches in the homeland, Korea and Manchuria, they organized and sent relief corps to the head office and the suffering districts.

The officials of the head office organized the work of the Red Cross contingents in the compound of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Palace Grounds, and the Parks at Uyenō, Asakusa, Shiba and Fukagawa, Tsukiji, Nippori, Itabashi, etc., to a total of 29, also in Kanagawa Prefecture, at Yokohama, Odawara, Yokosuka, Kamakura, etc. By the 12 of September, the number of relief shelters numbered 55.

In Tokyo, the severely wounded and expectant mothers were received by the Red Cross Hospital, Maternity and other temporary hospitals.

The Red Cross has rendered very active service since the disaster. On September 9, a board meeting was called and it approved the extraordinary disbursement of ¥5,000,000 and on the 10th, the Society established a Special Relief Bureau. A special office was

established at the Kanagawa Branch of the Society.

The following is a brief description of the work of the Special Relief Bureau:—

I.—The speedy building of 3 barracks in the compound of the Red Cross Hospital, at Shimo-Shibuya, for 300 sick and injured persons, and 50 infectious diseases patients. Also barracks in the compound of the Red Cross Maternity Hospital.

II.—The construction of barracks for 600 sick and injured persons in the wards of Asakusa, Shitaya, Honjo and Fukagawa.

III.—The construction of semi-permanent relief shelters, according to the refugee shelters built by cities or local governments, to be local quarters for the Red Cross contingents,

IV.—Organization of Special Corps for preventing infectious diseases and to find and take care of patients in the early stages of disease, co-operating with city and local government official; also to exterminate noxious insects and carry out disinfection.

V.—Contingents and special corps are to propagandize hygiene and the prevention of infectious diseases not only among the sufferers but also the general public.

VI.—Organization of a milk supply and other necessary provisions for ill-nourished babies and the children of sufferers and others.

In Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Shizuoka and Yamanashi Prefectures, these activities are being carried on according to the condition of the sufferers and the local situation.

Many branches of the Red Cross Society in Hyogo, Hiroshima, Osaka,

Chiba, Saitama, Shizuoka, Ibaraki, Nagano and Niigata, etc., have established recreation houses for the refugees at piers and railway stations, to give aid and comfort to the refugees.

The following tables shows the location of the contingent corps on September 23. The patients treated by these corps daily averaged 4,200.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIEF CORPS IN TOKYO DISTRICTS

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Compound of Tokyo Prefectural Office.....	{Tokyo and Yamagata	2	4	0}	11
2	Palace Outer Grounds.....	{Osaka, Tokyo and Tochigi	1	14	0}	32
3	Hibiya Park Amphitheater .....	Manchuria	1	11	2	14
4	Shiba Park .....	Yehime 1 and 2	4	14	6	24
5	Compound of Honganji Temple, Tsukiji .....	Ibaraki	2	5	2	9
6	Gofuku Bridge.....	Shiga 2	2	16	4	22
7	Tokyo Art School at Ueno .....	Gumma 1	2	8	3	13
8	Ueno Academy .....	Fukushima	1	6	2	9
9	Kokuchu-kai, Uguisudani .....	Fukuoka	2	13	1	16
10	Iwasaki Park, Fukagawa .....	Miyagi	2	9	3	14
11	Buddhist Chapel, Asakusa .....	{Tokushima and Akita	1	10	5}	25
12	Meiji Shrine Outer Grounds .....	Osaka	2	10	1	13
13	Near Nippori Station .....	Aomori	2	6	1	9
14	Nippori Fourth Primary School .....	Toyama	1	10	3	14
15	Nippori Fifth Primary School .....	Saitama	2	11	2	15
16	Takinogawa Fourth Primary School .....	Okayama	2	8	4	14
17	Takinogawa First Primary School .....	Niigata	1	9	2	12
18	Kameido First Primary School.....	{Shimane and Kagoshima	2	17	2}	35
19	Omachi-cho First Primary School .....	Aichi 1	2	11	6	19
20	Jiho-in Temple, Suna-machi ...	Hokkaido	2	11	1	14
21	Buddhist University, Nishi Sugamo.....	Oita	2	10	4	16

## RED CROSS HOSPITALS

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Tokyo Red Cross Hospital .....	Gifu 1	3	25	8	36
2	" " " .....	Miye	2	29	2	33
3	" " " .....	Kyoto	2	11	4	17

## ARMY HOSPITALS

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Tokyo First Garrison Hospital... ..	{Saga and Kumamoto	1	12	2}	24
2	Military Medical College .....	Kochi	1	10	1	12
3	Ichigaya Temporary Hospital ... ..	{Wakayama and Nagasaki	2	11	1}	27
4	Terajima Temporary Hospital .....	Miyazaki	2	8	1	11

## ITINERANTY CONTINGENTS

Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
First Corps .....	Tokyo 1	1	4	—	5
Second Corps .....	Tokushima	1	6	—	7
Third Corps .....	Tokyo 2	1	4	—	5
Fourth Corps .....	Korea	2	5	—	7



## DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF CORPS IN KANAGAWA PREFECTURE.

No.	Location	Organized by Branches	Doctors	Nurses	Others	Total
1	Yokohama Middle School . . . . .	{Nara, Kanagawa}	1	9	—	10
2	Yokohama Park . . . . .	Ishikawa 1	2	8	3	13
3	Gyokusen Temple, Yokohama . . . . .	Fukui	2	8	2	12
4	Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama . . . . .	Kyoto	2	11	4	17
5	Minami Ota Primary School, Yokohama . . . . .	Okayama	2	20	6	28
6	Yokohama Commercial School . . . . .	Shimane	3	10	2	15
7	Site of Kitakata Primary School . . . . .	Shizuoka	4	8	10	22
8	Yamato-machi, Negishi . . . . .	Nagano	2	10	4	16
9	Hazawa, Nishitobe . . . . .	Aichi	2	11	4	17
10	Kamon-yama, Nishitobe . . . . .	Niigata	1	11	2	14
11	Gosannomiya, Yokohama . . . . .	Kagawa 1 and 2	4	20	6	30
12	Negishi Sanitorium, Negishi . . . . .	{Yamaguchi, Kanagawa}	4	15	11	30
13	Ashizawa Hospital, Kanagawa-cho . . . . .	Kanagawa	1	5	2	8
14	Saisei Hospital, Okano-cho . . . . .	{Nara, Kanagawa}	2	17	1	20
15	Kiribatake, Aoki-cho . . . . .	Kagawa Hospital	3	10	3	16
	Odawara . . . . .	{Hyogo and Hiroshima 1}	2	20	3}	52
	Kamakura . . . . .	Hiroshima 2	1	8	3	12

RELIEF CORPS FOR CHIBA DISTRICTS: The Chiba Branch of the Society set up relief shelters at Chiba City, Sakura and elsewhere.

On October 1 the organization stood at.  
 Relief Shelters in Tokyo districts . . . . . 21  
 " " in Kanagawa districts . . . . . 19  
 " " at Narashino, Chiba Prefecture . . . 2  
 Total . . . . . 42

HOSPITALS: The Red Cross Hospitals and 4 Army Hospitals.

Itinerant Contingents for Tokyo City . . . . . 4

From September 1 to September 30, the hospitals and relief corps treated patients as follows:—

Patients Treated . . . . . 176,185  
 Present number of Patients at the Red Cross Hospital . . . . . 779  
 Present number of expectant mothers at the Red Cross Maternity Hospital . . . . . 104  
 Infants at the Red Cross Maternity Hospital . . . . . 8  
 Present number of Children at the Temporary Children's Shelters . . . . . 34  
 Temporary Hospitals (Asakusa, Fukagawa, Kyobashi, and Higashi Kanagawa) . . . . . 4  
 Temporary Infections Diseases Hospitals (Susaki and Itabashi) . . . . . 2  
 Temporary Maternity Hospital at Hongo . . . 1  
 Temporary Infants Hospital . . . . . 1

2 Etapes Hospitals donated by America; one established at Yokohama the other at Tokyo.

## RELIEF FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

H.E. Mr. Cyrus E. Woods, the American Ambassador, gave us his profound sympathy and assistance. On September 5, the American Oriental Fleet arrived at Yokohama with a large quantity of the provisions for sufferers.

The fleet was despatched from Chinese waters. At the wired request of the American Ambassador. This prompt and timely relief work was received not only by the sufferers but by the whole nation with warm appreciation and a deep sense of gratitude, as were also subsequent relief vessels from America with food, clothing, blankets, building materials, etc.

President Coolidge sent a message of condolence stating that his country was raising a relief fund of \$5,000,000.

The King of England raised a £360,000 relief fund.

In France, the Paris Red Cross Society Union donated 100,000 francs.

The Swedish Relief Committee wired through their Foreign Minister that the would donate 2,865 sacks of flour and corn.

The Canadian Red Cross sent a message of sympathy and the society raised a relief fund.

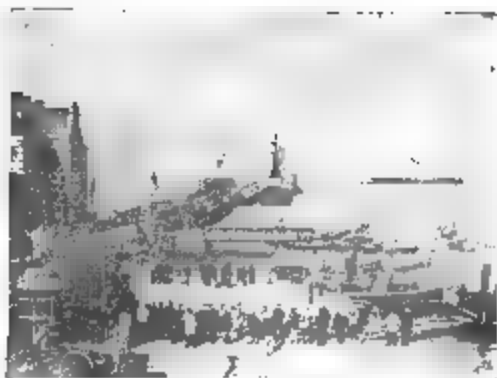
The Swiss Red Cross sent £250 through the Minister to Japan.

The Siamese Red Cross raised a relief fund, and has sent first collection.

The Chinese Red Cross Society sent 29 rescue workers, including Mr. So Toku, the Chairman, and Dr. Gin Kei Rin, the Chief Doctor. The Chinese Government donated 20,000 Gen.

The Georgian Red Cross Society sent a message of condolence and sympathy.





Габ.хана Ханов, гостиница.



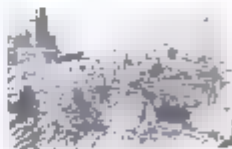
Гостиница Ханов, гостиница.



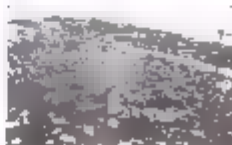
The Yokocho Temple in Tokyo, Japan.



The Yokocho Temple.



The Yokocho Temple.



The Yokocho Temple.

# MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

*(September 1.)*

**A**T 11.58 a.m. a violent earthquake shook the Kanto district. Tokyo and Yokohama sustained the most severe damage. Two thirds of Tokyo and nearly the whole of Yokohama were destroyed by the earthquake and subsequent conflagrations. Tokyo burned for two days and two nights.

Tokyo and the neighbouring afflicted prefectures were placed under martial-law, and General Fukuda was appointed Commander-in-Chief.

*(September 2.)*

An emergency requisition order was promulgated, to be applied in the prefectures of Tokyo, Gumma, and Kana-gawa.

The Yamamoto Cabinet was formed during the conflagration, and the installation ceremony took place in the gardens of the Palace. It was constituted as follows :—

Count Gombei Yamamoto—Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs  
Viscount Shimpei Goto—Home  
Junnosuke Inouye—Finance  
General Giichi Tanaka—Army  
Admiral Hyo Takarabe—Navy  
Baron Kenjiro Den—Agriculture and Commerce  
Ki Inukai—Communications  
Kazutsugu Yamanouchi—Railways  
Kiichiro Hiranuma—Justice  
Keijiro Okano—Education

The following appointments also were made :—

Judge Dr. Hideo Yokota—President of the Supreme Court  
Kakichi Uchida—Governor-General of Formosa  
Joji Matsumoto—President of the Bureau of Legislation

*(September 3.)*

The Bankers' Association passed a resolution of petition to the authorities for the promulgation of a moratorium, to be applied in the devastated area, and for military assistance in guarding safes and valuables left in the devastated district.

The Imperial House announced a grant of ¥10,000,000 out of the Privy Purse to the relief fund.

*(September 4.)*

According to the estimate of the damage in Tokyo, by the Metropolitan Police Board, the number of destroyed houses in Tokyo is 316,087 and the number of sufferers, whose houses were destroyed, is 1,356,740, in Tokyo alone. The casualties are 130,000 in Tokyo.

Nearly all the telephone exchanges in Tokyo and Yokohama were burned. The government ordered fresh telephone equipment from America.

The American Red Cross at Manila announced a relief party, including 2 superintendents, from 10 to 25 army surgeons, and from 50 to 150 nurses would start for Tokyo with a great quantity of medicines and other relief materials.

*(September 5.)*

President Coolidge sent the following message of condolence to the Emperor :—

“I am moved to offer you the most heartfelt sympathy and express to Your Majesty my sincere desire to be of any possible assistance in alleviating the terrible sufferings of your people.”

Through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Premier Yamamoto expressed the deep gratitude of the Emperor and the people of Japan for



America's sympathy and aid, to the American Government. He said, "This precious sympathy on the part of America can not fail to draw still closer the bond of friendship and trust between the two countries and has created a profound impression in the grateful hearts suffering in Japan."

Mr. Otohiko Ichiki, former Finance Minister, was appointed President of the Bank of Japan.

Mr. Kurahei Yuasa was appointed Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police.

*(September 6.)*

The Chinese Government announced that the export duty on cereals exported to Japan would not be levied.

The Library of the Tokyo Imperial University was entirely destroyed by fire. It burned for three days, and over 500,000 books were burned. The loss is estimated at ¥100,000,000.

The former Emperor of China sent a message of condolence to the Emperor through the Japanese Minister at Peking. He presented a gift of 10,000 yuan and various treasures of his dynasty to the relief fund.

The South Manchurian Railway formed a large relief party, and decided to expend ¥1,500,000 for immediate needs, sending great quantities of food, clothing, medical materials and timber by steamers at anchor at Dairen.

Out of 15,000 factories in Tokyo and suburbs about 9,000 were destroyed; 135,000 labourers are estimated to have been thrown out of work. Some perished and a large number left for the country districts.

Some 2,700 Chinese in the city and suburbs were made homeless and they are to be sent back to their country at the government's expense.

The total material loss incurred by the Imperial House is estimated at ¥20,000,000.

*(September 7.)*

The government promulgated three urgency Imperial Ordinances:—

(1). A moratorium, an order permitting the postponement of the dis-

charge of private debts, incurred before the disaster by those living in the devastated area, until September 30.

(2). An ordinance prohibiting profiteering:—Prohibiting cornering, refusal to sell, or selling at excessive prices, all necessities of life under penalty of imprisonment up to three years or a fine up to ¥3,000.

The officially recognized necessities of life are as follow:—(1) Food, (2) kitchen utensils and table-ware, (3) medicines and medical materials, (4) vessels, vehicles and other means of transportation and their accessories, (5) building materials and tools, (6) fuel and oil, (7) cotton, woolen yarn and manufacturers thereof, (8) paper, (9) trunks and wrapping materials, (10) "geta" (clogs) shoes and cleaning materials therefor, (11) stationery.

(3). An Ordinance prohibiting circulation of alarmist rumours calculated to disturb public order or instigate crimes or under penalty of imprisonment up to ten years or a fine up to ¥3,000.

The transmission of electricity in Tokyo, stopped for six days, was resumed in some places from the 7th. Electric cars began to run again in the undamaged districts. Steam trains began to run between Tokyo and Yokohama.

Information about the diplomatic corps in Tokyo and Yokohama, was published by the Foreign Office as follows:—

Germany—Ambassador, family and staff safe. Embassy partly destroyed.

United States—Ambassador, wife and staff safe. Embassy entirely destroyed by fire. American Consul in Yokohama and his wife and Miss Doris Babbit were killed.

Belgium—Ambassador, family and staff safe. Embassy partly destroyed.

Brazil—Minister and wife safe. Legation entirely destroyed by fire.

China—Chargé d'Affaires, family and staff safe. Legation entirely destroyed by fire.

Denmark—Chargé d'Affaires and staff safe.

France—Ambassador and family, and staff safe. Embassy entirely destroyed



by fire. Consul-General in Yokohama dead.

Great Britain—Chargé d'Affaires family, and staff safe. Embassy partly damaged by the shock and fire. Consul at Yokohama safe.

Italy—Ambassador and staff safe. Embassy damaged.

Mexico—Minister, family and staff safe. Legation safe.

Norway—Chargé d'Affaires and staff safe.

Holland—Minister and staff safe. Legation damaged.

Portugal—Chargé d'Affaires and staff safe. Legation safe.

Siam—Minister, family, and staff safe. Legation damaged.

Sweden—Minister and staff safe. Legation safe.

Switzerland—Minister, family, and staff safe. Legation safe.

Czechoslovakia—Minister and staff safe. Legation damaged.

Argentina—Chargé d'Affaires, wife and daughter were seen at Yokohama Station when the earthquake occurred, but missing since then (?)

Chili—Chargé d'Affaires and family in Yokohama missing. Legation destroyed by fire.

Spain—Minister and staff safe. Legation destroyed by fire. The military and naval attachés who were in Tokyo, are safe.

Peru—Chargé d'Affaires and wife missing.

Some American doctors and nurses of the Rockefeller Hospital at Peking left Tientsin for Japan on an American Red Cross vessel with large quantities of medicine and medical stores.

(September 8.)

The American slogan for raising relief funds in New York,—“Every minute means, another life saved!”—was enthusiastically welcomed by the Japanese people. It was adopted as the slogan of the various relief parties which arrived from all parts of the Empire.

The Governor-General of Australia has sent £10,000, and large quantities of food and clothing amounting to £50,000 in value, to the Japanese Gov-

ernment. It is reported £50,000 more will be added.

(September 9.)

The number of life insurance companies belonging to the Life Insurance Company Association was 36, of which 26 had their premises destroyed by fire. The insurance of these companies was 458,000,000 yen, in Tokyo alone. If the insurance in Yokohama is added it amounts to 700,000,000 yen. The losses these companies sustained from the catastrophe is estimated at 20 or 30 per cent. of their total insurance.

(September 10.)

The organization of the Committee on Reconstruction was decided on by the Cabinet to-day.

(September 11.)

The Daishinsai Zengokai (Society of Reconstruction), was formed among the leading members of the Imperial Diet and the influential business men of Tokyo. Prince Tokugawa was elected President, and Viscount Shibusawa and Mr. Kasuya, President of the House of Representatives, were elected Vice-Presidents. The Society will assist the government in relief and reconstruction work.

(September 12.)

IMPERIAL EDICT.

(TRANSLATION FROM THE JAPANESE TEXT.)

Mindful of the grand examples set by Our Imperial Ancestors and the glorious chronicles of our national progress. We have sincerely hoped to prove a worthy successor in the great task of Restoration undertaken by Our August Father and have always exerted Our utmost efforts to conduct a successful administration. It is Our great fortune that, through the divine help of Our Forebears and the loyal co-operation of Our people, We have been able to maintain Our National repose and security despite the occurrence of the World War of unexampled dimensions.

Now without forewarning and suddenly there has occurred the terrible earthquake of September 1. So severe were the vibrations that numberless houses were ruined and tens of thou-



sands of men and women perished. Fires broke out in all directions, the flames and smoke reached to the sky, and Tokyo, Yokohama, and other cities and towns were burned to the ground overnight. All means of communications were obstructed, and wanton rumours widely circulated. The public were alarmed and excited, adding more to a disaster already of appalling magnitude. It is imagined that the catastrophe was even more tragic and ghastly than the historic occurrence of the Ansei Era.

Whilst We deplore the happening of such calamity under Our own rule, it is beyond human will or effort to prevent the inexorable convulsions of nature. We consider that the only course left Us now is to lose no moment in doing all that is within our power and to set at rest the mind of the people. At an extraordinary moment an extraordinary decision is needed. If We cleave fast to the rules and regulations of ordinary times and do not rise to the situation; if We fail correctly to appreciate the relative urgency and importance of needed measures; and if, at all, in an attempt to guarantee the interests of individuals or groups, the security of the afflicted many is menaced,—then the sentiments of the people will be agitated to limitless degrees. We entertain deep concern in this regard and have commanded the Government officials to devise measures for quick relief, all, by providing for the urgent needs of the people, to bring Our sympathy and love toward them into immediate evidence.

The City of Tokyo, being the Capital of the Empire, has been looked upon by the people as the centre of political and economic activities and the fountainhead of the cultural advancement of the nation. With the unforeseen visit of the catastrophe, the City has entirely lost its former prosperous contours but retains, nevertheless, its position as the national Capital. The remedial work, therefore, ought not to consist merely in the reparation of the quondam metropolis, but, in ample provisions for the future development of the City, com-

pletely to transform the avenues and streets. We confidently trust that Our loyal people, who always courageously proffer their services and make sacrifices for the public welfare, ardently desire, with us, to enjoy the facilities and security obtainable. We, have, therefore, commanded our Prime Minister to establish at the earliest moment a special institution for the reconstruction of the Capital, and to discuss and study the great project, which, upon completion, will be submitted to the highest body of advisers and also to the houses of law-givers, so that there shall be no miscalculation in the conception and execution.

The Government officials are charged, in application of Our sincere purpose, to engage in the prompt relief of the suffering people and in the strict suppression of wild rumours, so as to inspire security in the public mind. The general nation are ordered to assist in the realization of the government's undertakings and earnestly to fulfil their duty to the public, thereby strengthening the foundations of Our Empire.

At this moment of catastrophe unparalleled in history Our stricken heart goes out in abundant compassion to the people. Ye, Our subjects, are commanded to follow Our desire above set forth.

IMPERIAL SIGN MANUAL.

PRINCE REGENT'S SIGN MANUAL.

September 12, 1923.

Countersigned:

PRIME MINISTER.

OTHER MINISTERS OF STATE.

(September 14.)

General Read, of the U.S. Army, arrived in Japan from the Philippines, to express sympathy for the disaster to Japan.

The loss sustained by the army of Japan is estimated at ¥300,000,000.

(September 15.)

The Prince Regent visited the scenes of the fire, to encourage the officials to do their utmost in the relief and reconstruction work.

The government announced that during 3 years to come only improvised



buildings, such as barracks, will be allowed to be built in the fire devastated area of Tokyo. The government will plan the reconstruction of Tokyo and lay out the principal roads, parks, and important buildings during that time.

About fifty banks in Tokyo and suburbs re-opened business on the 10th. The result was a great increase of deposited over amounts drawn out.

The amount insured in Tokyo and Yokohama by the fire insurance companies of Japan is estimated to exceed ¥3,600,000,000.

(September 17.)

According to the estimate made by the Metropolitan Police Board, the number of people who went out into the country from Tokyo during the period from the 1st to the 17th of September, is 626,000.

The loss sustained by the medical world in Tokyo from the earthquake and fire is estimated at seventy million yen. As most of the larger hospitals in Tokyo were destroyed, first aid to the sufferers was difficult.

Residences of the Princes of the Blood it has been decided will be used as residence for members of the diplomatic corps. The American Ambassador will occupy the residence of Prince Takeda-no-miya in Takanawa, and the French Ambassador will occupy the residence of Prince Kitashirakawa-no-miya.

(September 19.)

Baron Hikokichi Ijuin was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The wedding of the Prince Regent with Princess Nagako Kuni has been postponed until early next year. The Regent wishes to show by this decision his sympathy with the people in their great trouble.

(September 21.)

Most of the magazines companies in Tokyo sustained damage from the quake. There were about 370 magazines published in Tokyo and 70 of them will publish their October numbers.

Official wages in Tokyo are as follows:—

Carpenter—¥3.50; Mason—¥3.50; Coolie — ¥1.80 — ¥2.20; Navy — ¥2.60; Fireman — ¥2.80; Woman

labourer—¥0.90; Blacksmith—¥3.00  
Sailor—¥5.00; Drayman with wagon—  
¥7.50--¥9.00; Carters with cart--¥3.50.

(September 24.)

Sakayé Osugi, the well-known Japanese anarchist and "two others" were killed by Captain of Gendarmerie Amakasu. Captain Amakasu was immediately arrested and is to be tried by court-martial.

Foreign relief funds as published by the Relief Commissioner's Office, are as follow:—

London .....	£	150,000
American Silk Association, New York.....	\$	400,000
Canada .....	\$	245,000
Australia .....	£	60,000
Straits Settlements .....	\$	40,000
French Red Cross .....	F.	50,000
Red Cross of Sweden .....	{ £ 250 and 2,865 bales of rice	
France .....	F.	1,200,000
British Government .....	100 tons of rice	
French Indo-China .....	{ 100 tons of rice & medi- cal stores	
Batavia .....	¥	50,000
Biel & Co., Egypt .....	¥	500
Berkshire Knitting Mills .....	¥	30,848.32
Glasgow .....	£	10,000
Huntley & Palmers Co. Lon- don .....	{ 10,000 boxes of biscuits	
Japanese Societies in New York, Boston, Seattle, Singa- pore, Manila, India and Java	¥	462,360.69
Relief Organization for the Motherland of Honolulu ...	¥	100,00

(September 25.)

The main part of the United States Asiatic Squadron departed from Tokyo Bay. These vessels, under command of Admiral Anderson, rushed to the rescue as soon as the news of earthquake and fire could be flashed by wireless. The crews of some of the vessels went on half rations in order that the greater portion of their stores could be taken on shore for free distribution.

According to investigations by the police, the casualties in Yokohama were as follows:—

Population before disaster .....	438,755
Killed.....	23,440
Injured .....	42,050
Missing .....	3,182
Total casualties.....	68,675

## FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

### Restoration of the Capital

Some persons are sceptical about the restoration of the Imperial capital. However, we firmly believe that the nation's energy and wealth will not take much time in restoring it. We hope the government authorities will take a great decision in the planning of the new Tokyo and reconstruct it as an ideal city. When houses are once built, it is by no means an easy task to broaden the streets. The golden opportunity for the reconstruction of Tokyo is now here. We must make good out of evil.—*The Miyako* (Sept. 9).

### The Nation's Attitude and the Sympathy of the Foreign Powers

The fact that the whole nation rose as one man for the relief of Tokyo shows strength of the national unity and that the individualism of modern times, a poison to national unity, has not yet captured the hearts of all the Japanese people. In every district of the Empire, and in every part of the world, where Japanese live in considerable numbers, as well as in the colonies, relief funds were raised among the Japanese people.

Every day, ships and trains, fully loaded with food and relief materials, are arriving at Tokyo in succession from all parts of the Empire. All this fully shows that Japan's national unity is strong and that she stands on a firm foundation.

The restoration work in the devastated districts is to be recommended, as steadily and quickly progressing, when we consider the size of the catastrophe. The government and the people seem to be assured of the success of their restoration work.

All this is not compulsorily done, however. It is the natural outcome of Japanese national traits.

The sympathy of foreign nations and their material and spiritual assistance extended toward Japan are sufficient to console Japanese hearts and to encourage them to proceed bravely with their restoration work.

This also teaches the Japanese people that Japan is not an isolated island, cut off from every other part of the world, but is a member of the society of nations, just as every Japanese is a member of the great family of the Japanese Empire.

The sympathy of all the countries of the world is being extended toward Japan. Even the dispute between Italy and Greece, which was feared might be the beginning of another European War, has been neglected.

While sympathizing with Japan in her disaster, at the same time the nations are watching to see what the Japanese will do in their emergency. We must, therefore do our best to repay all the sympathy extended to us by our foreign friends, and must show them what we can do.—*The Osaka Asahi* (Sept. 11).

### Spirit of Co- operation

Public order is now completely restored. The people's hearts have become calm. It is now twelve days since the day of the catastrophe. These twelve days seem as a dream. We are deeply touched by the attitude of the citizens. Especially pleasing was it to see that the barrier between the police and the people was broken down and they acted in complete co-operation with mutual understanding. The relations between the government and the people have become more friendly.

We want to maintain this fine co-operation forever and to accomplish the great task of the restoration of the Imperial capital.—*Tokyo Nichinichi* (Sept. 13).



**Divine Anger or  
Providence?**

In our opinion the recent catastrophe was a visitation of divine providence rather than of divine anger. It is meant for the salvation of the Japanese people, who were on the brink of destruction. The people's hearts were in a state of decay. The catastrophe awoke them and led them back from the way of self destruction. The fine spirit of mutual aid revived. The great lessons of economy and frugality were taught. The farmers gave their products for the rescue of their suffering brethren and would convert it into money. Public order was maintained in this spirit of mutual aid.

The planning of the greater Tokyo is the special work of Viscount Goto, the Home Minister. If he proceeds with his work in accordance with the people's wishes, he will be able to realize his ideals.—*The Hochi* (Sept. 13).

**Desperate Efforts**

There is optimism as well as pessimism concerning the rebuilding of Tokyo. Both have their reasons. "Desperate efforts" is our motto, however. The sufferers are of course "desperate." The government must also make "desperate efforts." If we endure and make desperate efforts our prospects are bright and hopeful.—*The Hochi* (Sept. 14).

**The Fate of Empire**

The fate of the Empire hangs on the turn of the people's mind under the influence of the catastrophe. After the world war the ideas of the Japanese people became loose and their minds dull. If they give up to desperation hereafter their future is dark. On the contrary, if they use their minds to the utmost their future is hopeful.

It is more important for the authorities to enlighten the people, to lead them in the path of virtue, and to give them courage, than to give them material assistance. We advise the authorities to fulfill this duty with all their might.

Of late years the people have been extravagant and frivolous. The great

earthquake was the alarm-bell of god to awake the people of Japan from their perilous slumber. We must arouse ourselves at once and achieve the task of rebuilding the new Japanese with a manly spirit.—*The Miyako* (Sept. 11).

**Be Prepared** We must call for careful consideration and great efforts by our citizens.

The recent catastrophe was a great shock to Japan. Fifteen per cent. of Japan's national wealth, which latter is estimated at 80,000,000,000 yen, was in Tokyo, and two-thirds of Tokyo's wealth was lost in the disaster. If we add to this the loss sustained in Yokohama and other devastated districts, the amount of damage reaches over ten billion yen.

We can well imagine the great suffering that still awaits Tokyo's industrial and commercial population. However, we became one of the so-called "Five Great Powers" of the world, through national hardships by our own untiring efforts. We owe all the national fortune we enjoy at present to our previous adversity. This, our latest misfortune, is to try the Japanese people. We must stand the test and make good out of evil.

We have had many things that should be reformed, but we could not do it, hindered by our social traditions and conventions. The catastrophe gives us a good opportunity to reform all our former bad habits. We must sweep away deep-rooted evils now, and we warn the people that we can establish the new Japan on a firmer foundation only by doing so.

In accomplishing this great task, it is essential that the sufferers must not be discouraged. We must stand the test with courage and untiring efforts. We firmly believe that the people are prepared to do this and are optimistic about the future of our great nation.—*The Tokyo Asahi* (Sept. 16).

**Protect the Imperial  
Capital**

The centre of Japan's commerce and industry may move from Tokyo to Osaka for a while. This is the same as when the financial centre of



the world moved from London to New York during the great war. Tokyo, however, is the political centre of Japan as ever and has the fertile plains of Kanto and Tohoku at its back. We must not forget this. Some Tokyo business men are going to remove their offices to Osaka or Nagoya and settle there permanently. We can not say that their prospects are bright. It will be injurious both to themselves and to the business men of those cities. We advise these men even if they remove elsewhere for the present to come back to Tokyo as soon as it is restored. They must protect the Imperial capital and it will prove advantageous to themselves also in the long run.—*The Tokyo Nichinichi* (Sept. 15).

#### Sympathy of Foreign Powers

The recent catastrophe has attracted the sympathy of the world to Japan. President Coolidge sent a message of condolence, and started the movement to raise a relief fund. It is reported that already \$5,000,000 has been raised in America. The King of England gave a considerable sum to the relief fund and the Lord Mayor of London also began to raise a relief fund. Canada, Australia, and our neighbour China have extended their deep sympathy. We are deeply moved by this sympathy of our foreign friends.

Some people deplore the great progress of means of communication in modern times on the ground that distances are shortened, making international intercourse easy, as a result creating new opportunities for international conflict. This view is very narrow-minded.

The approach of nations, facilitated by modern progress in communication systems has created opportunities for international co-operation. The nations that excel in this spirit of international co-operation and sympathy are the nations that prosper and occupy the foremost positions in the world. England and America have excelled others in their sympathy toward foreign countries, and this is the reason why these

two countries are the dominant powers of the world. In their sympathy toward Japan they have also excelled others and this is no wonder. We are grateful to these two countries. Our country by no means yields to them in sympathy toward other countries and in our humanity. We regret however, that we lack experience as to the way to express our sympathy. We must solve this problem in the light of this great opportunity.—*Tokyo Asahi* (Sept. 18).

#### The Rebuilding of Yokohama

The Yokohama City Assembly and the influential men of that city advocate that the restoration of Yokohama must proceed side by side with that of Tokyo. We completely approve their view. Yokohama is the entrance to the Imperial capital, and one of the Japan's most important trade ports. The real restoration of the Imperial capital can not be expected without restoring Yokohama at the same time. We must assist the people of Yokohama to restore their city.—*The Tokyo Asahi* (Sept. 18).

#### Yokohama's Restoration

The attention of the whole nation is centered on the rebuilding of Tokyo, and Yokohama is being rather neglected. We must do our best toward the rebuilding of Yokohama city also. Many difficult problems obscure the future of Yokohama. The plan for the construction of a harbour at Tokyo is one, for it may rob Yokohama of its position as a trade port. There is also the prospect of losing its position as the chief silk export port, for Kōbe, it is feared, may displace Yokohama.

The silk merchants of Yokohama passed a resolution to continue silk exports from Yokohama, on the seventh day after the catastrophe, and thus guarded themselves against the Kōbe merchants such courage is necessary for the restoration of Yokohama. Every merchant in Yokohama should show the same great courage as that of the silk merchants.—*The Miyako* (Sept. 13).



**Sympathy of Foreign Powers**

America, China, England, Italy, France, Belgium, Australia and Mexico have extended their sympathy to Japan. Some of them have sent food and relief materials by warships. Some even hibited music and dancing to show their mourning.

We are rather ashamed of ourselves when we consider what contribution we made toward the relief of the Armenians, or toward the restoration of the Library at Louvain.

Above all, we can not forget America's magnanimous help and the sympathy of China, who, though she is suffering from a shortage of cereals, sent a great quantity of rice to Japan.

We can never forget this true sympathy of our foreign friends.—*The Tokyo Nichinichi* (Sept. 17).

**Help Yourself** It will be a great mistake, in planing the restoration of the Imperial capital, to rely upon foreign loans. We must depend upon ourselves. We can not approve the view that it is best to rebuild the capital with foreign loans, however great the sympathy of foreign powers may be.

Great curtailment of government expenditures and strict economy and industry among the people are essential for the restoration. In other words, the government and the people must co-operate in the work of restoration.

Tokyo is only a small part of the area of the Empire, but it is the center of Japan's commerce and industry as well as the seat of the central government. The whole nation should co-operate in the rebuilding of the capital. If the whole nation co-operates there will be no necessity for foreign loans. Even if we should have to raise foreign loans, it will be easier to redeem them if we work in this spirit.

Help yourself!—*The Hochi* (Sept. 26).

**Imperial Benevolence** The Prince Regent's visit to the devastated areas is a natural enough act in the circumstances; but to the Japanese mind, filled with traditions and time-honoured conven-

tionalities, it cannot but appeal with a force difficult for outsiders to realize fully.

Apart from the evidence that the old idea of combining seclusion with reverence and cumbersomeness with dignity is dying out, the impression produced is one of the growing closeness of the direct relations between the people and the Imperial House, and the reality of the Imperial solicitude for the people's welfare.

One has only to look at the newspapers to see how true is this statement—to note in what feeling terms the Imperial visits have been reported.

The announcement is made that the Prince Regent has ordered the postponement of his marriage with Princess Nagako Kuni, intended for November, until January or February next year. His Imperial Highness has no heart to be the principal figure in so joyful an event in the midst of the indescribably awful calamity that has overtaken innumerable multitudes, and the widespread suffering and misery.

The city and prefectural assemblies of Tokyo passed resolutions asking the Prince Regent not to delay so important a national event, because of an occurrence, which though disastrous in the extreme, was after all local, not nationwide.

The memorial reached the Court, after the Prince had made up his mind to show his sorrow and sympathy for the afflicted in the manner he has chosen, and his order stands, though it is hardly necessary to say that the prefectural and municipal appeal would not have had the power to make him alter his decision, even if it had reached to him before.

This act of self-denial by the Prince Regent will not fail to have the most profound effect on the mind of the nation.

The country has, indeed, long since come to a conclusion that it will have a wise and popular sovereign in the Prince.

All this may sound too sentimental to foreign ears, but it voices a psychological truth peculiar to this country.—*The Japan Times*.

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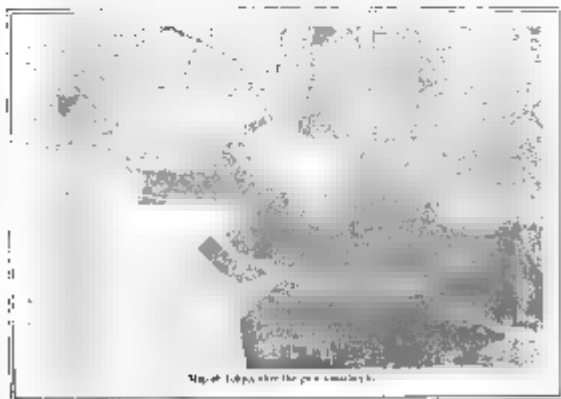


Fig. of Tokyo when the gun is smoking.

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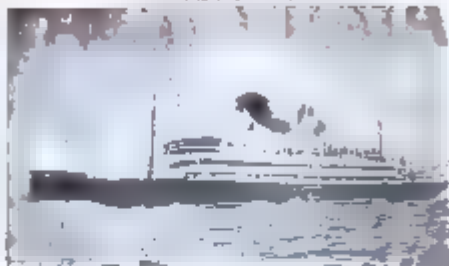
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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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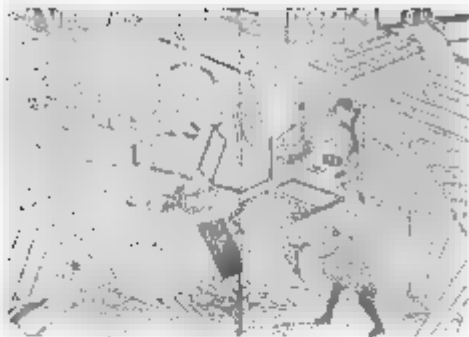
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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

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NOVEMBER, 1923

NO. V

## EDITORIAL

OUR friend, the American Ambassador, has left Japan for a visit to his home. Mr. Woods takes with him the best wishes of all Japanese for a safe and pleasant journey, and a speedy return to his post in Tokyo, which he has so admirably filled.

Mr. Woods' keen and practical sympathy, in the time of our calamity has given him a place in our hearts that can never be shaken. He it was who, by his urgent messages to American authorities in every direction, and especially at Washington, moved the American government and people to such a spontaneous and generous outburst of sympathy and aid, the story of which is so well-known throughout every island of this Empire.

No doubt he would have taken the steps he did in any event. But with what warmer feeling he acted may be understood from the touching story of his experiences immediately after earthquake, these experiences gave him, a newcomer in the land, a unique opportunity to mingle with the Japanese at a time of dire disaster when human hearts are bared, and to read their hearts aright.

On the afternoon of September 1 the fire covered the whole down town section and it threatened the American Embassy. The Ambassador, therefore, ran into the street with his wife, both helping his aged mother. The street

was so filled with people escaping from fire that it was very hard for the older women to walk. Mr. Woods, finding a *rikisha* near-by, put his mother into it, and as there was no *rikisha*-man in the neighbourhood, he began to pull the *rikisha* himself. Then a young *rikisha*-man approached him and offered to pull the *rikisha* for him. Thus they got out of the city safely and came to the suburbs. The Ambassador offered a bank note to the young man, but he refused to take the money, saying that he had only done his duty in helping foreigners. Mr. Woods, however, forced him to take the money.

Thus they escaped immediate danger, but did not know where to rest. The mother was so tired she could not walk. Then a farmer came out of his house nearby and began to speak to the Ambassador in Japanese. He could not understand him, of course, but the farmer's gestures and attitude showed his good will. Presently the farmer brought out a Japanese mat and made a sign to them to sit down on it.

The Ambassador and his family were sitting on this mat in the moon light, when the farmer came out again with a few clothes, and covered the three with them, seeming as if he wanted to say "It is chilly outside at night."

The Ambassador was deeply impressed by the self-denying, true kindness shown him by these people.

Mr. Woods' trip to America is to accompany his mother, who was much shaken up by her experiences, and is in need of recuperation. We fervently hope that her health will be completely restored.

When Mr. Woods departed on November 1, he was given an ovation such as never been accorded to an ambassador in Japan before—only a small token of her gratitude to him.

The refugees in the barracks at Hibiya Park sent a representative to the Ambassador and presented to him a letter of thanks. This was done of their own accord.

When Mr. Woods appeared on the balcony of the Imperial Hotel to make a farewell speech, the crowd assembled in the garden of the Hotel and gave a great shout of "Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!" Both outside and the platform on the Tokyo Station the crowd was so dense that one could not walk through it. A labourer in the crowd, on seeing the Ambassador, cried out, "Thanks! Farewell!" Such was the simple expression of true feeling.

The Ambassador's mother was seen

with tears on her cheeks, clasping the flowers presented to her by the people.

When the train began to pull out the people repeated their shouts of "Banzai!"

Both Japanese and foreigners were deeply impressed by the scene.

Thus the Ambassador left Japan for a while, but his name will never be forgotten.

This is the emblem of the happy relations between the two countries to-day. If, as we believe, they continue the old problems pending will be satisfactorily solved of themselves.

The Japanese are people ready to be infused with others' spirit. If they are trusted and believed in, they are most open-hearted in return. If, on the contrary, they are suspected they will fearlessly stand against it, not conceding an inch.

This was proved by the relations between the Americans and their Ambassador and the Japanese people at this time of great disaster.

We are gratified to publish in this issue a portrait of Mr. Woods, that was accorded by him to the Japan Magazine

---

## THE PLOVER

*Kawazoi no*

*Mori no Yo-arashi*

*Naginu-rashi—*

*Tôki chidori no*

*Koyé no kikoyuru*

The night-storm that raged in the wood along the river has died away. We hear the distant cries of plovers.



# ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN AFTER THE CATASTROPHE

THE great disaster brought about a new epoch in the economic history of the Taisho era. After the process of contraction and adjustment since March, 1920, a new opportunity of rapid adjustment has been afforded by the disaster; and the recovery of the economic world is in sight.

The destruction of goods and buildings has caused a contraction that will be followed by expansion as the result of the restoration work.

How long the process of contraction will continue and how far its influence will be extended can not be prophesied. However, considering that the panic of 1920 abated in seven or eight months, it is safe to say that economic stability will not be regained until April or May of next year.

The extent of the decrease which will take place in the loans from banks will be 20 or 30 per cent of the total amount of loans before the quake. The greater the extent the sounder will be the restoration.

The devastated area comprises economically the most important part of Japan. It was where the nation's wealth was most highly concentrated. The loss sustained, therefore, is enormous. The industry of the wrecked district, however, was behind that of Osaka and Kobe and the northern part of Kyushu. The loss in productive power, therefore, is not too great when compared with the total productive power of the nation.

The muslin manufacturing industry suffered most, amounting to 40 per cent of the nation's total production of muslin. Next are the cotton-spinning and fertilizer industries, whose losses will amount to 20 per cent. Next follow ship-building, iron, beer-brewing and sugar, and the gas and electric plants. Most of the industries that are not mentioned here are safe, and their productive power remains as before the quake. For

instance, the mining industry sustained no damage. The destruction of transport facilities, both on land and sea, also is small.

On the whole, therefore, the excessive productive power before the quake was adjusted by the catastrophe. Japan will not suffer from a shortage in the productions of these industries in future.

The factories that shortened their working hours as a result of decreased demand will lengthen their working hours. The loss incurred by the destruction of fixed capital will be compensated.

The loss which can not be covered is that sustained from the destruction of buildings and goods. This loss will amount to a colossal sum. Among the greater losses are:—silk (80,000 bales); rice (2,500,000 bushels); cotton yarn (20,000 bales); sugar (1,000,000 bales); and crude petroleum (150,000 tons). There also is a great loss in clothing material, furniture and other merchandise in the shops, and in large quantities of raw materials and manufactured goods in the warehouses. Although the loss in silk, cotton yarn, rice and sugar is fairly large there is no fear of a shortage in these goods in the future.

There will be a great increase in the demand for certain goods as the restoration work progresses. Building materials will take the first place. This increased demand will gradually extend to tiles, bricks, cement, mats and metal utensils. Next the demand for clothing materials will increase. The stock of clothing materials in places other than the devastated area will be able to meet the demand for a time. On the contrary there are some goods which are expected to suffer a great decrease in demand. The demand for paper will greatly decrease as many printing presses were destroyed. The demand for Japanese saké and beer will decline as the people will economize. Purchases of toilet articles and trinkets will lessen as the



business depression will prevail for some time. These phenomena, however, will disappear after a short period.

What is most to be apprehended is a run on the banks at such a time, and this happened for a short time immediately after the catastrophe. However, the government promulgated a moratorium for the devastated area, and caused the Bank of Japan to announce that it would assist the banks to the utmost. The situation eased and the run on the banks stopped. Most of the banks are continuing business without trouble, though some of the smaller banks have been closed.

Government finances in the latter part of 1923 will meet many embarrassments. There must be great curtailment in ordinary expenditure, and a large sum of money must be spent for the relief and restoration work. The revenue will decrease as the income from government enterprises and taxes will be much less. Moreover, the raising of funds by domestic loans will be almost impossible at present. Postal savings will decrease.

The government, therefore, must resort to (1) utilizing the surplus (2) the sale of specie in foreign countries, and (3) floating a foreign loan.

Some persons insist the government must float huge foreign loans for the restoration fund. However, this seems both impossible, and unnecessary.

If the government raises an unnecessarily great foreign loan, it will cause inflation and many troubles in consequence. However, the government, Tokyo city, and Yokohama city are expected to float foreign loans. The aggregate amount will be from ¥300,000,000 to ¥500,000,000. When these foreign loans have been raised during the fiscal year of 1924, it will be possible to raise the further necessary funds at home in the following year.

The importation of foreign capital is, of course, necessary for the maintenance of credit and for payments to foreign countries. The labour and materials necessary for the restoration work, however, can be supplied at home.

The adverse state of Japan's foreign

trade was being gradually overcome before the disaster. In August the trade balance was becoming somewhat favourable to Japan, and it was expected that in September there would be some excess of exports over imports. However, the silks and other goods at Yokohama vanished in the great fire. Exports will greatly decrease, and there will be a great excess of imports. The shortage of silk and other exports, will be made up to some extent by goods from the country, and the machinery and other goods Japan is ordering from foreign countries will not come in at once. Therefore, the excess of imports over exports during the latter four months of 1923 will not be very great. About spring of next year the goods ordered from foreign countries, which can not be made at home, will begin to come in. On the other hand the importation of some goods will greatly decrease influenced by motives of economy and the decrease of credit. Therefore, the excess of imports over exports will not be so great and rapid on the whole.

By that time credit will somewhat be restored and accordingly the money-market will be slack. However, the calling in of loans will also begin from that time, and accordingly prices will continue to have a tendency to decline. Thus higher prices at home than abroad will disappear to some extent, and as a result the import of certain goods will show some decrease.

Therefore, in spite of the importation of machinery and building materials necessary for the restoration work, the nation's trade balance will not be so unfavourable. Japan must import some special articles, but they are confined to only a few lines. For other goods it is a matter of the prices prevailing in Japan and foreign countries whether they will be imported or not. The balance of trade for a considerable period, therefore, will be influenced by the rise or fall of prices at home and abroad. In view of this fact Japan should refrain from raising unnecessarily large foreign loans.



The "Nikolai" Russian church, Tokyo. Today and yesterday

## THE GREAT DISASTER

ON September 1 at noon, happy and peaceful Japan, which escaped the horrors of the European War, was without warning visited by a catastrophe that devastated Tokyo, the Capital of the Empire, Yokohama, the chief trade-port, Yokosuka, the largest naval station in the Orient, Kamakura, a world-wide noted place and other towns and villages.

According to an announcement by the Metropolitan Police Bureau, the loss were indicated as follows:

Total Inhabitants in Tokyo . . .	4,465,000
Destroyed . . .	1,400,000 71%
Total Population of Tokyo . . .	5,600,000
Property worth \$100,000 . . .	1,100,000 \$100
Losses for the City of Tokyo . . .	\$100,000
Losses for the City of Tokyo . . .	\$100,000

Compared with this, the disaster of 17 years ago, in San Francisco, caused the following loss:

Losses . . .	\$100,000
Property worth \$100,000 . . .	\$100,000

Property worth \$100,000 . . .	\$100,000
Losses . . .	\$100,000

Eighty-eight fires broke out in Tokyo immediately after the earthquake. The City water pumping station was destroyed, and the supply of water was cut off. The fires continued for 3 days, sweeping the business and industrial sections and a large part of the residence districts.

The lives lost and the injured persons in Shinjuku, Fukuoka, and Asakusa Wards were larger than in the others. The most grievous loss was at the site of the Army Clothing Depot in Shinjuku.

I will describe some of my own experiences on visiting the devastated area on September 6.

Urayabashi, a large iron bridge, over the Sumida River, was blown down and burned. Only three wire ropes remained by which to cross the river there. Those crossing had to step over burnt corpses, while avoiding falling into the river.



When I reached the site of the Army Clothing Depot there were mounds of those killed. An offensive smell of burning corpses hovered over the ground. It seemed a veritable hell on earth. The place was formerly the grounds of the villa of Count Tsugaru, a feudal lord.

More than 43,000 refugees from Honjo and Fukagawa gathered here, some with such effects as they could carry others hardly with their lives. Not only the refugees but the officials of these wards believed that this was the safest place in this district as the ground is spacious and faces the Sumida River.

Fire closed in on three sides however and even sparks and hot smoke crossed over the river. Umayu bridge, mentioned above, burned down, and all the refugees were isolated and entirely cut off by the fire. Air currents caused a great vortex over the place and flames from all around surged over refugees. Everything inflammable, even the clothes on the refugees, caught fire. Thus was a multitude massacred by nature.

As I stood before the hills of the dead, the misery of the scene was too terrible to behold.

I heard a dreadful story from one of refugees who had been snatched from the jaws of death. He said: "I felt as if my body was lifted up from the ground. I saw flames rushing toward us like tidal waves. I strove to escape in a direction away from the flames. By some chance, I stumbled and fell. . . .

when I returned to consciousness I was under a layer of corpses and pressed down so hard that I could hardly breathe. There was a horrible smell, and grease from the burning corpses was dripping over my head and body. When the fire died down I crept out with my last bit of strength."

Next, I went to Asakusa Park, the liveliest amusement park in Tokyo. Theatres, Kinema halls, and all the other buildings and houses had been burned, except the famous Kwannon temple and its five-storied pagoda. These buildings escaped from fire owing

to many big trees surrounding them. All the fish in the pond in the park, even the eels that can creep into the mud at the bottom, were dead, the fire having heated the water.

Next I visited the Yoshiwara, surrounded by its high walls. Fire broke out in this quarter and other fires converged on it. Most of the people here took refuge in the public garden, and they were cut off from all ways of escape. They were burnt to death or drowned in this pond. The number of drowned was over 1,000. Ninety-nine per cent. of them were women and children. When I came to the garden I found all trees had been burnt. The pond was filled with drowned and piles of burnt bodies were here and there.

Passing through Nippon-bashi-dori and Ginza the busiest section in Tokyo, I saw only the skeletons of structures here and there. The scene of ruin was like a "dead city" of the Arabian Nights.

M. Claudel, the French Ambassador, whose embassy burned, barely escaped with his life. He said "I have been baptised twice by earthquakes, once in San Francisco, and now in Tokyo. In San Francisco, there were committed many outrages, but in Tokyo, martial law was proclaimed and the citizens faced the danger with a high spirit of mutual aid. They displayed the national characteristics in the emergency."

Mr. Dubose, representative of the United Press, said, "In this great emergency, public order in Tokyo was well preserved. All foreigners praise highly the conduct of the people and officials. At the time of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, thieves robbed wounded persons in the streets, cut off the fingers and stole rings from the dead and committed many other crimes."

The calamity in Tokyo was far worse than in San Francisco, but order was well kept. Though there are many miserable people, I have not heard any crying women and children or the shouting of maddened persons.

The people escaped with what pro-



perty and food they could carry, even women and children carrying big bundles or heavy sacks. I have renewed respect for the Japanese people."

The disaster at Yokohama is more severe than at Tokyo because it is near the seismic center. Many buildings and even the piers were destroyed and the fire followed. The entire city of Yokohama turned into a sea of fire within a few hours.

At the moment of the earthquake, a trial was being held in the Yokohama Districts Court. The chief judge, the other judges and the procurators were all crushed to death together.

In Yokohama, there were not many safe places to take refuge. Many people were drowned in the sea, trying to escape the terrible heat of the fire.

Total population of Yokohama .....	434,170
Lives lost .....	30,771
Persons injured .....	47,908
Total houses and buildings.....	85,000
Burned " " .....	75,000

The 10,000 houses that escaped the fire were outside of the city. The residences of foreigners were destroyed almost without exception, but many of them were at Karuizawa and other summer resorts and so were not caught in the disaster.

Kamakura is one of the worst damaged places by the earthquake and tidal waves.

Lives lost .....	500
Missing due to tidal wave .....	150
Injured persons.....	1,800

Princess Yamashina is among those killed here.

Kamakura is one of the most famous places in Japan historically. Relics of the feudal government established by Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, 700 years ago; the Hachiman shrine at Tsuruga-oka, Kenchoji Temple, Enkakuji Temple, Kamakura Shrine, Kwannon Temple at Hase and other noted buildings were destroyed. The famous "Daibutsu"

was not injured, but it was shifted slightly out of position on its foundation, which was injured.

At Yokosuka the whole of the town, the naval station and the navy yard were destroyed. Tanks of crude oil caught fire and the port was turned into a sea of flame. Many vessels were burned. At one school there, the building was demolished in a moment by the shock and 200 pupils and their teachers were crushed to death without a survivor.

In order to locate the seismic center of the great earthquake, a party consisting of Dr. Seiji Nakamura, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Sayemontaro Nakamura, an engineer of the Central Meteorological Observatory and Mr. Kadokura, an engineer of the Geological Investigation Bureau of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, was sent out on a destroyer. The party explored the Seven Islands of Izu and the coast of Idzu Peninsular, and reported as follows:

The earthquake was caused by a dislocation in the North-west part of Sagami Bay and an upheaval in the Miura Peninsular and western coast of the Boso Peninsular caused by the reaction from the dislocation.

Degrees of dislocation and upheaval:

Near Oshima Island (depression).....	3 or 4 fathoms
Near Oiso (upheaval) .....	3 "
Near Enoshima (upheaval) .....	2 or 3 "
Near Tateyama .....	3 "

The damage from the earthquake decreased by degrees from Yokohama to Tokyo. Atsugi, Hiratsuka and Kamakura, in Kanagawa Prefecture were most terribly damaged.

In its nature the earthquake resembled to the earthquake in the some districts on November 23 in the sixteen the year of Genroku (1703). At that time, the land on the Boso Peninsular upheaved as at this time. The experts agree that the present earthquake was due to the



activities of the Pacific Ocean and that the cause of the shock was not volcanic but a sinking of the bottom of the sea.

The number of shocks, according to the reports of the Central Meteorological Observatory, were as follows :

1st day to 2nd day .....	356
3rd day .....	289
4th day .....	173
5th day .....	148
Till 6 o'clock A.M. of 6th day .....	63

Total..... 1,039

## MR. YONEMURA'S GREAT FEAT

The following is a letter from Mr. Kaichiro Yonemura, head of the Iwaki Radio Station, who was hailed in the American papers as "the Hero of Japan, whose feat should be recorded in the history of the world," to the editor of the *Japan Magazine*."

To the Editor of the *Japan Magazine*.

DEAR SIR,—The fact that the Iwaki Radio Station took the initiative in sending to the world the first news of the disaster of September 1st has been reported back to Japan by the American press, but inasmuch as these reports seem to conflict with each other more or less, I would like to give you a true story of the happenings. Immediately after a rather strong earthquake shock here at noon on that day, we found that telegraphic communication with Tokyo and Yokohama was completely stopped with all land wires down. I realized the difficulty of bringing about restoration of the telegraphic circuits, and it came to my mind that we should open up connection with other radio stations, because radio is the only means of communication in such an emergency. Therefore we at once began calling up our fellow stations and listening in for them.

At 7 p.m. on that evening, we picked up a message from the Korea Maru, then in Yokohama harbour, which the Choshi Radio Station was endeavouring to transmit to Shiomisaki or Shimotsui. This was the first news dispatched by radio. This message and subsequently many others were one after another retransmitted by us to our Head Office at Sendai by a temporary wire connection.

In view of the fact that Tokyo was deprived of all means of communication with the outside world as a result of the interruption of the Bonin cable and the landlines, I saw the necessity of sending out the news to the world by our own radio. At 8.10 p.m. I informed Honolulu and San Francisco that there was a severe earthquake at Yokohama and vicinity but the extent of damage unknown, and at 11 p.m. I sent the first news which reads as follows :

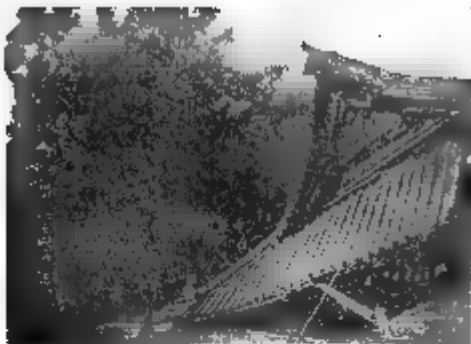
"Conflagration subsequent to severe earthquake at Yokohama at noon to-day whole city practically ablaze with numerous casualties all traffic stopped."

This message was received at San Francisco immediately via Honolulu and delivered to various papers there. It is said that the papers throughout the United States issued extras on the morning of the 1st or sometime during that day giving the above account of the catastrophe. For some days after that I continued sending news several times each day to keep the world informed of the great event. These bulletins were copied direct by San Francisco Radio, which maintained a constant watch for Iwaki.

My work came to an end on the 7th, for we then saw press messages from foreign correspondents going through my station. I am extremely glad that I had the opportunity to do my bit towards awakening the sympathy of our dear American friends and thus enhancing the amicable relations of the two great nations,

Yours very truly,

K. YONEMURA.



The Hakone Shrine in Kamakura, which collapsed in the great earthquake

## THE DISASTER OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL

**ODAWARA.**—Odawara has been famous as a quiet town on the way to Ono Hotspring Hot Springs. It was visited by the earthquake so severely that its 5,000 houses nearly all collapsed, and 3,400 of them were burnt, resulting in 100 deaths. Princess Hiroko, the 18 year old daughter of H.I.H. Prince Kan'in, was killed at villa. The streets along the electric car line to Hakone were destroyed and the hotel Odawara Castle walls collapsed, only a small part in the south and north, and being destroyed.

**Hakone.**—There remains to Hakone only a narrow path allowing a ricksha to pass and the electric railway track was buried by falling earth from both sides of the mountains. The Yumoto Hot Springs escaped severe damage, only 10 having collapsed out of the 600 houses. There were 33 deaths there. The houses built along the edge of the

precipice at Miyunohira fell and were destroyed by fire. The Fujiya Hotel, well-known among foreign tourists, and the Naraya and Tawaya inns were severely damaged as was the Imperial Villa.

**The Atami Hot Springs.**—Over 60 houses fell by the earthquake, and by a tidal wave 20 feet high, over 300 houses were carried away. There were 50 deaths at this place. The scene is a sad one in the neighbourhood, owing to the collapse of the railway track to Atami and the burial of the tunnels. A dump train just arriving at Nebukawa Station on the Atami line fell with the station building into the sea down a cliff 120 feet high, with the result that the 150 passengers and station employees perished. Nebukawa Village, which was close to the Nebukawa Railway Bridge, was buried by a landslide, and about 400 villagers out of the 500 were





Uraga Dock Company after the  
Great Earthquake

#### Stripped alive

**Hiratsuka-machi.**—The staple plant of the Sagami Spinning Co. in Hiratsuka-machi fell, crushing 300 female workers to death. The larger portion of the town collapsed, raising about 300 deaths. There being held in the local primary school the evening meeting of a *Produce Association*, the fall of that building killed over 200 persons. The Railway Bridge over the Sagami River, 1,300 feet in length, was greatly damaged. The principal part of Atsugi-machi on the upper reaches of the Sagami River was totally destroyed, causing 65 deaths and 105 persons seriously wounded. Professor Imafuku of the Tokyo Imperial University and his family were crushed to death. This is a great loss to the scientific world.

**Tsurumi-machi.** The Suifu, the local temple of the Soka Sect, in Tsurumi-machi near Yokohama, was severely damaged by the earthquake, its loss being estimated at ¥1,000,000. The temple was renewed here not many years ago from the nanobe oven of Minami-cho in Fukunobu-cho in order to carry on its religious work in a more populous region. Its magnificent buildings were built by contributions by its supporters.

**Uraga-machi.** Uraga-machi on the sea coast near Yokohama was extensively damaged by the earthquake, owing to its geographical position, its completely ruined houses numbering 2,400 and the dead and wounded 3,000.

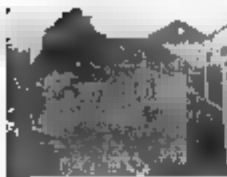
Fire broke out in eight places, which destroyed the Uraga Dock Co. and 300 other buildings. The local police give the number of houses which are still suitable for dwelling purposes as only 150. Kashiwa brought great damage to the town, while its damage from the tidal wave was comparatively slight. Among the 119 places that collapsed was Atsugi-cho, a public garden, where Lord Iwajima-kuni, the Governor of Uraga, had his office and resided with Commodore Perry upon his first visit. This historically aged mountain was broken into two parts and fell to the sea-level, burying 50 houses, 122 residents and some of property. A matter of anxiety to the municipality is the upheaval of the sea bottom which has reduced the depth of the water by about two metres. The question is, consequently, how the Uraga Dock Company, the life of the town, will carry on for it would be a serious obstacle to the arrival of the docks' business. If it should be impossible for large steamers to enter, the harbor will have to be dredged on a large scale as the docks will have to be specially re-designed.



Uraga Dock Company after the Earthquake

The dock company has suffered damage of about ¥2,000,000, and in addition the above question is greatly embarrassing it. The only consolation for the company is that Six A destroyed was launched as its dock at 8 a.m. on the very day on which the earthquake occurred.

**Mura Yokohama.**—It is a matter for contemplation that the Municipality to the



The gate way to Arakawa Temple after the Great Earthquake.



Utsun Station, Tsukuba.

Landing of Commodore Perry at Kurehama Island. The white light house standing on Kurehama opposite the bay yielded far out to sea, making it impossible to light it.

Misaki, at the tip of the peninsula, was most severely injured by the earthquake as it was nearest to the seismic centre. The ground had been considered solid but it proved the contrary. In over 2,000 houses fell down at the first shock. The Tokyo Imperial University's Laboratory on the sea-coast was considerably damaged. Okamae, which was said to be the most difficult place to pass on the Misaki road, collapsed. The pine-trees growing on the summit of the mountain were rooted up and thrown into the sea. The mountain cracked in the middle and subsided about 40 feet.

The Nagasaki Light House at the west point of Joganjima Island, which lies at the end of the peninsula, was broken at the base. Misaki was a favorite summer resort for the middle class people of Tokyo, but all the villas there fell including those of Count Kato and Vice-Admiral Suo.

Yokosuka.—We already have described the wretched condition of this place. Two stories are told of the earthquake's cruelty to the citizens. Three Naval Arsenal workmen were buried by a landslide. Others as men came to their workmen, and one was found alive. It was impossible to dig out the men, as the attempt to do so was feared would

pull down the earth. So he was left with his head above ground, while his body remained buried. He was given milk and whiskey during the night. He could speak and felt no pain in his body. Next morning, the doctors helped by many others got the man out of the ground and were about to carry him away on a stretcher, when he died. Upon medical examination, it was found that his body had been crushed but it was paralyzed so that he felt no pain.

A naval officer's wife gave premature birth to a child as the result of her astonishment at the earthquake. She then carried the child about on her back. She became temporarily insane from the experience.

Utsun District.—Utsun Peninsula was the nearest land to seismic centre, and above all, Awa Province, which is at the far end, was most severely damaged.

In Misato-machi, Kurehama, there was an upheaval of land by 5 feet, and a sand bar appeared between the Misato River and the sea, shutting up 40 or 50 Japanese boats and over 20 motor-boats in the river-mouth. It was a strange sight to see the boats being dug out of the sand by the boatmen. The harbours and bays in the vicinity were filled up and give no longer an anchorage to fishing boats. All the houses fell down.

At the promontory of Misato facing the Nemuro Bay of Tsugaru the peninsula much land collapsed. Hito-machi in the neighbourhood has a house that escaped severe damage. One

summer visitor, who had a narrow escape from a falling house in this town, says:

"The hotel fell down at the instant of the earthquake, but I fortunately held on a pillar and was saved. I got out of building with great difficulty and escaped to a neighbouring hill. I looked down over the sea from under a tree. I saw the sea nearly to the extent of about 200 metres, exposing the rocks on the bottom. Many octopuses and other fish lay on the sea bed, some of the octopuses walking about in confusion. It presented a strange spectacle. An old man told me that the road at Honda projected from the sea nearly to the same extent as now until 40 or 50 years ago, when it was covered with water and now it again has become dry land.

Katsuyama Port appeared a flat. Before the earthquake, it was the only harbour for the fishermen in the neighbourhood, but it is no longer available, and the fishing boats will have to go to Misaki-Misaki, which lies on the opposite coast, on stormy days.

"The houses can be re-built, but it will be very hard to restore the habits, the life of the town," said the chief of Katsuyama-machi with a sigh.

All the towns and villages along the Bay of Tanigawa were destroyed. In Funakata-machi, 93 per cent. of the 1,200 houses were thrown down, and then all were burnt by the fire that followed the earthquake. Funakata-machi had destroyed 98 per cent. of its houses. Hagi-machi, the best summer resort in the Boso district, had 98 per cent. of its 3,200 houses demolished and the neighbouring town of Tateyama-machi was ruined completely. All its 1,000 homes falling down except a few on the 200-yardside. Limestone Bells was crushed to death here. There were 500 deaths and 3,000 seriously wounded persons in this town alone.

Funakata Harbour was important for landing the fish caught in the neighbourhood and also as a port of refuge.

But the moorage inside the break-water was changed into land. Naka Harbour had a similar fate. The last at this place appeared 8 feet, and in Hagi and Tateyama, the upheaval reached 9 to 10 feet. A great deal of work will be necessary for restoring these ports to their previous condition. The sand as deep upheaved 15 or 20 feet, but is dropped gradually within a week after the earthquake, until the upheaval was reduced to about 10 feet.

Tanigawa Harbour's Bay side bay, known as Katsuyama, had been improved by the earthquake, which exposed some rocks at 10 feet below. But the people there have no inclination to enjoy the sight.

The total number of deaths in Chiba Prefecture stands at 2,000 or more, and



View from the sea of Yokohama after the earthquake.

the demolished houses total 45,000. Traffic was stopped on account of the collapse of land and tunnels. J.I.T., the Japanese and a chairman to the district to inspect the state of affairs there.

In Saitama Prefecture, about 8,000 houses tumbled down and about 200 persons died. The place being on an important road for refugees from Tokyo, at this time they reached 100,000.

In Yamaguchi Prefecture, there were only 12 deaths and 570 wrecked houses. All the river embankments, however, were damaged involving a loss of about ¥5,000,000.



# IS JAPAN-CHINA FRIENDSHIP POSSIBLE?

BY MUNHEYUKI TAGA.

THE realization of friendly relations between Japan and China must be possible. Considering the present situation, however, I can not but doubt whether they will be maintained in future.

During my twenty years' stay in China many times I have listened to people who advocate friendly relations between Japan and China. It is to be deeply regretted that in spite of all their talk not only the relations between the two countries do not improve, but they are actually becoming worse day by day. Of course, there is cause for this unhappy phenomenon. Unless we get rid of the cause, friendly relations cannot be established.

The relations between nations are regulated by the same principles that govern those between individuals. Friendship, can not be forced. It is something that grows naturally.

I know of many people in China and Japan who say friendly relations between the two countries can be attained through mutual understanding. But I am opposed to this view. On the contrary, Japan-China relations will become worse as such understanding deepens. The national traits of the two countries absolutely contradict each other. The people also differ in tastes. While the two nations do not know each other well, they want to approach and become intimate with each other. But when they once understand each other, they will find they differ in character and taste. Accordingly intimate relationship will be obstructed. This is true in the relationships of individuals. It is a great error to regard a mutual understanding as the only means of establishing friendship. With the gradual development of means of communication, mutual understanding will deepen. Therefore, we must find some other means to realize friendship if we want a happy result. We must provide some ma-

terial or economic means for this purpose.

Some declare that friendly relations can be brought about by governmental diplomacy. Friendship attained by such measures means only friendship between the two governments. We can not hope to establish truly close relationship with the Chinese by such measures.

A certain tuchun once said to me :—

"The intellectual class of China fully admits the necessity of friendly relations and co-operation of the two countries. It is to be regretted that in spite of this Japan-China relations have not improved in the least.

"This is due to the Chinese policy of Japan which emphasizes only political measures, utterly neglecting economic measures. The Chinese welcome an economic policy of foreign countries, but they dislike diplomacy, which implies political significance. Therefore, though they are aware of the necessity of friendly relations with Japan, they oppose the latter's political measures. The Chinese policy of the United States is just the contrary. We are fully aware that the United States is very ambitious regarding China. They are always plotting against China, and they are far more dangerous than Japan. Notwithstanding this we can not help opposing harmless Japan, while we make no opposition against the more dangerous United States. This is due to Japan's clumsy Chinese policy. The United States is welcomed by the Chinese because they use economic means rather than political. I frankly express my views because I would like to see friendly relations with Japan as soon as possible. It is clear that the Chinese will welcome the Japanese more warmly than they do the Americans when they use economic measures rather than political, as the United States does."

I do not hold, of course, that the views just quoted are exactly true, but

I think his argument has some truth in it.

A spiritual understanding alone is not enough. It must be strengthened by material relations. The words of the *tachien* endorse my views. Herein lies the key to the true solution of the Japan-China problem.

This problem can not be safely trusted only to government diplomats and a group of Japanese business men. Friendly relations between the two peoples are as necessary as between the two governments.

In recent years, we have often heard adversely of the so-called "diplomacy between peoples." Friendship between the two countries should be cultivated in several parts,—the most important of which are learning, business, commerce, and agriculture.

For instance, by the exchange of courtesies between scholars and by common efforts toward the progress of mutual civilization, truly friendly relations between the two countries with a common spirit can be realized. Such a friendship is impossible with the peoples of Europe and America.

The anti-Japanese movement in China is carried on by the Chinese students. This unhappy phenomenon will largely disappear with the strengthening of friendship between the students of the two nations.

In business enterprises we must give the Chinese the greatest possible advantages and improve relations as circumstances allow. We must endeavor

to give occupation to Chinese who lack employment. As consumers and agriculturists who we must appreciate as civilized friendship with China.

We must be careful not to take an arrogant attitude and not to give ourselves the airs of a savior, for the Chinese think they are the saviors in learning and civilization. I doubt the success of the so-called "cultural enterprise" in China consummated by the Japanese government. We must always take the mental attitude of the Chinese into consideration.

China is famous for her abundance of natural resources. China is called the "treasure of the world." Every country is anxious to open this treasury and trying to secure the key to the treasure-house. The Chinese do not listen to them, and seem as if they want to let their resources lie idle. Of course the Chinese want to open their treasury, but they do not do so because they fear the ambitions of foreign countries.

Foreign countries have tried to open this treasure-house with their own hands. This is a great error and the cause of their failure. The treasures of China are the property of the Chinese people, and we must not try to rob them of the key to it. The Chinese must open their treasury by themselves.

Friendship with China will come about of its own accord when cultural relationship is co-ordinated with material development of mutual benefit to the two nations.



Trail and stone for the trail to the grave Katsushika, Hyogo



Grave of Arai Hakuseki, Tokushima



# CHICHIBU

[BY F. YAMASAKI.]

WHEN H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito, the second son of H.I.M. the Emperor, was given the appellation Chichibu-no-miya by his father, the people were astonished, for the name had never before existed in the Imperial Court, and gratified, especially in Tokyo, upon learning the gracious idea held in choosing that name.

Chichibu is the name of a place and mountain range in Musashi Province. This name was chosen by the Emperor to signify his affectionate sentiment towards the Province of Musashi, in which stands Tokyo, the Capital of Japan. All the names of the Imperial Family have hitherto been derived from noted places in and near Kyoto. It is the first time that the name of a place near Tokyo has been selected.

Chichibu is a mountainous region in the western corner of the Province of Musashi. The Sumida River of Tokyo originates there. Its high and steep mountains, which stretch over the Province of Kai, Shinano and Kozuke, are little traversed.

Chichibu has been mentioned in history from ancient times. In the 4th year of Keiun (707), in the reign of the Emperor Genmyo, copper from Chichibu was presented to the Emperor. He was greatly pleased and changed the name of the era to Wado (Japanese Copper), as all the copper used had been obtained from Korea in the past.

The Chichibu range, with Mount Fuji, form the background of the Musashi-no adding dignity to the great plain.

The mountains are formed of old strata. At first, they were connected with the Ashio and Yamizo Mountains in the north-east of Musashi, with which they formed a curve, but later, were separated and became an isolated mass as at present, stretching over the five provinces of Musashi, Kozuke, Shinano, Kai, Sagami. The principal peaks are Ryokami-yama, Buko-zan, Mitsumine-san, Kobushi-dake, the Karisaka Pass, and Kumotori-yama.

Ryokami-yama means the Mountain of Two Gods. This name was derived from a shrine on its summit, dedicated to Izanagi-no-mikoto and Izanami-no-mikoto. Yamato-Takeru-no-mikoto, in his expedition to the land of the Ainu in the east, stayed on this mountain for eight days, according to a tradition.

It consists of paleozoic rocks. There are rocks, pointed like saw-teeth, on the summit, greatly obstructing the ascent to the top.

Buko-zan is also called Chichibu-dake and is 4,323 feet above sea level. It can be ascended from all directions, and the east road is the main one. Yamato-Takeru-no-mikoto is said to have admired it, and he compared it to a brave warrior standing in anger. It is formed of the anticlinal of paleozoic rocks, which are essentially lydian stone covered by diabase-tuffs with calcareous rocks forming the superstratum.

Mitsumine-san is 6,600 feet above sea level and stands between Musashi and Kai Provinces. The name was derived from the three peaks of Kumotori, Shiraiwa and Myoho. At the summit is the Mitsumine Shrine, which was founded by Yamato-Takeru-no-mikoto, on the occasion of his expedition to the east. He ascended the mountain and built the shrine, dedicating it to Izanami-no-mikoto and Izanagi-no-mikoto. The Emperor Keiko visited the shrine. In the 9th year of Tempyo (937 A.D.), in the reign of the Emperor Shomu, a temple was erected beside the shrine, in which was placed an image of Kwanzeon, at the wish of the Empress Komyo. Since then, the shrine has been regarded as a mixture of Shintoism and Buddhism, people calling it the Mitsumine-Gongen. Wild dogs, or wolves, are supposed to be in the mountain which are believed to be messengers of the gods. On the 19th of each month, the people of the shrine boil rice and give it to the dogs. It is believed that mothers with dry breasts, if they pray to the dogs, for milk, offering wine and red rice, will



have plenty of milk.

All the buildings are of rarely magnificence for a mountain fane. There are believers in all parts of the country and the number of visitors to the place comes fifth among the shrines and temples of Japan.

Kobushi-dake means a mountain touching the three provinces of Shinshu (Shinano), Kosshu (Kai) and Bushu (Musashi). It is 8,111 feet above sea level. Its streams form a big river called the Chikuma, which runs through the Province of Shinano. This is the highest mountain in inner Chichibu.

The Karisaka pass is on a mountain standing between the Province of Musashi and Kai and is 6,869 feet above sea level.

Kumotori-yama is in the Provinces of Musashi and Kai and is 6,605 feet above sea level. There is a shrine on it, which is known as the sanctuary of the Mitsumine Shrine.

Other mountains, about 6,000 feet above sea level, are Kokushi-dake, Daido-zan; Okusenjo-zan, Kinbu-zan and Daibosatsu-toge.

Rugged beauty is typified by these lofty mountains as they soar above the clouds on the boundaries of the five provinces.

Buko-zan is noted for its stalactite grotto, which is only 3 feet in diameter at the entrance, but inside allows a man to walk upright. It is pitch dark inside and a light is necessary. The stalactites resemble Buddhist images and furniture. The mountain is of limestone, the entire quarrying of which it is estimated would yield 2,200,000,000 yen.

The Chichibu mountains are geographically independent and are most valuable geologically. A certain foreign geologist was greatly struck by their value and said they form a unique natural geological school. There have often been controversies over their places in geology between foreign and Japanese scholars. Chichibu is a great paleozoic rocky stratum, 15,000 metres in thickness, deposited on the protozoic stratum.

Among the rivers, the Ara-kawa is worthy of first mention. It flows from

Mt. Shinzawa, a mountain west of Odakimura, Chichibu. Its upper reaches flow between sheer cliffs, of which the most noted are "Zo-ga-hana" (Elephant Trunk), "Eboshi-iwa" (Headdress Rock) and "Manju-iwa" (Bun Rock). This section is Nagatoro, famous for its fine scenery.

It is 2 "cho" from Hotosan Station on the Chichibu Railway to Nagatoro. In the clear water of the Ara-kawa stand strange rocks, at the Fujidana-fuchi, a pool. It presents a unique view. The place is known as the Sekiheki of Chichibu after a famous scene of the same name in the upper part of the Yangtze River. It covers a distance of about 13 "cho" from Kodaki to Okawarase. On the opposite side is a mountain pass called Hamoye, a wall-like cliff, 100 feet high. At its foot lies a blue abyss, and waterfalls add to the fine view. The water is as calm as if it were a mirror. The place is also called Hachidan-gafuchi (the Abyss of Eight Acts), which means that a boat passing through this abyss takes as long a time as required for singing eight acts of the Joruri ballad-drama.

The rocks are mica-schists or chlorites. There are silver gray and shine in the sun light. There are forty-eight marshes among the rocks. Some rocks are so flat and big that 100 men can sit one and other rocks projecting upward like an umbrella can accommodate tens of men under them. The scenery is particularly fine in the autumn, when the ivies mantling the cliffs are tinged with burning red.

In the summer, it is very interesting to fish for "ayu" at Nagatoro. There is a fine run down the river for a distance of 3 "ri" from Nagatoro to Yorii by boat, viewing the diverse views on both sides of the river.

Another noted river having its source in Chichibu is the Kanna, which starts in a ravine between the Provinces of Shinano, Kozuke and Musashi, and runs through the latter two Provinces. The most famous scene on the river is Sanbasseki, which refers to three stones resembling Buddhist images, among many





and the people dance before the "miko-shi," and conduct rites.

A high Buddhist priest called Tenno-Hijiri once came to Haguro Mountain in the Province of Dewa, and threw in the air the Praguna-sutra praying to Buddha to designate a place to eternally reside in. He saw the sacred book fly far away to the south and alight on the top of Agano Mountain. Accordingly, the priest came to the mountain to take up his abode there. He found there a devil, who seeing the unwelcome guest, set fire to the mountain, in spiriting himself by drinking sake. Fanned by a gale the flames spread, covering the whole mountain and enveloping the priest, who was about to be burnt to death, when a miraculous torrent of rain came down and extinguished the fire. The priest, who was burnt in the hip, stayed a little on the mountain side to treat the wound and then went to the top, where he found the sacred book. This book he put in a stone box. He lived on the mountain for 180 years. When he died he left a message for the people that his spirit would long stay there, guarding against fires and healing those suffering from disease in the lower part of the hip and praying to him for help. He wished every body on the mountain to refrain from drinking sake, which had invigorated the devil that attacked him, and he promised to fulfil any abstainer's wishes. The natives enshrined him in the Neno-gongen, which is also called the Tenryu-ji. The temple grounds are wooded with big cedar trees, of which the two biggest ones are considered to be unequalled in size in the Kwanto District, each measuring 30 feet in diameter.

The Taiyo-ji is on Ohinata Mountain, Otaki-mura, Chichibu-gori. It is known as the Koya Temple of the Kwanto District, and belongs to the Kenchoji Temple of Kamakura. It was founded by Priest Ken-nichi, the founder of the Kenchoji Temple, Kamakura. He was the third son of the Emperor Gosaga. He believed in Buddhism from his childhood and entered the priesthood at the age of 16, in which he at last attained the

highest perception. He had over 1,000 disciples at the time of his death. The ablest was Muso-kokushi, to whom he entrusted the management of his temple affairs he himself making a round of visits to inaccessible mountains. When he came to Chichibu and heard a "buppo-cho" (a birds singing, he was so pleased that he selected the place as his abode in his last years. He died on the mountain in the fifth year of Showa. His hermitage was converted later into the present big temple by the village people. The temple formerly thrived, but it declined afterwards, until there are at present few visitors. Its two Deva Kings are believed to be made by the famous Unkei.

Among the most important products of Chichibu, are the giant woods, with trees uncut for thousands of years. According to Dr. Honda, Professor in the Tokyo Imperial University, they contain many trees of the temperate zone, such as "kashi," pine, red pine, cedar, etc. There are several organizations carrying on affore-plantation to prevent floods and damage to the fields in the foot hills.

Chichibu silk, popularly known as "Chichibu-meisen," is extensively in demand among the Japanese as a cloth for practical use. It is unknown when the fabric began to be made. The weaving was perhaps taught to the people by the Governor in the reign of the Emperor Keiko (71-131). It is put out so largely that it claims an important position among the silk tissues produced in Japan.

Limestone exists in inexhaustible quantities, Mount Buko being formed entirely of it, as described at the beginning of the article.

"Chichibu-beni" is an alpine plant growing in the district. Its flowers change colour, when it is transplanted to another place, and it is always in demand from Tokyo, Osaka and other places.

The district yields different kinds of minerals.

Chichibu is noted for having produced many brave warriors, perhaps under the inspiration of its mysterious and primi-



can waters and mountains. These waters do not include Hatakopama, Shigetada, the right hand bank of Minamio no Yornotto, who may be easily interested in the up building of the Katsukawa Jovent team which this master. The Kodaime to of Chichibu, a company led by him, is the lowest of the large Kamakura men.

Though such an interesting place as Chichibu is at the comparatively short distance to be visited by one day trip from Tokyo, its depths are unfrequented by human beings. Its caverns are very secluded and its people are very simple and honest.

There was once a man called Asami Toshi among the people of Chichibu, who was relied upon by the simple folk as their leader in the funeral, marriage and other rites and celebrations, in which they copied his conduct. One day, some of them were invited to a celebration, and went led by Asami as usual. In the house where the celebration was held the leader knocked his head against the annually low doorway, by mistake, and this was followed by all those coming after him, as if it were the proper thing to do. At the banquet, Asami inadvertently dropped a goblet on the dining table. His followers did not stop to drop one. Seeing this, Asami was surprised and cast a glance on his neighbour to sign to him not to imitate him. Asami! The man cast a similar glance on his own neighbour, and the gesture went all around the room. Quiet incidents such as this occurred only thirty years ago.

#### ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "KUGOSHI"

The *Kojiki*, the *Nihongi* and the *Kugoshii*, these three are indispensable material for the study of old Japanese history and religion. The former two have been already translated into excellent English, by Professor J. J. Chamberlain and W. G. Aston respectively. The latter is translated into German in 1919 by Professor Mitsuo. An English translation of the *Kugoshii* has been undertaken by Dr. Genzo Kato, a professor of the Tokyo Imperial

University and Dr. Hiroshi Hoshino, professor of the Iwasaki College in Tokyo for the past three or four years under auspices of the Meiji Japan Society. Recently, this interesting, has received the help of funds from the Kamei kai, the latter encourage undertakings in scholars' study, research, invention etc. with monetary support, and thus the English version will be brought to light shortly.

The contents of the book as follows:

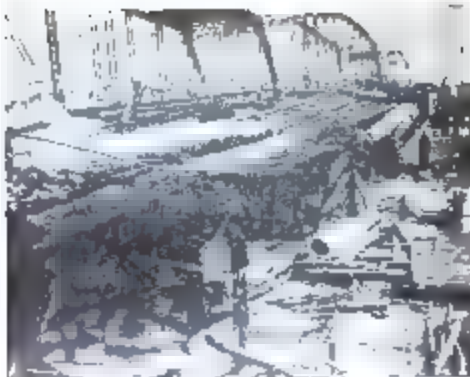
- Part I. Introduction is divided by the translators.
- a. The aim and object of the book.
  - b. The historical value of the book entered.
  - c. The date of the book Kugoshii examined.
  - d. The text and its communication.
  - e. The book Kugoshii written in a convenient form against the thorough scholarly fulness of Chinese version.

Part II. Copying from modern sources by Imoto H. and I.

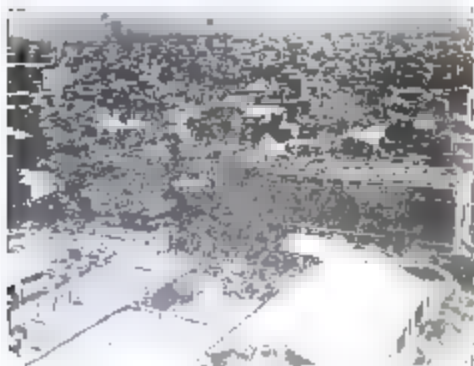
Part III. Notes.

List. B. Bibliography.





Yama Bridge, over the Ganges



Markets and buildings in Noida, India - north of the capital

# TRADE WITH THE SOUTH SEAS

JAPAN'S trade with the South Seas made rapid development since the European War, due no doubt to the Japanese goods taking the place of the European products, the supply of which was stopped upon the outbreak of the war, and also to the increase of raw materials from there to Japan to supply to her industry.

Since the economic crisis, however, both the import and export trade has

been declining and shows no prospects of prompt improvement. The goods exported are sundries for daily use for the most part, and these Japanese goods can meet European and American competition, except for a few kinds.

The following table shows Japan's export and import trade with the Dutch-Indies, the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, Siam and the French Indies since 1912:—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	Proportion to the Total Export or Import Trade.	
				Exports.	Imports.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
1912 .....	20,454	43,239	22,785 Import	3.9	7.0
1913 .....	23,662	90,733	67,071 "	3.7	12.4
1914 .....	22,743	52,728	29,895 "	3.9	8.9
1915 .....	30,261	35,469	5,208 "	4.3	6.7
1916 .....	51,346	43,416	7,930 Export	4.6	5.8
1917 .....	87,109	59,364	27,745 "	5.4	5.9
1918 .....	153,490	156,735	3,245 Import	7.8	9.4
1919 .....	110,685	263,322	152,637 "	5.3	12.1
1920 .....	184,994	126,032	58,962 Export	9.5	5.4
1921 .....	97,545	142,743	45,198 Import	7.8	8.9
1922 .....	93,210	146,398	53,188 "	5.7	7.7
1st Half, 1923 .....	45,014	56,959	11,945 "	6.3	5.1
" " 1922 .....	47,324	79,721	32,397 "	6.4	7.2
" " 1921 .....	51,911	53,788	1,877 "	9.0	6.7

From the above figures, it may be seen that Japan's trade with South Sea countries has always balanced against us; yet development, the export trade was more remarkable than the import trade, which means a proportionate cultivation of the market for Japanese goods.

The export trade gradually increased in its proportion to the whole export of the country, or from 4 per cent. before the war to about 10 per cent. in 1920, although it fell off afterwards to about 6 per cent. in the first half of 1923, which means an enhancement by 50 per cent. over the rate before the war.

As to the import trade it underwent severe alterations on account of great changes in the importation of rice, and was not elevated in any way, it being 7 or 8 per cent. in proportion to the total imports recently as before the war. Especially, the percentage fell off greatly this year, for the first half of which, it was only 5 per cent.

This gives an idea of the considerable

effect the condition of our trade with South Sea countries has on our foreign trade. In 1922, our foreign trade with the six continents improved markedly, but the recovery with Asia was not so great as elsewhere despite the great increase in the Chinese trade, which is ascribed to the dullness of the South Seas trade.

The Dutch-Indies are the most important of the South Sea countries interested in by our traders, taking one-half of our total South Sea trade. Before the war, Japan's export to those islands amounted yearly to ¥4,000,000 or ¥5,000,000, which was less than with the Straits Settlements and the Philippines, and the import trade stood at about ¥20,000,000 only one-third of the total with South Sea countries. During the European War, however, both rose remarkably, or to ¥50,000,000 for the export trade and to ¥70,000,000 for the import trade, going to the head of the list of all South Sea countries.

The following table shows Japan's



trade with the Dutch Indies since 1912 : —

(In Thousands of Yen.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
1912 .....	4,343	19,063	14,720 Import
1913 .....	5,148	37,389	32,241 "
1914 .....	5,479	22,024	16,545 "
1915 .....	8,437	16,312	7,875 "
1916 .....	17,418	14,228	3,190 Export
1917 .....	36,245	17,333	18,912 "
1918 .....	71,676	48,837	22,839 "
1919 .....	57,354	65,522	8,168 Import
1920 .....	107,225	68,628	38,557 Export
1921 .....	54,204	70,427	16,223 Import
1922 .....	47,400	71,757	24,357 "
1st Half, 1923 .....	21,878	28,231	6,353 "
" " 1922 .....	23,879	31,358	7,479 "
" " 1921 .....	30,339	24,436	5,903 Export

As the above table shows, Japan's import trade with the Dutch-Indies generally exceeded the export trade. During the war, the exports exceeded the imports, which is ascribable to the temporary increase of Japanese supplies in place of foreign countries. Since then, the proportion to the total export trade decreased yearly ; yet it was kept

up at 2.9 per cent. for 1922 as against 0.8 per cent. for 1913. It is noteworthy, however, that the import trade has steadily increased contrary to the gradual decrease of the export trade.

The following table shows the principal exports and imports of Japan to and from the Dutch-Indies for the past three years :—

(In Thousands of Yen.)

Principal Exports :	1923.	1922.	1921.
Cotton Fabrics .....	9,036	9,711	14,047
Potteries .....	1,534	1,783	1,505
Tyres .....	837	1,131	840
Matches .....	694	1,369	906
Glass Ware.....	419	440	490
Hosiery .....	497	448	657
Cotton Yarns .....	416	233	81
Silk Fabrics .....	387	564	742
Coal.....	344	207	589
Iron Ware .....	331	206	182
Umbrellas .....	198	177	212
Hats and Caps ...	194	261	239
Lamps, etc, .....	137	162	173
Toys .....	121	104	125
Timber .....	83	207	189
Buttons .....	78	126	125
Paper .....	95	134	204
Cement .....	43	306	737
Principal Imports :			
Sugar .....	13,891	17,484	14,070
Kerosene Oil .....	704	1,464	1,476
Timber .....	227	200	323
Raw Cotton .....	148	287	173
Oil Materials .....	0	172	39

This trade was nearly entirely with Java, and trade with other parts of the Dutch-Indies was insignificant. As may be seen from the table, the chief exports are cotton fabrics, potteries, rubber tyres, matches, etc. while imports are mainly sugar and kerosene oil, the latter considerably diminished among the exports, which is the chief reason for the recent inactivity of Japan's export trade

with the Dutch-Indies.

The Straits Settlements have a good purchasing capacity and stood foremost of which has been brought in increased quantities of late from Sumatra and Borneo. Of the exports, cotton fabrics, potteries and iron ware came to hold their present important position since the war. Lately, matches, silk fabrics, glass ware, electric lamps and other sundries have

among the other South Sea countries in the import trade with Japan.

export and import trade with the Straits since 1912 :—

The following table displays Japan's

(In Thousands of Yen.)			
Year.	Export Trade.	Import Trade.	Balance.
1912 .....	8,891	4,720	4,141 Export
1913 .....	10,141	5,205	4,936 "
1914 .....	9,129	4,090	5,039 "
1915 .....	12,639	5,355	7,284 "
1916 .....	18,455	10,737	7,721 "
1917 .....	28,023	15,050	12,973 "
1918 .....	42,208	29,323	12,885 "
1919 .....	29,844	28,209	1,635 "
1920 .....	35,749	17,137	18,612 "
1921 .....	21,745	23,835	2,090 Import
1922 .....	21,341	18,810	2,531 Export
1st Half, 1923 .....	11,444	11,684	240 Import
" " 1922 .....	11,117	9,795	1,322 Export
" " 1921 .....	11,045	12,990	1,945 Import

Contrary to the Dutch-Indies, the export trade with the Straits Settlements is nearly always in excess of the import trade, although both trades have been on the decline for 8 or 9 years. Moreover, the export trade has been much

behind the import trade in progress, and imports may come to exceed the export trade.

The following table gives the principal goods to and from Japan for May, 1921, 1922 and 1923 :—

(In Thousands of Yen.)			
Exports :	1923.	1922.	1921.
Cotton Fabrics .....	2,740	2,728	1,575
Coal .....	749	2,305	4,382
Timber .....	635	45	487
Matches .....	550	710	383
Earthen and Porcelain Wares .....	460	250	167
Tyres .....	398	160	63
Iron Manufactures .....	367	214	186
Hosiery .....	251	131	102
Blankets .....	213	150	84
Glass Ware.....	208	130	76
Paper .....	186	219	114
Silk Fabrics .....	162	257	304
Marine Products.....	162	134	86
Beer.....	77	59	71
Lamps .....	122	62	112
Toys .....	124	72	17
Principal Imports :			
Crude Rubber.....	6,168	4,709	7,617
Ores .....	1,016	1,179	702
Raw Cotton .....	232	357	473
Leather .....	227	7	154
Lead .....	0	119	0

Like the Dutch-Indies, cotton fabrics come first in the exports from Japan to the Straits Settlements, and matches, tyres, earthen and porcelain wares, timber and coal are also principal exports from Japan, the timber being chiefly railway sleepers and the coal mainly Kyushu coal for bunkers.

Singapore being the centre of the Oriental steamship lanes, its yearly supply of coal comes to an enormous amount. During the war, this coal supply was monopolized by Japan, but the amount has greatly diminished of late

years due to the revival of the coal trade from South Africa and Australia. Japanese coal it is feared will fall off in these circumstances, as it is comparatively dear.

On the other hand, iron manufactures, blankets, hosiery, glass ware, etc. are increasing steadily while paper, silk fabrics, etc. are not so increasing. It is satisfactory that the export trade shows indications of an increase, though that with the Dutch-Indies has decreased this year.

Japan's import trade for the first half of this year rose 20 per cent. over the same interval, 1922. Crude rubber is at the



head of the list. This year, the volume has improved not a little. Other chief goods coming from the Straits are ores (chiefly gold and silver), leather, lead, etc., the importation of which has been very in active of late, as the various industries con-

suming these goods have been declining.

Japan's trade with Philippines has shown a decrease of late; yet it is nearly thrice as much as the pre-war figures.

The following table exhibits the figures since 1912:—

Year.	(In Thousands of Yen.)		
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
1912 .....	5,535	5,276	259 Export
1913 .....	6,283	7,647	1,364 Import
1914 .....	6,769	7,389	620 "
1915 .....	7,771	7,308	463 Export
1916 .....	11,490	9,466	2,024 "
1917 .....	16,863	15,334	1,534 "
1918 .....	23,500	17,438	6,062 "
1919 .....	18,556	15,530	3,026 "
1920 .....	34,376	16,404	17,972 "
1921 .....	17,921	18,160	239 Import
1922 .....	17,773	15,378	2,395 Export
1st Half, 1923 .....	9,043	8,191	852 "
" " 1922 .....	9,208	7,223	1,985 "
" " 1921 .....	9,082	8,042	1,040 "

Japan's export trade with the Philippines has been steadily in excess of the import trade.

The following are the principal exports and imports from and into Japan:—

(In Thousands of Yen.)			
Principal Exports :	1923.	1922.	1921.
Cotton Fabrics ... ..	2,445	1,520	1,939
Hosiery .....	1,005	1,028	882
Coal .....	574	1,282	1,412
Cotton Yarns .....	399	435	194
Iron Manufactures .....	323	155	105
Earthen and Porcelain Wares.....	261	188	107
Cement .....	257	605	210
Matches .....	218	270	215
Silk Fabrics .....	196	265	278
Glass Ware.....	168	145	40
Paper .....	113	180	102
Principal Imports :			
Hemp .....	4,355	3,231	2,382
Sugar .....	1,780	2,371	3,928

The exports from Japan to the Philippines are headed by cotton yarn fabrics, followed by hosiery, coal and cotton yarn. Coal, matches and silk fabrics have been decreasing of late. Iron manufactures and earthen and porcelain wares are most active at present.

Of the imports, Manila hemp comes first and sugar next. The latter has remarkably diminished of late years, while the former has been on the increase. Japan has the most suitable climate for the production of hemp braids, which are made of raw materials

from the Philippines, chiefly is Niigata Prefecture, for exportation to foreign countries.

As to Siam and the French-Indies, they are not so developed as other parts of the South Seas and naturally, their trade connections with Japan are proportionately less than the rest. Yet Japan takes the chief part of the rice from these places, from which Japan imports an amount nearly equal to that from the Dutch-Indies. During May, 1921, 1922 and 1923, Japan's trade with Siam and French Indies was as follows:—

(In Thousands of Yen.)			
Principal Imports :	1923.	1922.	1921.
Siam :			
Rice .....	2,880	17,050	1,855
Timber .....	667	309	490
French-Indies :			
Rice .....	1,323	10,722	3,050
Coal .....	1,256	1,129	1,320
Salt.....	0	584	0
Principal Exports :			
Siam :			
Cotton Fabrics .....	661	544	131



# JAPANESE NUMBERS

## THE USE OF NUMERICAL CATEGORIES

### Part 1.

*The following is the text of the lecture on Japanese numbers delivered before the Asiatic Society in Tokyo on May 9th by Prof. Ernest Wilson Clement:—*

WE are all more or less familiar with the frequent use of numbers in the Japanese vocabulary, particularly in the names of places and persons. Of course, even in the West numbers are often used in the names of places, but they are seldom employed in the names of persons; and we have special numerical phrases, like "Fortyniners," to indicate the gold-seekers of 1849 in California. But the use of numbers in Japan in particular and in the Orient in general, is very much more pervasive and has led to the establishment of many "numerical categories" (The use of such categories in Buddhism alone is a subject by itself.) We may think that the frequent use of numbers in Japanese words and phrases is not a matter of importance; but, if we give the subject more than a superficial view, we shall find that usually, as is supposed to be the case with "Postum," "there's a reason," a really interesting and instructive reason.

I have been studying this subject for many years and have gradually accumulated a great mass of material, which I am slowly analysing and classifying. I have enough material for a volume; but I am planning now merely to open up my sample case and show you some specimens, which may serve to illustrate the most striking or the most important phases of the topic. Perhaps the most convenient way is to take the numbers in order, and deduce the reasons and rules from the concrete examples.

#### ZERO.

Theoretically, we should begin with "zero," but we pass that by with merely mentioning the fact that, while *rei* is the technical word for "zero," as in the word *reiten* ("zero-mark"), with which

students dislike to be familiar practically, the idea of "zero" is very generally expressed by the negative prefix *bu*, or *fu*, or *mu*, as in *buji*, which literally means "no-thing"; in *muryo* ("no charge"), and in *fu-ji*, "no-second (like it), peerless."

#### FRACTIONS.

The fractions of less value than one are not without interest but may be passed over with brief reference. *Shibu-ichi* (four-parts-one), meaning "one quarter," is commonly used of an alloy of one part silver to three parts copper. And in banking *shibu* (4 p.c.) is literally a matter of interest! "Half" (*han*, *ham*) yields many examples, of which we stop to quote only half a dozen:—*han-juku*, *hanjiku*, meaning literally "half-ripe," but used also for a "half-boiled," or "soft-boiled," egg; *hanshi* ("half-paper,") which we all find very convenient for a great variety of uses; *hanto* (half-island) for "peninsula"; *han-eri* ("half-collar") for a woman's neckerchief; *han-to-nei* ("half transparent") for "translucent"; and *hammen-gaku* ("half-faced learning"), one-sided learning, which all students of Japanese should avoid.

And here I take the liberty of introducing a mixed number containing *han*, *hachi-ri han*, eight *ri* (and a) half. It is a punning colloquial name for the sweet potato among those who think that vegetable is not so good as the chestnut (*kuri*), *kuri yori* ("chestnut than [less], or *ku-ri yori*, ("nine, *ri* than [less]").

Another mixed number which may as well come in here is *yo-jo-han* (for mats and a half), the name of a small room, used especially in connection with the very formal tea-ceremony (*cha-no-yu*). And *mi-kudari-han* ("three lines and a half") is a literal description of a letter of divorce.

#### ONE

When we consider "one," the exhibit is truly wonderful! At the very outset,



we must keep in mind that we shall find "one" represented, not only by *ichi* or *itsu* but (in composition) by *ik*, *it*, *is*, *it*; not only by *hitotsu*, but also by *hito*, *hita*, *hi*; and also indirectly by such expressions as *kazu* (number), *hajime* (beginning), *hatsu* (outset), *sho* (first), *g(w)an*, *gen* (origin), *cho* (long), *ta* (great). If we follow this list backwards, we find first Taro for the eldest son, as in Ura-shima Taro, although sometimes it means only "son" and may have even a numerical prefix (*Ichitaro*, *Shichitaro*) to indicate the real rank in the family. We find also *Taro-suki* as a name for the "first moon" (*tsuki*), or January! *Cho*, meaning literally "long," or "head," is seen in *chonan* (eldest son). *Gen* appears in *Kigen-setsu*, the name of the festival that falls on February 11, in commemoration of the origin of the Empire, reputed to have been in 660 B.C.; and *g(w)an* in *g(w)anjitsu* (first day), *g(w)annen* (first year), as *sho* (true) is seen in *shogatsu* (first month). And I have come across a man whose given name is, *sho-to-ku*, "first-ten-nine," probably because he was born on January 19th. *Hatsu* (also pronounced *sho*) is in such words as *saisho* (very first), *shoho* (first steps, or primer), *hatsuni* (first goods) delivered in the New Year. *Hajime*, written either with the numeral for "one" or with the ideograph for *moto* ("origin"), is a common given name. *Kazu* (number) usually written with the numeral, is very common as a given name for the eldest son; and in one case it appeared with *ichi* (pronounced probably *Kazu-ichi*), and both parts were written with the numerals. *Ich*i and *hitotsu*, in the various forms indicated above, appear constantly in names of persons and places and in both the spoken and the written language, but sometimes only in the written ideograph. For example, the common word *chotto* may be written as *issun* (one inch, one moment) and *issumboshi* (one inchi priest) is the Japanese word for dwarf, pigmy, Tom Thumb.

It is rather interesting to note that, had a certain American novelist lived in Japan, he might have led his "Trail

of the Lonesome Pine" to and from an *Ippon-matsu* ("One piece pine") in either Azabu, Tokyo, not far from the Canadian Methodist Girls' School, or in Kanagawa near the Baptist Girls' School. (And in Azabu may be found also *Roppongi*, or Six Trees; while, way up in the northern part of this main island, is a famous palace known as *Sambongi*, or Three Trees). Moreover, island of *Ippon-matsu*, we may find *Hitotsu-matsu*, like *Hitotsu-bashi*, *Hitotsu-yanagi*, etc.

Other common numerical names in this category are *Ichinotani*, *Ichinose*, *Ichinoseki*, *Ichino(y)e*, *Ichijo*, *Ichinomiya*, *Ichinohe*. The last mentioned which is the first of a series running up at least to *Kunohe*, is suggestive historically of the time when it was necessary to erect gates (*he*, as in "Kobe"), or barriers, against the incursions of the Ainu (?) from the north. *Ichinomiya* suggests *Ninomiya* and *Sannomiya*, each the name of both places and persons. Moreover, *Ichijo* is suggestive of a series of name of places in Kyoto and of princely personages. Residents of Tokyo, especially of *Kojimachi*, are familiar with the various numbered sections of *Bancho*; and over in Azabu is a *Juban-dori* (Tenth Street). Those in *Kojimachi* probably, and the one in Azabu possibly, indicated the locations of the different bands of guards around the castle of Yedo. And when I was living in *Roku Bancho*, I learned of the existence of an organisation known as *Ich*i-*Roku*-*Kai*, composed of residents of *Ich*i *Bancho* and *Roku* *Bancho*. But sometimes *ichi-roku* means "one(s) and "six(s)," or "one plus six" (or seven), as in the case of a *Koishikawa* store, called *Ich*i-*roku* *Shokai* (or *Shichi* *Shokai*), which, in a weak camouflage, which is a good pun, advertises the fact that it is not above the business of a pawn-broker (*shichiya*)! And it is possible that *Ich*i-*roku* *Ginko* is a bank which is really a pawn-broking establishment. In closing up the "one" category, we may quote a few proverbs in which the number figures. *Ittoku*, *isshitsu* is simply "one gain, one loss," which expresses a more exact balance,



or compensation, than our version that there is "no great loss without some small gain," although we do also talk about "no rose without a thorn." *Ikkyo, ryotoku* ("one effort, two gains") is the same as our "killing two birds with one stone." *Ichio aki wo shiru*, or "one leaf (falling), one knows the autumn" is the opposite idea from "one swallow does not make a summer." " *Bushi no ichigon* ("The knight's one word") indicated his sincerity and faithfulness. But when the modern orator begins with *Tada ichigon wo moshigemasho* ("just one word I shall speak"), beware of interpreting that "one word" mathematically! *Ichimon oshimi no hyaku shirazu* ("Begrudging one mon, not knowing a hundred") is a good equivalent of "penny wise and pound foolish." *Ichu wo shitte, ju wo shiru* ("Hearing one, knowing ten") is an equivalent of Vergil's "Ab uno disco omnes" ("From one know all"), to which, however, another Japanese proverb is a closer equivalent: *Itsu wo kiite man wo shiru* ("Hearing one, knowing ten thousand").

## TWO.

When we take up "two," we must look for not only *futatsu* and *ni*, but also *futa*, *fu*, *futsu*, and also such words as *ji* (next), *ryo* (both), as in *ryo san nichi* (two or three days), *sai* (again), as in *saihan* (second edition), etc. And even when the figure for two is used with *ro* to indicate the second son, it is usually pronounced Jiro (next son) and not Niro. That avoidance of Niro, however, seems to have no special connection with the old Roman "hero" (?) Fujiro and Fujio ("no second") are sometimes used, apparently with the meaning "single," "only." Those who buy groceries at Fujiya may be glad to know that there is "no second" shop like it! This number is not used for girls, because O-Ni would sound like *oni* (devil)! Futaba (two leaves) is quite common; and it may refer to the motor-cycle shop near Tame-ike or to the Catholic Girls' School near Yotsuya Gate. I need only

mention the name of Ninomiya Sontoku, the great ethico-economist, practical idealist, or Japanese Benjamin Franklin. A student in one of my classes this past year answered to the family name Nikaido (Second-story-hall), which was also the name of a girl in the class of 1916 in a Bible School. Once I discovered a motorman with a given name written with the numerals "two-two-two," probably pronounced Fujiji, which proved altogether too-too-too difficult to decipher! When ladies go shopping for *habutae*, it makes no special difference to them that the name means "feather-twofold" (*futae*). *Futagokoro* (two hearts) naturally means "duplicity." And a variant about the sincerity of the knight is expressed by *ni-gon nashi* ("two words are not"). The word *jin* (or *nin*), meaning "human (?) " is written with the characters for "man" and for "two."

## THREE

When we come to "three," we have not only *mitsu* and *san*, but also *mi*, *mik*, *sa*, etc., as well as *so* and *so*. We are all familiar with Mitsui (or Mii), Mitsuhashi (or Mihashi), Mitsuki (or Miki), Mishima, or Mi(no)-wa, Mita (or Sanda, as in the case of a town on the way to Arima), Mikawa, Mitsukoshi and many others. The origin of the last may be interesting to shoppers. The store used to be called Echigoya, because it was started in the province of Echigo, one of three province containing the character Echi, which is found also in Echizen, Etchigo. Echi equals *koshi*, which means "passing-over," so that Mitsukoshi is really "three passes." *Mikuni* is a common name for a mountain or a pass, especially if it really touches "three province." Saburo means "third son," but, in the case of a friend of mine, it was given because he was the third child, though, as first son, he might have been called Ichiro or Taro. Mi-yo-shichi (3, 4, 7 or 3 plus 4 equal 7) is a good name for a girl; Mi-sa(n)-go (3, 3, 5) has also been used. Mike-neko (Three-coloured cat) is applied to a tortoise-shell cat.



*Sansuke* is the title of the bath-house attendant who rubs the backs of the bathers. You doubtless know that the *samisen* is literally a "three-stringed" instrument. Mik(k)a-zuki, or "third-day moon," refers to the new moon, which always became "new" on the first day of the month (o.c.). The ideographs for "three branches" are usually pronounced "saegusa" in a name, although I have just had a pupil who pronounced it literally Mi-yeda. They are also pronounced Sanshi, as in the proverb, *Hato ni sanshi no rei ari*, or, "The dove sits three branches below its parents" (an example of filial piety). Sansei "Three Reflections" (upon one's self) is an old Chinese proverbial phrase, which has been reproduced in the name of a well-known bookstore (Sanseido) at the foot of Suruga Dai. "What happens twice will happen thrice" is expressed by *nido aru koto wa sando aru*, and a variant of that is *hitotsu aru, mitsu aru* ("if there is one, there will be three"), which also has a familiar sound. And while a cat will forget in three days the kindnesses of three years, a dog will remember for three years the kindnesses of three days.

#### FOUR

Four is commonly *shi* or *yotsu*, but also *yo*, *yok*, *yom*, *yot*. On the other hand, in many cases, *shi* is avoided because it has the same sound as the word for "death." It is also avoided in calling telephone numbers because it may be confused with *shichi* (seven, for both of which *yo* (n) and *nana* are used). Shiro is, of course, the fourth son; and Sanshiro is sometimes seen, but presents difficulties in the matter of interpretation. The island of Shikoku was so called because it contained "four provinces" (Awa, Sanuki, Iyo and Tosa). Near Nagoya is an open port called Yokkaichi (Fourth Day Market), a name which, like Futsukaichi, Mikkaichi, and others indicated the market days (o.c.) *Shiho* (Four sides) is, of course, very common, in phrases like Shihohai (Four Directions' Warship) on January 1st and *shihohachimen* (four sides, eight

faces), which is a still more emphatic way of expressing "all directions." It is also pronounced *yomo* and has an indefinite meaning. *Yottari* is the common expression for "four person" (like *hitori* for "one person" and *futari* for "two person"). *Shikai* (Four Seas) very often means the whole country or even the whole world. *Shikaku* (four angles) is used not only mathematically, but also figuratively, in *shikakubatta-hito*, to mean an angular, or punctilious man!

#### FIVE

Now we come to *go*, or *gu*, or *itsutsu*, often abbreviated to *itsu*, or *i*. Of course, Goro is a very common name for the "fifth son"; and there is a kind of woven stuff called *Goromaru*. *Go* is used in combination with *kuro* to make *Gokuro*, the name of an actor, who was so called as a pun to indicate his painstaking efforts! And I presume that some of you have made purchases at Goshado, a shop at the foot of Suruga Dai. That name may come from the old phrase, *itsutsu no kuruma*, used of a large library, so large that it took "five carts" to carry it. *Go* is used in connection with *ni* to form *Goni Shokai*, which, like the *Ichi-roku Shokai*, already mentioned, means "5 puls 2 store," or *shichiya*, or pawnshop. *Go* appears again in the phrase *goshichi-nichi*, which means the five times seven day, or 35th day, one of several days, multiples of seven, which are mourning days in Buddhism. You are all familiar with the "Five Festivals" (*Go-Sekku*), one of which, the Boy's Festival, falls on the fifth day of the fifth month. You may not be so familiar with the fact that the common word for "bore," "nuisance," may be written with the characters for "fifth-month-fly." I presume that you all like *gomoku-sushi*, originally composed of five ingredients; and that you have played *gomoku-narabe* (five in a row). Our proverb about "killing two birds with one stone" is weak, for here they "kill five pigs with one shot." And our "twos and threes" become "threes, fives" (*san-san, go-go*). A



*gorin-gakko* is, of course, a very cheap school.

## SIX

Six is represented in Japanese by *mutsu*, *mu*, *mui*, *rou*, *rok*, *rop* and *riku*. The last mentioned is common in composition, for instance, in *rikugo* (six boundaries of the universe), so that the word means "universe." It is also the name of a magazine, *Rikugo Zasshi*. The Japanese game resembling backgammon or parchese is called *sugoroku*; but why, I don't know. There is, or was, a society of scholars, who started it in 1873, the six years of the Meiji Era, and called it *Mei-roku-sha*. The humble tomato also belongs in this category; for, while it is commonly called *akanasu* (red eggplant), the Chinese ideographs read "six month persimmon." The form *mui* appears in *muika* (sixth day), which figures in the proverb *muika no ayame, toka no kiku* ("the iris of the sixth day, the chrysanthemum of the tenth day")—which means: "the day after the fair," or one day late, because the iris is the flower of the festival on the fifth day of the fifth month, and the chrysanthemum of that on the ninth day of the ninth month. The word *yuki* (snow) is sometimes written with the characters for "six blossom." *Roku* is quite common at the end of a given name (like Soroku); it is sometimes used as a nickname, as in *Yadoroku* (husband) and in the colloquial *suburoku* for "dead-drunk." And it is far from easy to recognize *muzukashi* (*k*)*i* (difficult), that it is really *mutsu-ka-shi*(*k*)*i*, six in a row! And Buddhism presents *rokkon* "six roots," or six organs of sense, in the eyes, the ears, nose, tongue, body and mind.

## SEVEN

Seven (*shichi*, *nanatsu*, *nan*, *nana*, *nano*) presents us with several interesting examples. The turkey is *shichimencho* (several faced bird); and *shichimendokusai* and *shichimutsukashii* are naturally "complicated" and "tedious." The *shichirin*, that indispensable article in heating, was so called, because originally it required only seven rin (seven-

tenths of a sen) of charcoal; but it can't run on so cheap a basis in these days! The first Christian magazine in Japan was called *Shichi-ichi Zappo* (Seven-one Miscellany), because, as a weekly, it had one issue in seven days. One of the most interesting of the seven combinations is that of *shime*, or *shichi-go-san* (7, 5, 3), referring to the special rites for children of those ages. But these lucky numbers are used also in such given names as Shimeji (written 7, 5, 3, 2) Shimehachi (7, 5, 3, 8) and Shimegoro (7, 5, 3, *goro*). Of course, we must include in this category the Seven Gods of Good Fortune (*Shichi-fuku-jin*). The characters for "Seven Night" are used for Tanabata (the festival of the seventh day of the seventh month). *Nana*-(*na*)-*nuka* equals seven times, times seven or forty-nine days. *Nana-kusa* may be either the seventh day of the first month or the "seven grasses" of autumn. *Shippo*, name of a famous enamel ware, is literally *shichihō* (seven treasures). The proverb *nana-korobi, ya-oki* (seven falls, eight rises) reminds one of Bruce and the spider. "Higher criticism" says that this is impossible; but it must not be interpreted literally or mathematically; "eight" may come from the inclusive method of counting. Another proverb *Nakute nanakuse*, affirms that man has "at least seven peculiar habits"! And Japan has only "Seven Wonders" (*Nana-fushigi*). A given name written 7-7-7 is read *Na-na-shichi*.

## EIGHT.

Eight (*yatsu*, *ya*, *hachi*, *hak*, *hap*, *hat*) also furnishes points of interest. Many ladies have doubtless shopped at Yagiya in Kojimachi without noticing that it is an "eight tree shop." What we call the "double cherry" is literally the "eight-fold cherry," *yae-zakura* in Japanese. And some of you may know a Japanese girl by the name of Yaye (Eight Blessings). One of the early graduates of the Baptist Girls' School in Kanagawa has a given name written with characters for Hachinen, probably pronounced Yatose, because she was born in the 8th year of Meiji (1875).



The God of War is Hachiman (Eight Banners); and the same characters on the name of a place may be pronounced Yawata (Yahata). *Hachiningei* (Eight Persons' Art) is not an inappropriate word for "ventriloquism." One kind of Japanese flute is called *shakuhachi*, because it is made of a piece of bamboo, a *shaku* (foot) and *hachi-sun* (eight inches) long. The masterpiece of the great novelist Bakin is called *Hakkenden*, literally "Eight Dogs' Story." The famous Shotoku Taishi was given the nickname of Yatsu-mimi (Eight Ears) because he was able to listen and talk to eight persons at one time! *Hachimo(n)-ji wo sumu* ("to walk the figure eight") is the Japanese equivalent of parrot-toed, or walking with the toes in; and *hachi-jihige* is the "moustache"! *Yatagarasu* was an eight-footed crow figuring in Japanese mythology; and the *yata-no-kagami* is the octagonal mirror which is one of the three Imperial Treasures. The Eight Views (*Hakkei*) of Omi are famous typical views of a locality. *Hakke* means the eight diagrams used by fortune-tellers.

#### NINE.

Nine is represented by *kokonotsu*, *kokono*, *koko*, *ku*, or *kyu*. Such names as Kudan (Nine steps) and Kyushu (Nine provinces) are well known. I have found the characters for Kyushu in a man's name, but pronounced Kusu-o; he was doubtless born in Kyushu. Kuro is not popular as a boy's name on account of having the same sound as the word meaning "labour, toil, care." Kuhachiro (9, 8) has been found, though the reason for that combination has not been ascertained. An interesting combination is *Kuni-shi-ro* (9, 2, 4) which I am unable to interpret, except so far as to scent a pun of *kuni* (country). *Kyugyu* (literally "nine oxen") is one half of a proverb, *kyugyu no ichimo*, "one hair out of nine oxen," which indicates a very small or trifling portion. A certain student used only the figure *ku* for his name, which he pronounced *ichi-ji-ku* (one figure nine), which makes a pun on the word for fig (*ichijiku*).

The famous porcelain known as Kutani ware was originally baked at a village named "Nine Valleys" (Kutani). The firmament is sometimes called *kyuten*, or nine heavens. *Kuji* (nine letters) refers to nine ideographs used in incantation. *Kokonoe* ("nine fold") also means the Imperial Palace, which was originally enclosed by nine walls. *Sansankudo* ( $3 \times 3 = 9$  times) refers to the custom of drinking nine cups of saké, or sipping saké nine times, at the nuptial ceremony. And *kumai* (nine pieces) has been made famous by the wail of the maid-servant, who having lost one of ten precious plates of her master's, committed suicide by throwing herself into a well, and whose ghost might be heard counting the plates, from *ichimai* up to *kumai*, with a final wail of despair. On the other hand, a laughing person chuckles *ku-ku-ku* rather than "lips in numbers"!

#### TEN.

Ten (*to*, *ju*, *jik*, *jis*, *jil*) is very fruitful in our line of study; but only a few examples will be enough. Jubun or ten parts (and let me add *junibun*, twelve parts) is used to mean, of course, "more than enough," or "enough and to spare." I suppose some of you have patronised the store called Jujiya (also the one called Juichiya), both on the Ginza; and that you are somewhat familiar with the section known as Juk-kendana in Nihonbashi, because it is a very busy place, especially in the doll season. It goes without saying that *jujika* (cross) is extensively used in the Christian vocabulary; and *jumonji* (ten letter) is also found. Just above Atami, on the way to Hakone, is a pass known as Jikko-ku-toge, because ten provinces are said to be visible therefrom on a clear day. The same idea is elsewhere expressed by the Jisshu-ichiran-dai (Ten provinces one-glance highland). The expression is also used for a school circular. There is a plant known as *gekkitzu*, which is so fragrant that characters meaning "ten miles odour" are also employed. *Jun* is a word referring to one of three periods of ten



days each, into which a month may be divided. *Yomotsu* (陽月) refers to the judgment in the underworld. *Zemure* (地味) has the same idea as *tsurayaka* (地味) is used of a desolate person. A *chō* (千) (thousand) day (千日) is in the long-drawn-out of a long illness, or a

year dedicated to Eliza, one of the Seven Gods of Good Fortune. And her appears in still other names as *Seigun* and *Seigun*, which the latter, the name of an actor, has been added to a stilling of the *kyōka* (狂歌) (mad song).

(*Yomotsu* 1000 days)



Views of Ben-bō, Hōmei-ji

## The Hand-Writing

*Kagami ni* 鏡に

*Uzumaki* 渦巻く

*Megokuro* 渦巻く

*Sayaka ni* 静かに

*Mizumoto* 水本

By the Late Kiyomasa Mōri

A Mirror can not reflect the inner man though it may reflect the outer man most clearly. But hand writing will reflect a Soul.

# AROUND THE HIBACHI

## THE VIRTUE OF THE HOKEKYO

**I**N ancient times there was a young official in Higo Province in Kyushu.

He toiled hard from early morning to late every night. Early one morning, before dawn, he hurried to his office, busy with an urgent matter.

He was usually followed by a servant, but on this occasion he hurried on alone on horseback. From his horse to the office was a distance of only ten blocks, so he should have reached it in a short time but he could not get there after riding and riding.

Excited, he spurred on his horse, but the way became longer. He found himself at last in the midst of a boundless field. He cried, "How marvellous!" He stopped the pawing horse and looked around as far as his sight could reach. He could not call to mind when and how he had lost his way. He cried again, "How marvellous!"

He could not see in which direction to go to the office or to his house. Having no other recourse he spurred on through the endless field, without knowing where he was going. He had a long ride, covering miles and miles. At last, the sun sank and the curtain of night began to fall over the field.

He dispiritedly said, "The day has died into night and there is no shelter." He was at his wit's end and continued his ride hoping to reach some village. Then he saw the roof of a house. He exclaimed, "Oh, there is a house, a dwelling house!" He was overjoyed and rushed to the building. A dim light came through a crevice, but it was still as if there was not a soul about. He said, peeping into the house, "Pardon me, is any one here. What is this locality?"

Then, a woman's voice responded, "Who is there? Come in without hesitation." The voice struck his ears with a dreadful tone. He replied in fear, "No thank you, I have lost my way in the field. I have no business in your house. Just tell me the way."

"Is that so? Wait a little while, I will go out and show you."

A woman was coming out from the interior. He intuitively felt terror-stricken and turned back his horse to run away.

"Why do you run away? Wait a little while," she came out, shouting.

As he looked over his shoulder he saw the woman was a monster; taller than a house, with glittering eyes. When he found he had come into a devil's domain, he rushed at full speed for his life, whipping his horse.

"Why do you run away? Wait—wait." The huge monster was running after him and shouting in a horrible voice.

He prayed in his mind in his guardian god, "Ever benevolent Kwanzeon-bosatsu! Save me from this peril. Namu-Kanzeon-bosatsu," and continued in flight at his horse's best speed.

By some chance, the horse stumbled and fell and he was thrown to the ground. He jumped up and seeing a burial cave, rushed into it. The female goblin came right after him and said, "Where has that man gone?" Seeing the horse lying on the ground, she sprang at it and began to eat it. He shivered at the fearful scene and thought he would be the next victim.

After the goblin had devoured the horse, she came to the mouth of the den and said, "The man who entered here is my prey for to-day. It will be a pity if I can't have it."

Now he thought the goblin knew he had hidden here and he prayed desperately for God's help, calling the name of Kwanzeon-bosatsu.

Suddenly a voice came from the interior, "No, you can't have it. This man is my prey to-day. You devoured the horse, and it is enough for you." He was astounded, imagining that another goblin lived in the den and was going to make him its prey. He gave up all hope and was praying for comfort in the

future life. "Inner voice: 'Don't be so mean, please give me that man.' Inner voice: 'No, No.' Inner voice: 'He no means can I have it?' Inner voice: 'No, never shall you have it.' What a horrible dialogue it was! He was listening to it feeling as if he were dying. Inner voice: "Though I entreat you like this you still will not listen to me. There is no help for it. I will go back, even though I came this far after a great effort." The goblin departed leaving a sigh, but she was still in terror when he thought he would be the prey of the goblin in the end.

Then a gentle voice came from the interior, saying, "Don't be so frightened, young man! You, too, are sure to be the prey of that goblin. Now you are saved by the virtue of Karamasa, however, was passed carefully to Karamasabegata. Therefore you should devote yourself in the service of Buddha and not neglect to read always the Hokkekyo. Can you guess who I am, now I am speaking to you?"

The man with gratitude for having escaped a terrible fate, and replied, "I don't know who you are." Inner voice,

"Don't you know? It was in my . . . I am not a goblin as you fear. In old times, a priest of high office lived here. He found the Hokkekyo on the western hill and set up a stupai building. Some monks brought him it. After many years the letters vanished, except that of 'Myō'. I am the spirit of 'Myō'. Up to today, I have saved many persons who were in the prey of that goblin. Now they become just monks and are on tending you. Leave here at once and go home. You should devote yourself to Buddha and not neglect to read the Hokkekyo. I will escort you so keep you safe from the devil's attack in the way."

As the voice ceased, suddenly a gentle light appeared and commanded him to follow him immediately.

He went again in gratitude and prayed with clasped hands towards the interior. He then followed the light. When he had walked for a short distance, he noticed a gate. Looking at it, he found that it was his own residence. Then he looked for the but but no one was there.

This was a truly colored legend in the Nara epoch.



A garden path in late 19th century



# ECHO OF NOTABLE THOUGHTS

## TURN THE MISFORTUNE INTO SUCCESS.

By VISCOUNT SHIBUSAWA.

THE greatest catastrophe on record experienced by the people of Japan is, in my opinion, a providential dispensation to the Japanese people. Since the Meiji Restoration Tokyo has been the political and economic centre of Japan, and has made great contributions to the rapid progress of the Japanese Empire. In recent years, however, signs of decadence and corruption have appeared in every direction, to our great regret. The recent catastrophe was not accidental, but providential. It was the alarm-bell to wake up the people of Japan. If the people of Japan awake and build up a new and greater Tokyo, the misfortune will turn out to be a great happiness.

## BUILD UP THE IMPERIAL CAPITAL WITH INCREASED COURAGE.

By MR. HIDEJIRO NAGATA, MAYOR OF TOKYO.

The municipal authorities of Tokyo are doing their utmost for the relief of the sufferers in co-operation with the government, and at the same time they are very busy in drafting plans and measures for the restoration of the Imperial Capital. What I wish of the people of Tokyo at this juncture is that they will make greater efforts than ever toward restoration and that every one of them will work in the belief that "those who do not work have no right to eat."

## THE RESTORATION PLAN.

By VISCOUNT GOTO, HOME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT OF THE RESTORATION BOARD.

With the establishment of the Restoration Board the work of restoration of the Imperial Capital has actually begun. Some may criticise the government as being slow in their plans, but to them I want to say that in drafting the restoration plan we must be very cautious. In Germany, we often hear, Bismarck did everything he undertook after judging by the eye. But judgment by the eye by ordinary people is a

very dangerous thing. We must not carry out our restoration work by eye. This is why we are slow.

For instance, there may be none who can give an accurate estimate of the loss sustained in the recent catastrophe. To make such an estimate is difficult task for anyone of us. Next, we must make our estimate as to what money is needed for the restoration and how to carry out our plan of restoration. Third, we must execute the restoration plan.

The plan drafted by the Restoration Board must be submitted to the Restoration Investigation Commission and further to the Imperial Diet. After all this has been done, the restoration work will be actually begun.

People will say that Goto's plans are always too large. When I planned the cities of Keelung and Taichu in Formosa, when I was governor of Formosa, people laughed at my plans, saying they were too large. When I planned the city of Choshun as President of the South Manchurian Railway people overwhelmed me with raillery. Ten years after, however, my plans proved to be the wise ones, and these cities developed just as I had foreseen at the outset.

In drafting the restoration of the capital we must take into calculation the future development of Tokyo and the Japanese Empire if we aspire to something greater. We must bear in mind that Tokyo is the political, commercial and cultural center of the Japanese Empire, and we must be very careful in planning the restoration of this most important city.

## FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE ?

By DR. SETSUREI MIYAKE.

Japanese gained some wealth during the European War without much labour and there were some signs of frivolity and hedonism among the people. Tokyo paid more attention to the improvement of its appearance than to that of its substance. The visitation of the recent calamity may be said to be a retribution. The effect has been comprehensive.



The material loss is great, and this we regret much. We have seen, however, a new force appear in the people of Tokyo and in this we rejoice. This force has been dormant for a long time. When men of strength encounter a great misfortune a new and greater strength will always appear, that will not only restore the loss sustained but also make great improvements.

Whether Tokyo will prosper or decline after the catastrophe depends upon the efforts of the Tokyo people.

Though many cities were destroyed in the American Civil War, the American people succeeded in building up new and greater cities. Misfortune turns into fortune in the hands of strong and resolute nations. The Japanese nation showed great strength in the recent calamity. With faith in this strength of ours we must co-operate in the restoration.

#### A CALL FOR REFLECTION.

BY DR. ROHAN KODA.

The ancients thought that the visitations of natural disasters are heavenly punishments for immoral conduct. There are many who think that the recent catastrophe was a heavenly punishment. We can not hold these views in contempt as being superstition, for they have great moral significance, and some intellectual ground.

The sages of ancient times taught us to reflect on ourselves at all times. I call for grave reflection by our brethren. We must co-operate to turn evil into good.

#### FOREIGN LOANS.

BY MR. JUNNOSUKE INOUE, FINANCE MINISTER.

The Restoration Board is busily engaged in drafting the restoration plan, but the draft is not yet completed. A prompt decision is necessary for giving employment to the sufferers and thus to ensure their living. The restoration plan will be finished in six months at the latest, and the construction of permanent buildings will be commenced as soon as the plan is made.

A fairly great amount of money will be needed for the restoration and also great quantities of building materials

will be imported for the construction of permanent buildings in the devastated region. For the restoration of industry various kinds of machines and raw materials must also be imported. Therefore it may be necessary to raise a great amount by loans on foreign markets. As to this problem of raising foreign loans and the resources of the restoration fund we shall study them after the restoration plan has been drafted.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES IN KOREA.

BY VISCOUNT SAITO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA.

I deeply regret that the rumours of outrages by discontented Koreans, which were widely spread during the confusion and disorder in the recent calamity, had a very bad effect upon the administration in Korea.

On Sept. 10, I hurriedly came to Tokyo to investigate the matter, but the cases of injuries Koreans sustained, which I have been able to learn so far, are only three. There may have been some lawabiding Koreans, however, who sustained damage and injuries during the confusion. There are about 3,000 Koreans living in Tokyo and suburbs. If the number of Korean students in Tokyo is added the total in Tokyo and suburbs amounts to about 5,000. The martial law forces and the Metropolitan Police have been protecting these Korean residents. The Oriental Development Company offered barracks to accommodate Korean sufferers from the fire and to give them one month's provisions, and the Korean Government-General gladly accepted the offer.

The Government-General is investigating the cases of peaceable Koreans who sustained injuries owing to the rumours about Korean outrages and will take suitable measures. At the same time the Korean authorities are protecting the Koreans from persecution. We are very glad to know that the injurious rumours about the Koreans have been dissipated and that the people are welcoming Korean labourers. There are reports that the administrative policy in Korea may be changed but this is utterly unfounded.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS

**W**e have already described the early activities of the Japan Red Cross Society in connection with the recent earthquake and fire, and details of the society's later activities are given here.

The grounds of the head office of the society were thrown open immediately after the earthquake for the relief of the sufferers and the treatment of the sick and wounded. The head office buildings having been destroyed by fire afterwards, the office was temporarily opened on the premises of its hospital in Shimo-Shinburi. The staff of the head office devoted themselves day and night to the relief work, upon regard to their own families and in reliance of every sort of obstacle and inconvenience caused by the interruption of traffic and communications. The staff was increased as it was needed, but their work was increased with the extension of relief that they applied themselves with even greater endeavor than before.

The Tokyo Branch Office of the society knowing that many persons were killed or wounded, pitched tents in front of the Tokyo Prefectural Office for their relief while they summoned relief parties by automobile and asked for the help of physicians and nurses from the head office's hospital. They gave their utmost exertions to relieve the sick and wounded. In the meantime thousands of people from Kyushu, Shikoku, Kanto, Hansu and Fukagawa made refuge in the grounds of the Imperial Palace, and the former dance-plotting in the vicinity of the Imperial Theatre was found right at the corner of the relief office. The staff thought proper to use the big canvas on many spades and set up a tent in order to receive patients from various directions, and decided to pitch tents covering over 100 "tsubo" in the Imperial Palace ground. A number of persons were sent to the place with the necessary materials, but they were stopped on the way by a big fire in



Temporary office of Japan Red Cross.

Kanto, and 4 corners out of the 10 engaged for the building of the camp got away, making it impossible to erect the tents. The staff then applied to the Tokyo Prefectural Office for permission to employ its cookies and got over 10 of them, with whom they at last pitched the tents at 4 P.M. with the necessity brought by a truck. Immediately afterwards, they started medical work.

The number of refugees in the Imperial Palace grounds reached hundreds of thousands. There was an endless stream of sick and wounded coming for treatment to the hospital, which kept the physicians busy through the night. The big tents were soon filled with seriously sick and wounded persons, and it was necessary to lay other patients on blankets outside the tents.

At daylight on the 2nd, a big tent of about 60 "tsubo" and two small tents for isolated patients and corpses were



added. Babies without sufficient mother's milk were given condensed and other milk.

All those engaged in the relief work were without sleep or rest during the three days from the 1st. They could not get sufficient food also, eating but one cup of rice-gruel, at a meal. On the 3rd, help, was given by other branch offices of the Japan Red Cross, and then camps were placed in different parts of the city upon consultation with the Tokyo Prefectural Office and the Metropolitan Police Board. On the 13th, the extraordinary Earthquake Relief Office was established in the head office of the society to supervise the relief work, and the Tokyo branch office came under its direction.

The office, goods and go-down of the Kanagawa Branch Office of the society were destroyed, inflicting serious wounds on three of the staff of seven. Those remaining at once set to the work of relief. It was impossible to gather physicians and nurses in Yokohama, which was enveloped in flames; so the manager of the branch office visited the Tokyo Office on the morning of the 2nd, travelling on foot throughout the night of the 1st, in the face of raging flames and various hardships and obstacles, and asked for the despatch at once of a relief party. Soon afterwards, he walked back to Yokohama, accompanied by a number of physicians and nurses from the head office, and started on the work of relief at once. Later, some contingents of the society arrived to help from different places. These contingents were distributed in Yokohama, Kamakura and Odawara.

The Chiba Branch Office of the society noticed flames covering the whole sky in the direction of Tokyo soon after the earthquake, and at once summoned a

relief party, with whom arrangements were made for relief work in the office's grounds. It started the relief work on the evening of the 1st. It also organised a contingent jointly with the Chiba Medical College, which was despatched to Tokyo with medicines and other relief material. This contingent<sup>1</sup> arrived at Kameido on the morning of the 2nd and started work at once in the local primary school building. Another hospital was started jointly with the Chiba Physicians' Association at Midori-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. The work also was commenced gradually in such places As Awa, Ichihara and Kimizu Districts and Sawaramachi, which were severely damaged by the earthquake.

These hospitals were put up mostly in school, church and private buildings in Tokyo and vicinity, and tents were made use of but little. In Kanagawa Prefecture, however, there were no suitable buildings available and all the relief workers had to sleep in tents or river boats. Moreover, they had no regular or sufficient food except bread and tinned meats carried by themselves. The nurses bore the hardships and vied with the men in discharging their duties.

The hospital buildings of the head office of the society were not destroyed by the earthquake, but damaged in some places. They fortunately escaped the fire. However the in-patients were carried out by the staff, lest further shocks should injure them, and those who were seriously ill or wounded were taken into tents. Soon, there were many sick or wounded refugees seeking treatment in the hospitals and they were treated throughout the night. At the same time, the sick-rooms were re-adjusted so as to admit an increased number of patients.



# MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

*(September 26.)*

SINCE the formation of the present Ministry it has been busily engaged in relief work. Domestic and foreign affairs, therefore, have been neglected. However, with the establishment of the Restoration Bureau the government regained its normal condition, and to-day, resumed ordinary business concerning domestic and foreign affairs.

Since the earthquake many disputes concerning leases and rented houses have spring up. Settlements of these disputes, however, has been obstructed by the bad condition of communications. The government, therefore, decided to organize circuit courts in the district offices in the devastated area, for the prompt solution of these disputes by reconciling the parties concerned.

*(September 27.)*

The restoration measures for Yokosuka include the broadening of the principal roads, the establishment of an electric-car service and the addition of the reclaimed land, which covers about 30,000 *tsubo*, to the city of Yokosuka. The roads will be of three widths, 90 ft., 72 ft., and 48 ft. respectively. The authorities established barrack-style buildings in which they accommodated the sufferers in the city. The primary schools in Yokosuka have been opened.

The official organization of the Restoration Bureau was published in the Official Gazette to-day. The bureau is under the direct control of the Prime Minister and is responsible for the city-planning of Tokyo and Yokohama as well as general restoration. The principal officials of the bureau will be:—

The President.  
Two Vice-Presidents.  
One Chief-Engineer.  
Seven Directors.  
Fifteen Secretaries.  
Thirty administrative officials.  
One hundred and five engineers.

One hundred and the fifty subordinate officials.

Three hundred and fifty assistant-engineers.

The sections of the Bureau will be as follow:—

President's Secretariat.  
Section of City-planning.  
Section of Land-adjustment.  
Section of Construction.  
Section of Public Works.  
Section of Supply.  
Section of Accounts.

*(September 28.)*

Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, sent a message to the Japanese Government in which he says:—"With friendly regard toward Japan, America will be glad to send various materials, needed in Japan, without any change in current prices, to Japan. We wish Japan to send her orders for such materials as she needs as promptly as possible."

*(September 29.)*

The Home Department drafted four tentative plans for the restoration of the capital. These need ¥1,000,000,000, ¥1,500,000,000, ¥2,000,000,000 and ¥3,000,000,000 respectively. Among them the plan favored by Viscount Goto is said to be the second one. According to this plan, it is said, ¥700,000,000 will be expended for the buying up of the land which will be used for new roads. In buying up the land, it is said, the law of expropriation will not be resorted to. The remaining ¥800,000,000 will be expended for the construction of roads, bridges, ward offices, water-works, markets, and underground construction. The ¥1,500,000,000 will be expended during the next five years. The ¥700,000,000, for land, will be raised by floating domestic bonds.



(September 20)

Her Majesty the Empress visited the barracks for the soldiers in various parts of the city, and expressed after the death of the sick and wounded.

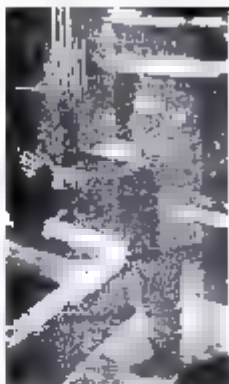
(October 1)

The board of educational affairs of Tokyo city has decided a plan for the building of temporary primary schools and will present it to the municipal council. According to this plan, the number of primary schools destroyed by fire in Tokyo is 116, and the number of children attending these schools is estimated at 148,000. It is estimated that about 50 per cent. of these children went into the suburbs or into the country, and about 80,000 of them still remain in the city. The plan includes the building of 100 temporary schools to accommodate these children and the adoption of the double-shift system. These temporary schools will be completed among the warps, and the construction is to be completed by November.

(October 2)

One of the greatest losses in the recent catastrophe was the destruction of various libraries. The destruction of the libraries of the Imperial University, Meiji University, Seinen University, Tokyo University and the Commercial College, as well as the public libraries at Choshi and Hattetsubo is an irredeemable loss. The League of Nations Association of England cabled to the League of Nations Association of Japan that it will help Japan in any way possible. The latter cabled to England that Japan needs books on law, medicine, veterinary science and literature, for the restoration of her libraries. It also requested that the various peace organizations of the world supply Japan with books.

Mr. Thirion, President of the World's Educational League, cabled to the Imperial Educational Association of Japan that the World's Educational League has started a competitive movement among the children of fifty countries to the League to help in the restoration of



Mr. Thirion, President of the World's Educational League, cabled to the Imperial Educational Association of Japan that it will help Japan in any way possible.

the primary schools in Japan.

The Japanese members of the Japan American Association expressed their gratitude to the Government and people of America at the dinner given in day in honor of the American Ambassadors, Admiral Arakawa, of the American Navy, Expedition and General Arakawa. The Japan Peace Association sent messages of thanks to the various peace organizations throughout the world expressing its wish to cooperate with them in the promotion of the world's peace.

(October 3)

The Japan Physical Education Society has decided it is not well to give up wholly its programme but to have the competitive for the sake of the national health, and also from the point of view of strengthening the nation's spirit so





# FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

## America's Sympathy

The sympathy of foreign countries toward Japan in the recent catastrophe has been deep and the relief funds raised amount to great sums. They gave encouragement to rebuild the capital, as well as material assistance. This sympathy sprang up of itself from feelings of humanity, and it shows that humanity is the same everywhere.

Japan is especially grateful to America. H.E. Cyrus E. Woods, American Ambassador to Japan, made a deep impression on the Japanese people by his prompt and self-sacrificing action. Though the American Embassy was burnt, he quickly sent a wireless to the Philippine Government to send food to Japan by American warships. He did this before he had ascertained the safety of the members of his staff. This prompt action accomplished what the diplomatic language of many years failed to do. Equipment for large hospitals and a great quantity of medical stores have arrived from America. This shows how great is the friendship and sympathy of America toward Japan.

The friendship between Japan and America during the past decades has been great. It is still fresh in our memory that the government and the people of America showed great sympathy and friendship to Japan during the Russo-Japanese War. Despite the much regretted anti-Japanese movement in the western states of America we have been sure that there was no change in the friendship of most of the American people toward Japan. This can be proved by the diplomatic documents interchanged between the Tokyo and Washington Governments.

However, America's friendship has been most vividly impressed upon the Japanese people by her sympathy in the great catastrophe. Her prompt action was potent in creating friendly feelings toward America among the Japanese people. We have the greatest respect for Ambassador Woods, and we offer

our heartfelt gratitude and highest appreciation to the American government and her people, whose humanitarianism is unique.—*The Jiji* (Sept. 28).

## The New Tokyo

Tokyo is now at the parting of the ways. She must decide wheather to choose the road that leads to frivolity, self abandonment and degradation, or a great struggle to negotiate the most difficult up-hill work. In the excitement of the calamity, stupendous as it was, every one wished to appear brave, and one hears by the dozen of grand plans of rehabilitation.

But men of plans and projects are not always men of accomplishment, and one can put but little faith in the grandiloquent talk now on the lips of many.

However, there can be no question as to which is the road to take.

Tokyo must be reborn as a city worthy to be the capital of a great Empire.

One hopeful sign is the manner in which shops are springing up in the burnt quarters. The structures put up are little more than shanties, a parody on their former selves.

But it is significant to recall how Tokyo, or in former days, Yedo, re-emerged a greater city after every destructive visitation, since its foundation as the eastern metropolis 300 years ago.

Modest beginnings lead to gradual rebuilding on a more substutial and ambitious scale.

We think this is the method Tokyo should follow this time, and this it is apparently beginning to do with commendable determination.

The most important thing is that the million people, burnt out of their houses and stores, not only have places to live in, but provide means of earning money.

We are grateful for the offers of losna and generous assistance from abroad. None the less it is our duty to go about things in the way we judge best.



Loans we will be in need of without doubt, but not a big one all at once.

The first need is to adopt a fundamental plan for laying out the new city with a long look into its future, and that plan must not be decided upon in careless haste.—*The Japan Times* (Sept. 28).

**"Rehabilitation"** We regret that the idea of the mere rehabilitation of Tokyo is now beginning to possess the government and citizens.

The Imperial Rescript said that restoration must not stop at recovering the old state of things but must provide for the new development and greatness of the capital.

There was something freakish in old Tokyo, a product of the promiscuous introduction of foreign civilization.

The new Tokyo must at least be free from such abnormality, and be really representative of true Japanese civilization,—*The Tokyo Asahi* (Sept. 29).

**International Brotherhood** It is human nature to seek comfort in the face of a calamity. This is the instinctive effort to recover from the shock and to prepare for renewed efforts in the struggle for existence. This recent earthquake and fire caused a terrible calamity the like of which it is not the ordinary lot of mortals to experience in a lifetime. We cannot think of anything worse, and yet when we rise above the chaos of the moment and look upon the situation from a higher and a broader plane, it is not altogether impossible to find some consolation amidst the appalling ruins staring at us from all sides.

The catastrophe caused material injury, injury that we can feel, see and hear, but morally it has impressed on the Japanese people how human beings are all brothers and sisters. The overflowing sympathy of Americans, Britons, Chinese, French, Russians and others in this dire plight has caused us to forget the distinctions of nationality. We feel thankful to all of them from the depths of our heart and the bulk of the material

help rendered makes no difference at all in this regard. Friendship is a matter of the heart and the materials that embody it are not the right gauge with which to measure it.

We never expected such deep sympathy from the British people, who plan the construction of the Singapore naval base. The gratitude their friendship has aroused in our hearts has expelled all sense of resentment, if it ever existed. France has serious worries of her own and might be expected to be too busily occupied to think of us. Least of all did we suppose the Chinese and Russians would feel any concern about our troubles. In fact, when we read and heard of the measures they took to alleviate our pangs and help us in our moment of needs, we doubted our eyes and ears. It was incredible, considering the hostile attitude they have shown us at every turn of affairs.

What is, however, the most remarkable is the attitude of the Americans. They have come out and behaved consistently like the old Americans, stupendous in the scale of enterprise, marvellous in plans of rescue, efficient, sentimental, and generous in giving, and forgetful of everything else in their zeal to help the helpless sufferers. It is the American nature to feel so and they cannot help it. They cannot bear the sight of distress. Their sympathy flows out spontaneously in spite of itself. Without this quality no nation can aspire to be great. Readiness in sympathy is an attribute of strong character. It is this quality that has made America what she is. Complementary to this is inflexible resistance to oppression. The American revolts against tyranny and despotism. When we read American history we find this quality prevails consistently. It was they who taught the French to declare the rights of man, to the consternation of tottering monarchies. It was they who emancipated millions of slaves without care for the stupefying sacrifice involved. It was they who saved humanity from the scourge of Kaiserism. The life of Lincoln is the personification of the



American character. The sympathy of the Americans is that of a heroic character. It is positive, brave, assertive and powerful.

Let us remember this is the third time we are indebted to the Americans for help in the moment of great need. Americans helped us when we were young in the art of modern civilization. Americans helped us in the great crisis of the Russo-Japanese War. Now for the third time they are helping us to recover from the shock of a frightful catastrophe.

Now that our nationals have learned to appreciate the genuine friendship of the Americans, they will look upon many a pending issue between Japan and America in a different light. With such a noble example of disinterested sympathy before their eyes, our people will cease to think of Americans as trying to be aggressive at the expense of our country, and will feel sympathetic interest in the arguments of the Americans and look upon the problems in a more detached state of mind.

Thus viewed, the earthquake is not altogether without consolation. It promises to improve Japan's position in the eyes of the world.—*The Tokyo Nichinichi* (Oct. 2).

**The Calamity's Toll** The latest figures published by the Home Office put the earthquake and fire casualties and losses at 77,800 killed, 42,545 missing (probably all drowned, or still lying under débris), and 350,168 houses completely destroyed, throughout the entire stricken area in six prefectures.

The death roll is slightly more than that of the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. The latter was spread over a period of 18 months whereas the destruction of life in the late calamity was the work of a single afternoon.

The conflagration lasted two days and two nights, but it was mostly in the early stage that these lives were lost in Tokyo and Yokohama, while the shocks alone were responsible for death in most other places.

As for material losses, those caused exclusively by the destruction of houses are estimated at ¥10,000,000,000 or about seven times more than the cost of the Russian War.

When the value of merchandise and other property is added to this, the total will easily foot up to ¥15,000,000,000 or even ¥20,000,000,000!

Such an appalling loss in a single catastrophe is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world.

This is the huge disaster the country is called upon to grapple with, and emerge better than before.

The task is one for the whole country. Its enormity is disconcerting not a few.

But the nation will not lose courage. Tokyo, the principal sufferer, is showing undaunted spirit, seen in tens of thousands of barracks springing up daily, fast covering the ruined area, and the country behind it will not lag in doing its part.

It is a most hopeful sign, this irrepressible "go-ahead" spirit in the face of untold calamity.—*The Japan Times* (Oct. 2).

**Mr. Inukai is reported**  
**Manhood Suffrage** to be in dead earnest about seeing manhood suffrage through. He had a discussion, so the story runs, on the subject with Premier Yamamoto before he consented to accept a post in his Cabinet. It will be remembered that Mr. Inukai was a staunch advocate of manhood suffrage as a party leader, and there is no reason to suppose that he dropped his favourite theme simultaneously with his acceptance of a ministerial portfolio. He has earned a name for being a man of principle and it is very hard to believe that he would betray expectations, now that he has become a member of the Government. It is very likely, therefore, that he is correctly reported as being determined to bring the question to a head at the coming session of the Diet.

People are as yet not well acquainted with the Premier's views upon the subject, but if the above report is true, it



can be said with safety that the Premier is not necessarily opposed. Whether or not the politics of the country will be purified and put upon sound basis by the adoption of manhood suffrage may be open to serious question, but it is certain that it will not become worse thereby. Manhood suffrage must be introduced by all means and by so doing, not only Mr. Inukai, but the whole Cabinet will justify its existence. —*Tokyo Nichinichi* (Oct. 4).

**Manhood Suffrage** The great task of the Meiji Restoration was achieved by restoring the fiefs of the feudal lords to the Emperor. The "Taisho Renovation," if we may call it so, must have the introduction of manhood suffrage as its foundation. If the present Cabinet is as passive in its attitude as its predecessor, we have nothing to say to it. Even the Kato Cabinet, however, did as much as to establish the Board of Investigation for Manhood Suffrage. The times had already so progressed as to make it necessary to establish such an organ. The Yamamoto Cabinet, which thinks the renovation of the present political world is its mission, must have courage enough to put it on the statute books. Ordinary government business and political problems have been brought to standstill by the catastrophe. But suffrage is a matter of more moment. —*The Hochi* (Oct. 4).

**Russian Negotiations** The Government is reported to have decided to take up the Russian negotiations where they were broken off. People will not be much surprised at this news, for the inclusion of Viscount Goto, the staunch advocate of a rapprochement with Russia, in the Cabinet, made the adoption of such a policy a foregone conclusion.

At the time of the Preliminary Conference the Seiyukai opposed its being immediately succeeded by a formal conference. This was more because of its pique against Viscount Goto and its fear that the laurels of success might fall on other heads, than because of a diver-

gence of opinion in the matter. There is no reason to suppose that the Seiyukai has undergone a change of mind in this respects. It is quite natural, therefore, to expect the party to come out in opposition, when the Government takes up the Russian negotiations.

In certain well-informed quarters doubt is expressed whether the party will continue its former attitude. The sudden recall of M. Joffe and the coming of M. Karakhan to the Far East is generally accepted as denoting a compromising attitude, if anything, of the Moscow Government; and, if so, the Seiyukai may well discover a chance to climb down with good grace. The Seiyukai does not relish the treatment received at the hands of the Satsuma statesman, but is not in a position to declare open political war on them. The Kenseikai, its arch enemy, will certainly avail itself of the breach and make the gap between the Seiyukai and the government wider. Consequently the party will be half hearted when it comes to opposing the Government's policy.

The Premier does not find himself upon solid ground either. At present what can be called the Government party is Mr. Inukai's party, and that is too small a body to control the opinion of the Lower House. Nor does it seem likely that the General Election will return the party in sufficient force to be a deciding factor in the legislative body. This means that the Premier will have to rely upon the help of either the Seiyukai or the Kenseikai. He may hit upon some clever manœuvre for the present, so as to play one party against the other, but for obvious reasons this method cannot continue forever. He bravely declares he is possessed of no partizan spirit and call directly on the people for support; but, however grandiose his eloquence and however high his aspirations, the political system of this country is so organized that the popular will is operative only through the parties. The Premier has no alternative but to rely upon either one of the existing parties or to organize his own party, if he wants to keep in power. He



is on as delicate ground as the Seiyukai and he is not human, if he is not watching for an opportunity to effecting a rapprochement with one of the existing parties, as a less difficult task than creating his own party.

The Russian negotiations, thrown into politics at such a time, may, therefore prove a factor in deciding the future relations between the Cabinet and the political parties.—*The Tokyo Mainichi* (Oct. 5.)

#### Presidential Election in China

General Tsao Kun's election to the Chinese presidency with an overwhelming majority is a success for the Chili-ites, which means in turn their success in buying up the members of parliament.

Whatever may be the inside story, however, General Tsao Kun may now be regarded as the legally elected president of China.

But will this put an end to the domestic troubles in China? Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Mukden has already raised a protest against the wholesale corruption of the M.P.'s.

Should Chang go to the length of appealing to arms, China will again be plunged into civil war.—*The Chugai Shogyo* in the *Japan Times* (Oct. 8).

#### Earthquakes Compared

Dr. Beard has presented important documents to Viscount Goto, in which a comparison is drawn between the great San Francisco fire and the recent Tokyo disaster. It is stated in the documents that the dead at San Francisco numbered only 500, whereas those in Tokyo amount to 70,000. In order to make the comparison more accurate, the populations of the two cities have to be taken into consideration. The population of the American city was then 450,000 and that of Tokyo before the earthquake something like 2,500,000, whose ratio is 1 to 5. The figures of the dead show the ratio of 1 to 40. This great disparity must commend itself to our authorities as a strong warning in the rebuilding of the capital. The causes have to be explored to the full

and proper measures taken to prevent what can be prevented.—*Tokyo Nichinichi* (Oct. 10).

#### Russo-Japanese Relations

M. Karakhan, the Russian delegate now in Peking, is reported to have expressed his wish to our minister there for the opening of another Russo-Japanese Conference. This is a welcome piece of news, as it has been the nation-wide desire for us since the last pourparlers to see the Russo-Japanese relationship fruitfully re-established. Nor do we believe that the present Ministry has any reason to object to the proposal. There is one thing, however, which we propose to the government in this connection, and that is the necessity of an understanding between this country and China regarding the question, as the two countries have common interests in many respects vis-a-vis the Soviet Republic.—*The Chugai Shogyo*, in the *English Tokyo Mainichi* (Oct. 9).

#### Our Gratitude to the American People

The recent catastrophe has given us a great many lessons and trials. Among the former what has given us the greatest impression is the great sympathy of foreign people and especially we are most deeply touched by that of the American people, who gave us the most prompt assistance. On receiving the report of the calamity, President Coolidge called upon the American public to contribute to a relief fund. Ambassador Woods promptly caused great quantities of food to be sent quickly from the Philippines. We are especially struck by the fact that sympathy for Japan was most conspicuous in California. Indeed our appreciation is such that all of us, prejudiced and unprejudiced alike, openly avow that we will never forget it as long as our race exists.

The great American ideals made manifest at the Washington Conference have been translated into reality, and we must show in deed how deeply we appreciate it.

Co-operation with America in the work of establishing and preserving uni-



versal peace will be the best way to demonstrate that we read aright the noble American aspirations in the cause of humanity. In order to give concrete evidence of our gratitude to America it would be well for Japan to propose another step toward the reduction of armaments.—*The Hochi* (Oct. 10).

**Harbour Construction** Plans for the construction of a harbour in the rebuilding programme of Tokyo appears to us to be a case of castles in the air, when we take our financial hardships into consideration. At least there is no need to hurry such a scheme, since we have Yokohama to be reconstructed. Indeed, we are inclined to denounce the idea when we see some important persons revelling in big ideas with no reference to their practicability.—*The Jiji*, in the *English Tokyo Nichinichi* (Oct. 10).

**Railway Control** The plan of supervising the Chinese railways as adopted, as reported, is a modification of the British scheme in the following three points:—(1) The President of the Board shall be a Chinese, (2) the Superintendent of Transportation shall also be Chinese, and (3) the supervision of monetary affairs shall not be extended over the limit necessary to secure effective railway supervision. The modifications are important enough, but not sufficient to justify the protest filed by the Tokyo Government. What has become of the Japanese protest? The question is especially pertinent in regard to the Japanese proposal to limit the supervision to the trunk lines, instead of spreading it over all the railway lines in China. This weighty objection cannot be brushed aside without a weightier reason, and it seems to be wise to wait for further news before swallowing the report in toto.—*The Tokyo Nichinichi* (Oct. 11).

**Premium Bearing Bonds** Japan needs an unprecedentedly large amount of rebuilding funds.

That is the sternest fact ever faced by the country. One reassuring fact to

counteract this is, however, that the Empire's credit is good for all the funds needed, and recourse will no doubt be had to foreign as well as domestic loans. Opinion may be divided as to which should be more largely resorted to.

Common sense dictates that preference should be given to domestic loans even at more or less disadvantage, and that foreign offers of assistance should be availed of only where the money market at home can not meet all the demands all at once.

The suggestion is made in some quarters that a domestic loan should be issued in bonds of small denominations carrying premium. The idea seems to be timely. In whatever form the main loans may be floated one inevitable consequence will be that no inconsiderable part of the money thus raised and disbursed will find its way into the pockets of the working class, which will as a whole come in for extra earnings, in spite of the large number of unemployed.

It is most important that these extra earnings be not allowed to go to waste,—that there shall be no chance to develop the habit of useless spending and extravagance by this class, which is prone to be improvident. A way, perhaps the only way, effectively to stop this objectionable tendency, will be to offer a chance for heavy gains.

The plan has of course the undesirable feature of encouraging a gambling spirit. There is, however, decidedly a psychological difference, as it appears to us, between investing in premium bearing bonds and going in for pure gambling. One unconsciously helps the habit of thrift against the other's suicidal idleness. Even granting it does, to some extent, encourage gambling, the sum total of results will far outweigh the evils of extravagance and dissipation on the other side. Then the proceeds of such loans may be of no small service to the work of rehabilitation.

We strongly recommend the adoption of the suggestion.—*The Japan Times* (Oct. 10).

An interview given to our representative by the Foreign Office authorities in regard to the attitude to be taken by the Powers towards the new Chinese President, is a strange utterance. They say that the Japanese Government has been inclined from the beginning to treat the Lincheng affair and the presidential election as two separate items. It is needless to add that this attitude is correct. It does not take much common sense to discover the separate nature of the two matters. On the contrary it would be a very hard task, without the abuse of logic, to establish a connection between them. If it had been established that the new President was responsible for the bandit affair and that he purposely delayed its settlement, then the reported action of the diplomatic corps would have been

justified. But the case, as it stands, is nothing of the sort. Yet the diplomats are reported to be acting as if the President were responsible.

Our authorities, however, proceed to say, that, if the diplomatic corps decides that it should not be presented to the new President, this Government will act in harmony with them. This declaration wrecks its former correct attitude, doing an injustice to China and the diplomatic corps, as well as to itself. Not only that but the incongruity of the case becomes the more apparent, when we wonder with whom the diplomatic corps is going to carry on negotiations, after it has to recognize the new President. It is certainly up to this Government to put forth its best efforts to bring the Powers around to a saner point of view.

—*The Tokyo Nichinichi* (Oct. 12).<sup>1</sup>

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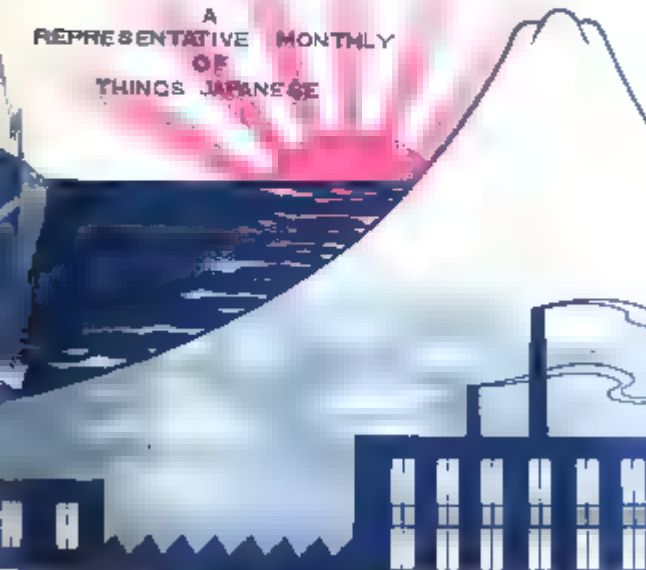
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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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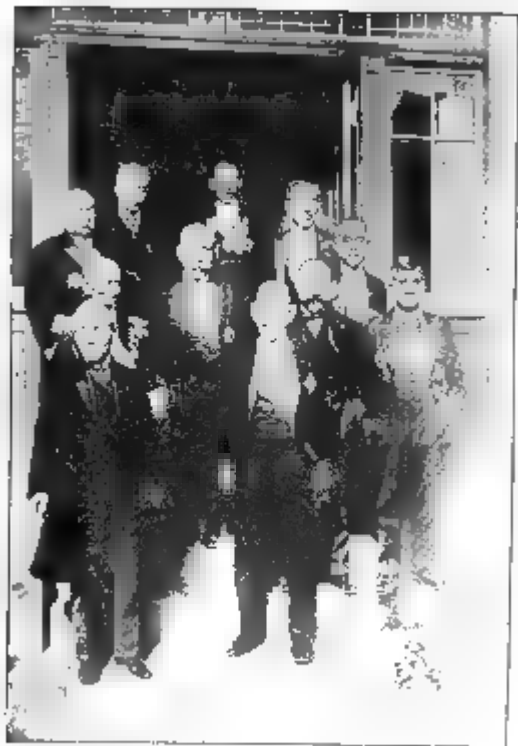
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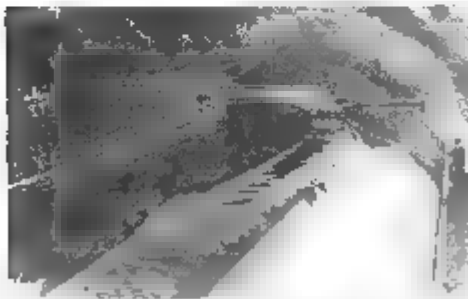
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The New Mexico Chapter



Extensive forest within Pura Pura and Sakaeng in Watengpa



Watershed area of Kaituma, south of Kaituma, Pura Pura, Kaituma

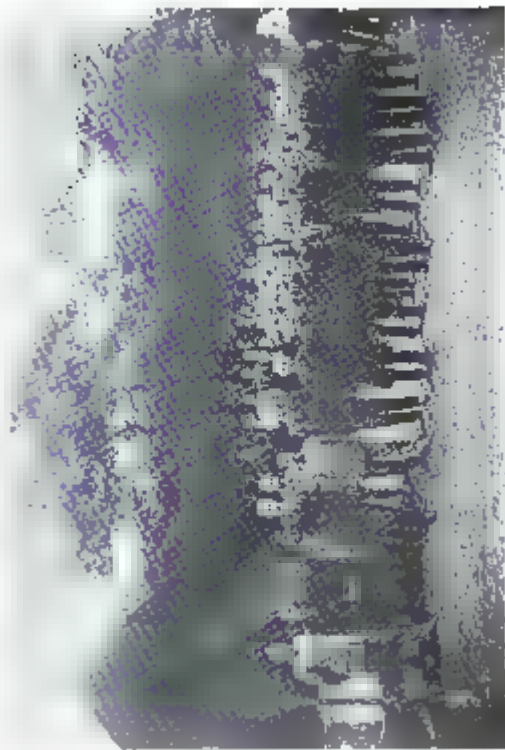




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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

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DECEMBER-JANUARY

No. VI-VII

## MONTH IN PROGRESS

### THE EDITOR'S DIARY

**D**ECEMBER 6.—The *Hochi* reports that the Episcopal churches in Canada and the United States will, with the knowledge of the Japanese Government, start in their countries a subscription fund for donating 150 elementary schools to the earthquake-stricken cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

Premier Count Yamamoto invited the leading members of the political parties to an interview and conversed about the important problems of the Government; according to the papers, he denied the report that he countenanced the cause of Universal Suffrage, thereby giving a great surprise to the public.

At Canton, China, foreign gunboats, seven British, two Japanese, and one French, sent ashore marines, in order to prevent Dr. Sun-yat Sen from taking possession of the Customs House.

December 7.—Public interest has been attracted by the information that Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet representative in Peking, has made known to the Japanese Minister there that Russia is willing to set aside, for the earthquake-fire sufferers, seventy fisheries in Siberia and half a million dessiatinas of forest lands in Kamchatka and grant them the privilege of navigating the Amur River. In many quarters this is believed to be Russia's "bait" for Japan to enter into negotiations with her.

Mr. Wang-cheug Ting, who represents

the Chinese Government in negotiations with Mr. Karakhan, arrived in Tokyo, his alleged mission being to conduct an investigation regarding the slaying of Chinese during the post-earthquake disorders; but better informed people expect China to resume the conference with Russia, upon, his return to Peking.

December 8.—Meiji University, of Tokyo, the winner of the baseball laurels in the Intercollegiate Contest of the season, has decided to send its players to the United States, where they will hold games with the teams of the best colleges.

Vernacular papers report that the Committee on the Relief of Japan, of the Russian Government, will send a delegation to the Far East, for facilitating the realization of the proposed aid to earthquake sufferers, and that, in order to avoid a waste of time, they will take with them full data about the resources of the concessions offered.

Viscount Korekiyo Toakahashi, the leader of the Seiyu-kai, defined the attitude of his party toward the Government, saying that the restoration of the fire-scarred areas should be undertaken with due respect for the welfare of the rest of the country, and that the many problems of current interest (such as Universal Suffrage) should be handled soberly and with conservatism.

December 10.—The Prime Minister



denied the report that, in his interview with the Seiyu-kai leaders held on the 6th, he mentioned discountenancing the Universal Suffrage Bill; he declared that he reserved freedom of judgment in this respect.

Press dispatches from Peking are to the effect that, in order to avoid the recurrence of cases like the Lincheng Affair, the Chinese Government will organize a body of Railway Police; that the law which will put it into effect has just been approved by the President; and that the duty of the Railway Police is to maintain order in trains and in the zones of the various lines in the country.

It is reported that Russia has the intention to withdraw from Outer Mongolia, where the influence of China is too deeply rooted for her to remove it so that she has come to recognize the advisability of giving up the country in exchange for a tighter grip on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Mr. Karakhan who is said to wish to maintain Soviet representatives at the seat of each Tuchun Government in China, has already appointed them at several places.

December 11.—The convocation of the Imperial Diet in its Forty-seventh Session was held by H. I. H. the Crown Prince, who attended at the opening ceremonies on read the Imperial edict; each House passed two resolutions one expressing grief over the occurrence of the earthquake and following disasters, and the other thanks for the sympathies of the foreign nations,

The Kakushin Club, the friends and followers of Mr. Inukai (therefore the pro-Government party), met in full meeting and arrayed themselves for Parliamentary battles; the resolution they adopted is of quite a different strain to that of the Seiyu-kai.

Information from Peking is to the effect that, as regards the wireless question, Washington is insisting on the establishment of an exclusively Sino-American plant and does not harbor any intention of carrying it out as a joint undertaking with Japan.

The Press of China is stirred over the news about the Japan-British-French

intervention regarding the Customs House at Canton, the papers fearing that it may culminate in international control of the Customs; but the foreign papers in China claim that the intervention is to limit the occurrence of such affairs to Canton only and, therefore, is for the good of the country.

The return by France of Kwanchow Bay is being seriously considered in the Chinese Capital, and the Government is expected to nominate the envoy who is to carry on negotiations with the representative of the French Government.

In the House of Peers, Count Yamamoto delivered a speech, expounding the need of the concerted efforts of the nation to steer the ship of state.

In the House of Representatives, Viscount Goto, Home Minister, was bitterly assailed, his opponents finding in his relations with Osugi, the anarchist, a subject for attack.

The Foreign Minister was nominated to preside over a committee which will study what Japan will present to China, for the general uplift of her people (a college, library, and scientific laboratory are suggested); a wellknown Chinese, Mr. Chu, arrived at Shimonoseki en route to Tokyo, his mission being to make suggestions to the Foreign Minister about the matter, when here.

There is every indication that the lumber market will experience a tremendous fall through overstock.

December 13.—The European cable that Earl Balfour was appointed to aid in the restoration of the library of the Tokyo Imperial University by presenting European books to replace those destroyed has much impressed the public mind.

December 15.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. T. Yamamoto, of the Opposition, criticized the Government as regards "the Government's proclivity to pet the city (Tokyo), by unjustifiably neglecting the interest of the country in general" attacks on the Home Minister went on unabated; reference was made to the Suffrage Bill.

The Pan-Pacific Club held a luncheon at the Imperial Hotel, Mr. Caffery the American Charge d'Affaires and Mr.



Wangcheng Ting being the guests of honor (the former's speech appears elsewhere).

December 16.—In the House of Representatives, the Government was assailed by Mr. Nagai, of the Kensei-kai, concerning the killing of Koreans and Chinese during the earthquake days.

The bill for the restoration of Tokyo and Yokohama was on the program; its author, Viscount Goto, was frequently criticized.

A campaign has been started in Kobe, to induce the Government to open a silk-conditioning house there.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Chinese cotton-mill owners in China, who have been curtailing the working hours of their establishments, made overtures to the British and Japanese mill-owners in China, with a view to reducing the production of cotton yarn.

December 17.—In the House of Representatives, in the debate on the Restoration Bill, the Seiyu-kai held fast to its contention that the official projects would exhaust the wealth of the provinces, while the government parties maintained that the rebuilding of Tokyo is bound to bring prosperity to them, by buying up the goods they produce; the Budget was discussed, as regards which the Opposition was very critical.

The Home Office officials finished their task of drafting the Suffrage Bill; it is said that this will give the vote to all the male population over twenty-five years of age.

Raw cotton imports for the first ten days of December totalled 60,135 bales, in which America shared to the extent of 9,221 bales and India 40,914 bales.

It is ascertained that up to this, date the debentures issued by the electricity generating companies aggregate ¥109,440,000, ¥79,440,000 having been floated at home and ¥30,000,000 abroad.

December 19.—The Seiyu-kai decided to cut down a considerable portion of the Budget for rebuilding Tokyo, and a mass meeting was held by irate citizens of Tokyo against the curtailment of the Budget.

December 20.—The amendment of the Seiyu-kai was adopted by the lower house, and the government was bitterly criticized by the other parties for its surrender to the Seiyu-kai.

December 21.—A French naval surgeon arrived with a complete tent-hospital, a present of the people of France for the earthquake sufferers.

December 22.—It is reported from Peking that the French Government refused to enter into negotiation about the return of the Kwangchow Bay Colony, owing to China's refusal to pay to France the Boxer indemnity in gold.

The government's bill indemnifying the fire insurance companies, allowing the latter's payment of "sympathy allowances" to the earthquake sufferers, was blocked by the Seiyu-kai.

December 23.—The House of Peers passed the rebuilding bill as amended by the lower house.

Baron Kenjiro Den, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, tendered his resignation, in protest against the blocking by the Seiyu-kai of the insurance bill.

The Oriental Hotel, Kobe, was badly damaged by fire shortly after midnight, the damage being estimated at ¥300,000; the manager Mr. Kent Clark, was injured.

Mr. Wang-cheng Ting, representative of the Chinese Government, left Tokyo for home; it is understood that, through his visit to this country, the governments of Japan and China reached an important understanding about concerted attitude toward Russia.

The American tourist's ship *Franconia* arrived at Yokohama; among her passengers is Mr. Vicente Blasco Ibanez, the famous Spanish author, who was given an enthusiastic reception by his Japanese admirers.

December 24.—A Canton dispatch states that the people of that city are indignant about the part the United States played in the allied seizure of the customs house there and may declare a boycott against merchandise from that country.

The Extraordinary Session of the Diet came to an end, and H. M. the Emperor



handed to the Prime Minister an edict giving expression to his satisfaction over the work done by the Diet.

The House of Peers passed a resolution, in which, to all intents and purposes, is a vote of distrust in the Cabinet.

Baron Den's resignation having been accepted, Dr. Keijiro Okano, Minister of Education, was appointed to occupy the vacant portfolio while retaining that of Education.

December 25.—It is announced that the Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (electric machinery company) will promote jointly with the Westinghouse Company a large plant for the manufacture of electric machinery.

H. M. the Emperor formally convoked the regular (forty-seventh) session of the Diet.

A Hongkong cable states that the customs imbroglio at Canton has been satisfactorily settled, and that the warships of the nations concerned would soon leave the port.

December 26.—The Mayor of Tokyo officially states that the cost of rebuilding Tokyo which will have to be defrayed by the Municipal Government will run up to ¥521,425,000; another report which gives the figures for the restoration of the damaged properties of the State, such as railways, posts, telephones and telegraphs, government offices, etc., says that they will aggregate ¥570,000,000 or thereabouts.

It is reported from Bombay that, at a national mass meeting of the Indian people recently held, resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the discriminating treatment meted out to their compatriots who have emigrated to other lands.

December 27.—It is stated that the Japanese Ambassador at Washington made some representations to his Government concerning the anti-alien land law in California.

A committee of thirty members has been appointed in the Foreign Office for discussing the best way for Japan to advance civilization in China: it is said that an appropriation of one million yen will be granted for establishing labora-

tories and libraries in China next year.

December 28.—The Yamamoto Cabinet tendered its resignation, holding itself responsible for the attempt made on the life of the Crown Prince; a band of reactionaries stormed the official residence of Viscount Goto, Home Minister, claiming that he should directly be held responsible for the event.

December 29.—H. H. the Crown Prince rejected the resignation of the Cabinet.

Political conversations and conferences have become very frequent the Elder Statesmen receiving a larger number of callers than usual.

January 1, 1924.—Viscount Kiyoura, President of the Privy Council, is reported to be the choice of the Throne for the Premiership.

A semi-official estimate states that, since November 15, 1923, when the population of Tokyo was ascertained to be 1,529,000, some 300,000 persons have come to establish homes in Tokyo, this fact being heralded as a sign of the resurrection of Tokyo.

January 2.—The choice by the Prince Regent of Viscount Kiyoura as the new Prime Minister confirmed.

January 3.—The public is given to understand that Viscount Kiyoura will organize his Administration with his supporters in the House of Peers.

It is announced that the Department of Communications has ordered a large quantity of automatic telephone machines from the United States.

Viscount Kiyoura, seeing that his task is hindered by many difficulties, has requested the Throne to relieve him of it.

January 4.—The Throne is said to have prevailed upon Viscount Kiyoura not to weaken, and he has resumed his cabinet building: the Kenkyu-kai decided to give its support to him.

January 5.—The advent of Viscount Kiyoura as Prime Minister has caused much antagonism. The Kensei-kai decided to launch a national campaign against him, if he succeeds in forming a cabinet.

January 6.—A Peking cable states



that a Belgian missionary was killed at an out-of-the-way place in Kamrau, and that the foreign press in China is considerably wrought up.

January 7.—The Kiyoura Cabinet is finally organised, the foreign portfolio being assigned to Baron Kishino Motomi, who has been Ambassador in many foreign capitals.

It is reported from New York that the outlook for the loan proposed for Alaska in England and the United States is very bright.

January 8.—At a political gathering held by a large number of members of the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Kiyoura Cabinet was an association gathered by the privileged class and will limit the indestructible class struggle.

January 9.—It is announced that the new government will not touch the suffrage bill, which has elicited much adverse criticism against the new era in power.

On the Rice Exchange, the cereal for delivery in March was quoted at ¥40 per koku, such a price not having been realized for three years past; it is regarded as a sign of the enormous rise in the price of commodities and the advent of an interim boom, much dreaded by the slighted business man.

January 11.—Agitation against the Kiyoura Cabinet has grown serious, with all its parties in the lower house lining up for the campaign. Mr. Tsuchi and Mr. Yuki Ozaki will lead the agitators.

The *Asahi* is authority for the statement that the Minister of Finance will have a loan of ¥250,000,000 issued at New York toward the end of January or in March.

Newspapers state that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which operates regular liners between San Francisco and Manila, via Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, will be purchased by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and that the latter will increase its capital to ¥750,000,000.

## SEA AND NAVY

*Any doubt:—had speak of the original sea.*

*Asak on the water waves; usual*

*The next entrance of crystal sea*

*With official light as a'correspond.*

*By The Late Emperor*

# THE GRATEFUL JAPAN

## MESSAGE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER

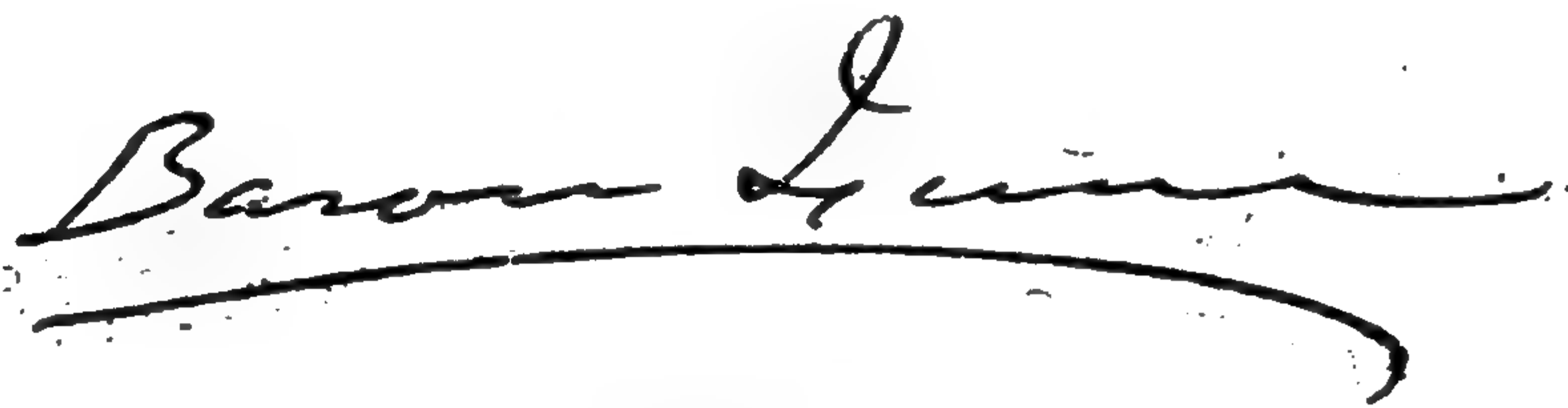
**T**HE nation has entered upon the New Year. At this time, I rejoice to observe that there is no shadow of a cloud on the political horizon in the Pacific and Japan's relations with all foreign countries are full of amity and friendliness.

Japan experienced the greatest calamity that has ever befallen her and her national resources suffered no small loss in the earthquake and fire that occurred in Tokyo and its neighbourhood on the ever memorable September 1st. In extending relief to the sufferers during those days of misery after the catastrophe, however, our authorities and people could act effectively and promptly and this was largely due to the humane assistance that came from beyond the seas. As a matter of fact, the demonstration of genuine feelings of friendship toward us on the part of foreign governments and peoples in the hour of our affliction moved us, high and low, to an emotion of profound thankfulness and it will forever live in our memory. The Japanese people are now fully awake to the fact that they have staunch friends throughout the world and that international relations, though sometimes coloured by dissension and ill feeling, are, nevertheless, founded upon the principle of love and mutual helpfulness and, in strict obedience to this great

principle, they are determined to be second to none in promoting peace between nations.

At the present time, the work of reconstruction is in full swing and we confidently look forward to the time when the Imperial capital as well as other cities and towns now in ruins will be reconstructed and enjoy greater prosperity than before the earthquake. When we look back upon the history of the Empire, we see that, although our people have often been faced with almost insurmountable difficulties, they have always fought their way through them with unfaltering courage and determination and achieved the development of their national fortunes. I have not the slightest doubt that our citizens of to-day will consummate the reconstruction work with equal success, but this must not be taken to mean that I fail to realise that the reconstruction of the devastated area constitutes a colossal task which will require the devoted efforts of all and may need the help of foreign peoples for its accomplishment.

The New Year must then be characterized by increased intimacy with foreign nations and by united and strenuous efforts for the resurrection of our ruined cities and towns. I greet it with high hopes and expectations.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read 'Baron Ijuin'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the text.

Signature of Baron Ijuin.

## THE DEBT OF TOKYO

By HIDETOMO RAOKA

Mayor of Tokyo



THROUGH the columns of the Japan Magazine I wish to give vent to my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to those nations which came to our relief during the calamitous days that followed the occurrence of the earthquake; an appreciation of the aids that they extended out of sheer compassion, and that every distressed person in Tokyo received with an impression of gratefulness.

During the initial period of the disaster, I was almost overwhelmed in despair. The suffering of my fellow-citizens, who had a really narrow escape from death, was beyond the power of the pen or tongue to describe adequately. It was a dire condition, where, saying nothing about the lack of shelter for the people so suddenly rendered homeless, things bore some resemblance to a hell. Such having been the case, no one who did not happen to be in the

midst of the vibrations can properly imagine how glad we were to have or receive the expressions of sympathy or consolation that were coming from beyond the seas. The news about them fell on the ears of the people like voices of angels, and it would be impossible for the people to forget the memory of them.

As a result of the catastrophe, many thousands of men, women, and children lost their lives, while a considerable portion of the capital, containing a large number of magnificent buildings and historic edifices, which was once reckoned to be the premier city of the Far East, was reduced to the ground. Moreover, by taking advantage of the confusion of those days, some vile scoundrels set their tongues wagging and rendered the conditions more chaotic. However I am happy to be able to claim that, even under such extraordinary conditions, the Japanese people would as soon die to their feet than lie downing of blows; for that matter, possibly due to the condition of the surroundings in which they live, the evil is more characteristic of the men and women of Tokyo. But here it must be admitted that in regarding their pains, much credit must be given to the sympathetic attitude of the foreign nations, which administered such an outpouring to them as the acclamation of bystanders at the passing winner of a race. In this respect, they regard themselves as particularly blessed by Heaven. The most conspicuous of these foreign sympathizers were the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and some others. Especial thanks are due to President Coolidge of the United States and H.R.M. the King George of England, who promptly took measures to provide relief for the earthquake-stricken. Mr. Coolidge's Message on their behalf did make a very profound impression here, as did the news that



the King took the lead in organizing a relief fund by himself contributing a generous sum.

Such a tremendous manifestation of fellow-feeling in the nations concerned, as regards our misfortunes, gives me every assurance that human heart is the same the world over and will find vent spontaneously, as did in the rush for our relief. This is an inspiration; a great thought which will energize the hearts of the people of Tokyo, who have now to face the exceptional task of rearing out of the ashes a new city

of greater proportions and beauty—a work in which I have been called upon to do my share, by reason of the office I hold. This is the way I can sum up the sentiment of the Japanese people about the part their foreign friends played during the critical period. In view of the fact that the interest of the world has been aroused about their efforts to attain the end, I can very well say that they are determined to add to the earth, which is a home for them as well as their foreign friends, a city which it would be pleasure to visit.

## IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW YEAR

By VISCOUNT SHIBUSAWA

For centuries, Japan limited her foreign intercourse only to China, India and Korea, and it was not till after the Restoration that she began to throw open the gate of her country to the western nations. From that time down to this, covering nearly six decades the so-called modern civilization has shed its influence upon this long secluded nation. Through the processes of adoption, assimilation and application of the occidental civilization, Japan came to win the present place among the families of nations. But it is a question whether Japan made as a wonderful progress as she is alluded to by advanced nations.

The earthquake damage of September 1, 1923, was indeed a most appalling event in the long history of Japan, but the damage done to the city of Tokyo by the quake alone would have been far less horrible compared with that which was brought upon the smaller cities such as Yokohama, Kamakura, Yokosuka and others.

It was not by so much the earthquake that Tokyo was reduced to the vast heap of ruins as was by the mighty conflagration which followed it. If the fire could have been prevented, a very large part of Tokyo would have been saved, and yet Tokyo and the equipment of the up-to-date systems of water work and fire prevention. So far as the systems were concerned, every facility was provided. However, judging from the viewpoints of experience a very regrettable fact glaringly stands out and that fact is our carelessness. This carelessness manifested itself in two forms,—namely, the temporary suspension of normal mentality as the result of panic psychology and the lack of the reinforcing measures.

One can not cease agonizing when he thinks of his own irreparable loss which could have been easily avoided if he had carefully disciplined himself at the time of peace. It is permissible for an ordinary man to go panic stricken, somewhat absent minded for the time being, but it is almost unpardonable for a man of high trust not to be able to adopt a proper measure with enough margins of time to calmly deal with the crisis.

Unbearable as was the burden heaped upon us by the recent cataclysm, yet

Signature of  
Viscount  
Shibusawa

the matter did not end as it began. It is true that the deep gash was cut on the vital part of the citizen of Tokyo, but it is equally true that the same wound was not left unbound and un-balmed. The sufferer lies there bleeding, but the competent physician was present also. The world wide sympathy backed by the material aid wonderfully cheered and heartened the woe stricken Japan. While the vast area of Tokyo and Yokohama was still smouldering the voice of comfort and encouragement was heralded. This was especially true with the universal sympathy and quick action for relief by the government and people of America. This liberal, spontaneous manifestation of sympathy and goodwill from all classes of the American people moved the heart of our entire nation to the very high pitch of appreciation. Nothing so effective had ever happened in the history of the Japanese-American relationship to bring the two nations to the better understanding and closer friendship as the recent event of the

"give and take" process.

Viewing the whole situation in the calmer frame of mind, we can not help recalling an old saying which warms and comforts us. It says that joy and sorrow always go hand in hand. At a time joy may come first and sorrow the next, but at another time sorrow first and joy the next. They are inter-twined and fellow-travelers. To us human beings, both joy and sorrow are fleeting and transient one following after another interchangeably. Therefore one needs to warn himself at the height of his joy not to run amuck for hilarity and at the same time not to loose his heart at the depth of sorrow. Forebearance and self-control are always needed in every passing moment of life's journey.

Facing the new year after the shocking experience of the unprecedented calamity, this old truth appeals me most strongly, and I desire the readers to share its benefit with me at the start of our journey for another mile.

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### SNOWCLAD PINE

*Day dawns to men's delight :*

*Beyond the clustering trees*

*Gleam forth the billows bright !*

*Anon the pine-clad shore*

*Parts with the lingering night.*

*By Viscount Tamemori Iriye*



# FOREIGN TRADE AND EXCHANGE

By JUNNOSUKE INOUE

*The article is from the pen of the Minister of Finance of the Yamamoto government that recently resigned and was written, when he still held the portfolio.—The Editor.*

Having just crossed the threshold of the first new year in the post-earthquake period of recuperation, the people of Japan are confronted by an enormous array of undertakings which must sooner or later be carried out. These undertakings, broadly speaking, fall into two categories: first, the restoration of the wrecked cities and country-side; then the up building of manufacturing industries and foreign trade. It is the latter that I propose to discuss.

At this writing, it may be assumed that the balance of trade for 1923 will represent an excess of over ¥530,000,000 in favor of imports. It is ascertained that, up to November, the excess totaled ¥507,410,000. For December the amount may have been ¥30,000,000.

The overtopping by imports of the export trade both in volume and value was the prevailing feature of the foreign commerce of Japan in the year just closed. It is a wellknown fact that the balance of trade will always turn in favor of imports in the first half of each year and in the second half, exports. Last year was an exception to this rule, because conditions did not show any change even after July. Then, on September 1st, the most dreadful of all known catastrophes in the history of mankind took place, culminating in the ruination of the manufacturing business in this part of Japan and creating an enormous demand for foreign manufactures all over the land.

For illustration, take the case of November, for contrasting 1922 and 1923. In 1922 exports exceeded imports by ¥24,000,000; but in 1923 the balance of trade showed an excess of imports amounting to ¥35,860,000. As regards the cumulative value of the monthly trade, the period ending November, 1923

registered import trade larger by ¥177,810,000 than that of the preceding twelvemonth, while showing a decline of ¥61,930,000 in exports.

Speaking about raw silk which takes the lead of all other goods for export, the value of 1923 was less by ¥110,720,000 than that of 1922. However, this seemingly startling development need not be regarded with apprehension, for, when the United States, the largest consumer of Japanese raw silk, exhibits an increased demand for it, the situation will undergo a complete change.

Similarly cotton fabric need not cause us much anxiety. But when we come to the cotton yarn trade, things do not appear in a good light. This article which has always been regarded as important as raw silk or cotton fabric, appears to have struck a snag; in this field of manufacture, China has loomed up as a serious competitor of Japan.

The trade conditions of 1923 may be surveyed from a different angle. It is true that November, 1923, as compared with the corresponding period of 1922, showed a decrease of ¥20,600,000 in exports. But exports were not all that declined; on the contrary, imports were equally seriously affected and diminished by ¥39,310,000. Therefore the decline of the foreign trade was an all-round one.

Why such a decline? I consider the fountain-head of the trouble is the exorbitant high prices of commodities in this country. It is true that the Chinese Republic has achieved wonderful progress in the manufacture of cotton yarn. But this applies to the volume of manufacturers; when it comes to quality, she is no equal of Japan. Under the circumstances, Japanese yarns may not encounter very much difficulty in finding further room in India and the South-sea Islands.

Of course this alone will not bring any material change to trade conditions, and if we wish to prescribe radical remedies for the warning trade, that remedy must



act on the root of the trouble. It must eradicate the causes which make Japan the costliest country to line in. What is necessary to do this? The answer is: the complete reorganization of the industrial system of the country and that only. It will be called to mind that the capital fixed in those business promoted during the world war was and closed after the Armistic amounted to considerably over ¥1,000,000,000 and that in those devastated by the earthquake-fire disasters ¥600,000,000. Remedial measures adopted, then must cause this money to be employed profitably and rightly. If this is to be accomplished, business enterprises unfit to be maintained should quickly be winnowed out or amalgamated with something better. As regards the securing of material, manufacturers ought to buy their requirements jointly and more cheaply. And, then, they ought to be prevailed upon to apply as much machine-power as possible to the operation of their plants.

But the more important thing is to try to bring about either the reduction of wages or increased labor-capacity of our workingmen. Citing the figures of 1920 as an illustration, it will be seen that the United States produced, manufactures valued at ¥124,800,000 and Japan an amount equal to one twenty-third part of that ¥5,400,000,000. Further it will be seen that the per-capital production reached ¥13,712 in the United States and ¥3,648 in Japan, thereby giving a ratio of 3.18 to 1. As compared with England, concerning the operation of steamvessels, the efficiency of a Japanese crew is usually estimated at 35 to 45 per cent less than that of British seamen. But the remarkable part of the matter is that the pay for labor in Japan is not so small after all. Such being the case, the high price of commodities and the decline of foreign commerce, as seen in Japan today, must be admitted as a matter of course.

It has been shown, why a radical reorganization of industry is urgent in Japan. In fact it is so urgent that every day lost in its materialization will entail more woe. But she has undergone a

terrible affliction in the shape of earthquakes and conflagrations, so that she must reasonably expect that, in the forthcoming work of rehabilitation, she will consume an immense quantity of foreign-produced goods and that the specie she holds in the foreign money-centers will keep on depleting. Because of this, the Government recently decided to float foreign loans, in order that import bills drawn on material for the restruction of Tokyo and Yokohama may be satisfactorily financed. Can a foreign loan be relied on for such a purpose? Assuredly not. It would be rash and inconsistent. The maintenance of exchange, arranged on the strength of specie reserves kept abroad, will in the long run be an artificial thing. It may prove its efficiency for a limited time; but it is bound to have a bad result.

An example is not far to seek. During the war, Great Britain tried to keep exchange rates on a reasonable level through the efforts of an American financier who acted as loan agent for the London Government, but ultimately changes were inevitable. Under the prevailing conditions today, however we have decided to do the best we can. Although the American exchanges have lately been unfavorable to Japan, the proposed issue of foreign loans in England and the United States, if carried out, will, it is believed, tend to bring conditions the other way.

Properly speaking, foreign commerce should be given absolute freedom in its development; it should never be regulated artificially through the aid of specie reserves abroad. Hence, as a corollary, it follows that the export or import of gold should under no circumstances be tampered with. Had there not been any earthquake on September 1, I might have had the export ban on the metal lifted the very next day after I came into the portfolio of Finance in fact I would certainly have done so. But, in view of the unfavorable balance of trade last year and the disastrous earthquakes and fires, the ban has been left as it was. When the proposed loan

*(Continued on page 188)*



# SHUN BUBBLE-LIKE BOOMS

By OTOHIKO ICHIKI, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN;  
FORMERLY MINISTER OF FINANCE

**A**LTHOUGH the earthquake played havoc some four months ago, our economic world has not yet come, in its recuperation, to the end of the following period of adjustment; therefore we are not in shape for what may be called the activity of rehabilitation.

True it is that organs necessary for the economic operations of the nation have been restored: all the first-rate banks had returned to business before the end of that fatal month and those which still remain closed (these are all unimportant and inconsequential ones) have grown fewer in numbers; the exchanges—be it dealing in stocks and shares or cereals or cotton yarn or any other listed commodity—were carrying on their operations without apparent hitch, before the end of the year; trading in general certainly showed a great deal of improvement as compared with the conditions during the days of disaster.

All these things are eloquently proved by the constant increase in the amount of clearing-house transactions. Nevertheless the basis of credit has radically been dislocated, and it is difficult to predict, when it will be brought back to its normal state. To add to this is the fact that damage done to the means of travel and transport and communication are not yet made good by half. Such a state of affairs is quickly reflected in the commercial community generally, with the consequence that credit transactions have grown quite rare and business men are now insisting on cash payment for their sales.

It may therefore be said that the economic world in the devastated terri-

tory is only half-way to recuperation: just like a man who, having stayed away from his burning house overnight, has just returned to the scene of his misfortune and is about to start to remove the debris from the site, preparatory to rearing a new house.

However doubtless the real period of recuperation is on its way. For instance the official plan of rebuilding the wrecked cities has been worked out, and the Imperial Diet is in support of the Budget framed for the purpose. This will lead the people to map out what they will have to do with their own business on goods, so that the nation has started to look forward to the day, when many expensive schemes will be in full swing. It stands to reason that the financial world will then grow in prosperity. Such a day should come and without delay.

Nevertheless it is not untimely to say something about the pitfalls before business men. If I am not misinformed, some business men, dazzled by the possible immensity of the material and labor required, have allowed themselves to become over-buoyant awaiting the advent of an exceptionally prosperous time.

There is a certain amount of truth in this belief, and I dare not contradict it. When the various schemes of engineering for the new Tokyo and Yokohama have begun to be carried out, it will create a big demand for material and labor. Then surely, notes will have to be issued increasingly, causing the prices of commodities to advance. Today we already see on every hand signs of the coming of a boom, due to the presence

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(From page 187)

abroad has materialized, the exchange market, particularly the American exchanges, will be benefited immensely. It is high time for Japan, then, to work

for the complete overhauling of her industrial system, increasing her labor capacity, and lowering the price of commodities.

of such circumstances as these. When the proposed foreign loan sees the light, what will happen? Over-borrowed merchants may forget all about the serious consequences of the experiment, which destroyed a conspicuous portion of the nation's wealth. They may even see as if money borrowed from foreign capitalists does not bear interest and is not required to be paid back; money which, they may think, has happened to come their way, at its pleasure.

From the nature and scope of the official plan of rehabilitation it appears that the work the government will have to do will be carried on under a program covering a number of years, and that loans which the financiers of New York and London will arrange on behalf of Japan will go but a short way, leaving the remaining, greater part of the task to be undertaken with bonds issued at home. But this is not all. Some of the old debts of the State, maturing for redemption, will become due and make it necessary to be converted. What bonds

will, then, be thrown on the money market?

It is a well known fact that, in 1923, the balance of trade was much against Japan, as a result of the enormous surplus of imports. The import trade was valued at ¥34,400,000 on December 25. Since this state of affairs took its rise from the tremendous demand for building material and foodstuffs in the earthquake-racked districts, it can safely be predicted that it will most positively be repeated during the current year.

If this should happen, swelling will be more unfortunate for Japan than the advent of an empty, bubble-like boom. It would only add to the tendency of appreciation of the market, the culmination of which will but be the further inflation of the import trade and the jeopardization of the money market. Thus, as a consequence, home industry and of the building of the new cities will be retarded. It is slightly important for the people of Japan to resist all impulses to indulge in a boom.



A detour of the Shinkansen



# VINDICATION OF JAPAN

(OPEN LETTER TO AN ENGLISHMAN AND AN  
AMERICAN)

By HIDEO YASUOKA

I have great respect for you as gentlemen and I am well aware that, as individuals, you are large-hearted and sympathetic and your observations of Japanese things are precise and thoughtful. It is to my great regret, however, to find that, in spite of your individual sympathies and thoughtfulness, what you often say and write, about Japan and the Japanese differs little from the sheer misunderstandings prevalent in England and in the United States.

The cause of these misunderstandings is clear. With few exceptions, most of the observations of European and American people about Japan and the Japanese have depended upon conversations with some Japanese—in most cases fragmentary and diplomatic without any unification—or upon the writings of people not Japanese.

These being the circumstances it is natural that the views and observations of European and American people about Japan should be erroneous.

I am sorry to say that you are no better than the ordinary American and Englishman in this respect.

To clear these misunderstandings I am going to explain the position, which we think to be ours, and about what Japan has done in her relations with foreign countries, as fairly as I can.

From the fact that Japan became universally recognized as one of the so-called "Five Powers" since the Paris Peace Conference, she might be supposed to be one of the wealthies and strongest countries in the world.

She has, however, two weak points which can not be removed, and from the existence of which she has always suffered agony and loss such as can not be realized by foreign powers.

One of these two weak points is the fact that the other powers are of the same race while Japan belongs to a dif-

ferent race. The other is that Japan's territory is too small for her great population and its rate of increase.

The first is a fact too well known to you, Englishman and American. We are not allowed to emigrate freely to English and American territory or colonies on the sole ground that we do not belong to the white people. Restriction is enforced even on Japanese who tour through these places or who stay there for a time. Moreover even Japanese residents in these places are being robbed of their property rights or their occupations are being restricted by law. In some places, there is even fear that the Japanese residents may be expelled. When we think of Japan's present high position in international society, we can not but be surprised at these contradictory phenomena. In this respect, though Japan is one of the Five Powers of the world as a state, it must be admitted that she is being treated as a special community as a people.

Japan's over-population is clear from the density of her population. There are, of course, a few countries such as Holland and Belgium which are more densely populated than Japan. However, when we compare Japan's topography with these two countries and when we consider the ratio of arable land to the total areas of these three countries, what aspect does this problem take? When the areas of land where men can make a living are compared with the total populations in these three countries, it is found that Japan is the most densely populated country in the world. In fact the area of arable land is very small in Japan.

However, there would be no reason for the Japanese to complain of the shortage of arable land if Japan produced coal, petroleum, iron, etc., which are necessary to the manufacturing industry



in abundance. The production of these materials is very small in our country. We must import most of the iron and petroleum we use.

In short, Japan's present condition may be summed up in the few words,—  
“Too many children in a poor family.”

There may be no need for further demonstration of how Japan is suffering from this predicament. However, the Japanese are not the people to look on these disadvantages as their predestination with resignation and to give up without an effort. Nor are they so reckless as to dare to do unlawful acts which our international common sense does not permit, to remedy the disadvantageous position of Japan.

The Japanese have not the heart to impeach other nations, even though they are being treated as a special people. Nor are they so foolhardy as to combine all the coloured people in the world to fight the white people. They know what would be the result of such a war too well. Instead, Japan desires the abolition of race discrimination, which she advocated at the Peace Conference.

On the other hand Japan will always be ready to give proper attention to, and, make the necessary efforts regarding the concrete problems concerning the rights and interests of her people in foreign lands. Japan has no territorial ambition, though she is poor in natural resources and though she is over-populated. In this respect Japan is just the same as other powers. The Japanese are only thinking that to compensate the loss from their two weak points they must encourage the emigration of their people to where they are allowed to settle, and must make the utmost efforts for the promotion of their industry and export trade. They honestly think that these are the essential conditions for their existence as a nation.

In England and America there are many people who attach too much importance to the discrimination of race. Some of them think that the white people and the coloured people are two incomparable races. There are some who think there will be a race war in future.

In such arguments Japan is sure to be referred to and we feel displeased on all such occasions.

Such arguments for a future race war are numerous, I will mention one of the most recent examples. The scheme of England for the construction of the Singapore naval base is against Japan. It is an open secret. Even Lord Grey, who made a long speech in opposition to this scheme, said in his speech, “If there is a war between England and Japan, that war will be a race war.” These words may imply some suggestions, but they are annoying to us Japanese. The arguments about race discrimination and a race war in the past ten twenty years have been too numerous to mention.

It is a difficult task even for a specialist to define the differences between races. The problem is a vague one when viewed with common sense. From the political or international aspect this problem has no meaning. For instance, Japan was a most powerful friend to the Allied powers in the recent World War, while Turkey sided with Germany and Austria. China also was on the side of the Allies. In this war white people fought against white people and coloured people fought against coloured people. The motive power which governs international affairs is not the difference of race but the difference of views. This principle was established in the recent great war.

Recently some people in England and other countries fear possible alliance of Turkey with Russia. This also shows that international alliances and conflicts are caused by reasons other than difference of race.

As an international problem the difference of race is entirely meaningless. Nevertheless England, which was in alliance with Japan for twenty years and the United States, which ran the risk of dissolution for the emancipation the coloured slaves, have entertained prejudices against Japan, based on the difference of race, and let Japan suffer agony and loss to this day.

It should be easy for you to see whe-



ther this is right or wrong.

Of late years there are some who realise Japan's over-population and her poverty in natural resources, among the English and American people. To our great regret, however, these viws are generally used to form the presumption that Japan does not on that account give up territorial ambition. To maintain that over-population and poverty in natural resources fosters territorial ambition is parallel to the populate that poor men are always robbers. There are some wealthy men who do wrong to make more money. Also some countries, may dare to commit wrongs to make them richer, even though they are already rich enough. On the other hand there are many honest people among the poor. Some of them may be poor because of their honesty. Some may be obliged to be honest because they are poor.

I want you to remember that there is a country which, though suffering from over-population and poverty in resources, has no territorial ambition, which is faithful to the international code and which is apprehensive of being suspected by other powers of hugging ambitions.

Of course Japan may have committed errors during the course of years. However, there has been nothing meriting the blame of other countries in the course Japan has taken since she opened her ports to western countries. We can not find anything savouring of territorial ambition, of violence, or of oppression in her relations with other countries in her history since the Meiji Restoration.

The wars Japan has waged since she opened her country are the Conquest of Formosa, the Japan-China War, the Baxer Rising, the Japan-Russia War, the conflict with the Germans at Tingtau, the war with the Bolsheviks in Siberia and the occupation of—Northern Sagalin.

The conquest of Formosa was inevitable as China refused to take responsibility for the injury the Japanese sustained in Formosa on the ground that Formosa was not under the government of China. The Japan-China War was waged to support the independence of

Korea, which was vital to Japan's interests. The despatch of troops to Peking at the time of the Boxer Rising was done in co-operation with the other foreign powers to protect the foreign residents at Peking. The Japan-Russia War was in self-defence against the invasion of Russia in the Far East. The battle with the Germans at Tingtau was a part of the European War in which Japan participated as the Ally of England. The despatch of troops to Siberia was to assist the Czecho Slovaks and to protect the Japanese residents in Siberia from the outrages of the Bolsheviks. The despatch of troops to North Saghalien was to effect a guarantee occupation for the Nikolaevsk massacre, and the question will be settled in the future Japan-Russia negotiation. All of the Japanese military expeditions to foreign lands have been caused inevitably by the actions of these countries. There has been not a war Japan engaged, which was caused by her aggressive or territorial ambitions. When we turn our eyes to Japan's ancient history it will be found that there is no country in the wide world which has so few wars with foreign countries as Japan.

The European War gave a great lesson to the Japanese by teaching what great trouble and loss modern wars bring to both conqueror and conquered. The Japanese came to hate war more than ever. Even if the Japanese had been cherishing militaristic ideal, they must have been disillusioned by the lessons of the European War. If foreigners could read Japanese books freely there would be no need for these explanations of mine. If Japan can be called a militaristic country there is no country in the world that cannot be so called.

In Japan bitter complaints against the militaristic faction have been heard among the people. Foreigners who hear these complaints, think that Japan is militaristic in her foreign policy. This is a great error. The people's complaints against the militaristic faction have been raised by (1) the fact that the foundation of the clan cliques, looked upon as the people's enemy, have existed



in the army and navy and most of the chiefs of the clan cliques are or have been military men, and (2) the fact that military men have been in power in the political world also and accordingly the navy and army have been taking the lion's share of the budget; further the attitude of the militarist toward the people has been arrogant. Blame and complaint against the militaristic faction have become more violent since the early years of the Taisho era, when Prince Katsura crushed the Saionji Cabinet by his plan for the expansion of the army, giving a great shock to the people. In short, these complaints of the Japanese people against the militarists are the result of the conflict between the military clique and the rest of the people.

Of course the duty of the military is to guard the country in time of emergency, and it is natural for them to make preparations for war in time of peace. It also is only natural that these preparations are the more thorough when the military chiefs have power in the political world and are in a position to take the lion's share in the budget. The late Prince Yamagata, who retained a great power as the head of the military clique for many years, was prudent and reserved in his policy toward foreign countries. Since the Washington Conference the advocacy of armament reduction has become powerful in Japan, and the authorities have been obliged to reduce not only naval preparations but also those of the army. If foreigners would remember these facts they would perceive that their fears of Japan as a militaristic nation are only a nightmare. For many years, Japan's attitude toward Russia and China has shown how careful she has been to avert unnecessary conflicts with those countries. If Korea had gone under the dominion of another country it would have been as if Japan had a dagger pointed at her breast. This is clear from the geography of the Far East. Therefore, it has been Japan's national policy to protect Korea from foreign invasions. The Japan-China War and the Japan-Russia War were

waged for this reason. How patient Japan was before beginning these wars should be clear to foreigners who have read the modern history of the Far East. Japan's attitude toward the anti-Japanese movements in China shows how great is Japan's forbearance. It was reasonable when the English and American people showed great excitement after the Lincheng affair. The anti-Japanese movement in China, however, is much more important and is enough to arouse greater excitement among the injured people because at the head of the anti-Japanese agitation is the group of military men influential in the politics of China while the Lincheng affair was created by bandits. The Japanese government, however, is only trying to cause the anti-Japanese movement to cease by persuasion and protest. Even among the resolutions passed by bodies of Japanese who are sustaining direct loss from the agitation there is none which suggests a war against China. Not only this but the Japanese government is planning cultural enterprises in China.

If you and your countrymen are enlightened by this statement of Japan's position by a insignificant Japanese, I will be more than satisfied.

It is a weak point common to all men to suspect others when there is not sufficient reason to do so. It is natural for us to show caution even against people in the streets who are strangely clad. It is also natural for the English and Americans to suspect Japanese whose colour and mode of living are different from their own.

However, the international relations of the present day are connecting the several countries more and more closely. They are quite different from people passing in the street. The economic, political and cultural bonds which tie the different nations together are very strong.

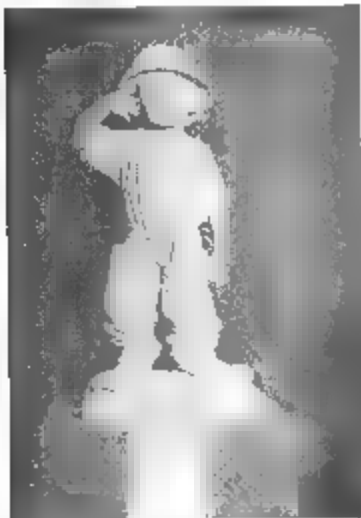
In this world of ours it is essential to study the conditions of other countries to avoid misunderstandings, thus to ensure the well-being of international intercourse. If we are ignorant of the conditions in other countries we shall easily be led astray by rumour and incur great

June. For instance a rumor was spread about the Lincolnton affair that Japan was at the back of it and its outrage.

The doubts among foreign nations of Japan seems to have somewhat decreased since the Washington Conference, but we are sorry to see that such suspicions of Japan are still possible. They all are

caused by ignorance of conditions in Japan and we want foreigners to understand our side and thus to understand our country.

I believe you will be kind enough to appreciate my true feelings in stating these thoughts, which are common among the Japanese people, for your consideration.



▲ Young Geisha, made by a Young Geisha, who lives in Hachioji, Tokyo.



## Dr. C. T. WANG IN TOKYO

**M**R. Wangcheng Ting, young but very prominent in the political and diplomatic circles of the Chinese Republic, was in our midst for some days in December. The importance of his public life may be seen from the fact that he was singled out, from a vast number of young Chinese similarly situated, and sent to represent China at the Paris Peace Conference, where he and his fellow envoys attracted the notice of the world by their refusal to sign their names to the treaty with the enemy. Wangcheng Ting may sound in the Western ear like any ordinary Chinese; but the name "Dr. C. T. Wang" will raise in the minds of many Westerners, particularly Americans, the picture of an Oriental gentleman of exceptional abilities.

During the chaos that followed the earthquake, many unfortunate Chinese were taken for Koreans and slayed in the affected districts; for mysterious rumors spread among the nerve-racked people, like wildfire, that Koreans, concealing ill-will toward the Japanese, threw poison into the drinking water or made liberal use of dynamite for spreading the fires already serious enough or stabbed to death women and children. This has given rise to a diplomatic entanglement, which the Foreign Offices of Peking and Tokyo are trying to settle amicably. His alleged mission in Tokyo, it is said, was to make a first-hand investigation of the wholesale butchery of his nationals. Probably it is so; but observant people here are inclined to believe that his more important mission was to exchange views with the magnates of the Japanese Government about the really vital, long-standing matters affecting the interests of the Far East generally. Seeing that he is invested with full power to negotiate with that wily representative of the Soviet Government of Russia, Mr. Karakhan, in Peking, it is no fault of the public to try to establish some connection between his visit and the attitude he will assume toward the Russian, when

the conference is resumed.

Mr. Wang's life is a mingled embodiment of sagacity and ambition, courage and tact, prevision and firmness, the very qualities which make up the fibre of all successful men of today. It was in America, where he first forced himself into public notice. There his personal weight of character easily earned him the presidency of a Chinese students' body, which, though organized by young men studying in American high schools and colleges, wielded such influence as to yield to none but that of the Chinese Minister in Washington, and which had free access to the highest official quarters in the United States.

When the first Revolution broke out in Wuchang, he quickly packed up his things and flew back to his native country. Being a Southerner by birth and a revolutionary by political conviction, he took part in the struggle and was given the portfolio of foreign minister in the military government of Hupen. When the North and South were prevailed upon to talk peace at Shanghai, he was appointed a co-worker of the worldly-wise Wuting Fang, envoy of the South.

In due course the Tartar Dynasty was overturned, in the wake of which event the existing Republic was set up. Then, in the initial government established after the change of regime, Dr. Wang was vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, while holding the vice-Speakership of the National Assembly. But he did not remain long in the government; what made him lay aside his official robes was the clash between Yuenshin Kai and Tangshiao Yi, whom he looked up to as his elder brother or rather leader. As this clash led up to Tang's resignation, he followed suit. Next we find him in Shanghai, that haven of revolutionary Chinese and dissatisfied ex-officials. Although he was an ex-official and dissatisfied, he manoeuvred differently and, instead of flinging abuse in the face of Yuen, sought control of the Young Men's Association



of China, in order to undermine the influence of the North. But, with Yuen's efforts to enthrone himself, he could stand it no longer, and again came forth as a staunch supporter of the cause of the South. Following the lead of Dr. Sun Yatsen and Tangshiao Yi, Wang organized in Canton what was called the Extraordinary Parliament, and he became its vice-Speaker. Politics was by no means all that engrossed his attention; on the contrary he built up an equally successful career in the commercial world. Because of the fact that he is a native of Ningpow, Shekiang, which is the home of many prominent merchants, he managed to secure their support and shone forth as an organizer of business enterprises. Today he is director of a wellknown cotton mill of Shanghai.

But what is believed to be his most dramatic episode was the part he played against Japan during the Peace Conference at Paris. There, principally he and Dr. Koo took the lead in thwarting Japan as regards the Shantung wrangle and gave her envoys various surprises both in and out of the conference hall. When, however, it became known that the Allied Supreme Council had decided in favor of Japan about the matter, an utter feeling of disappointment, mingled with anger, possessed the Chinese delegation and made them desperate, the result being their refusal to sign their names to the peace treaty. This measure of retaliation was mainly due to the suggestion of Dr. Wong and Dr. Koo. When China's refusal to sign became known to the world, Japan started guiltily; but the Chinese people, particularly of the South, viewed it quite differently and, in an outburst of joyous spirit, cried "bravo" to their representatives in Paris.

Here again Dr. Wang was the hero of the moment, and his return to Shanghai was celebrated in a way that would fit the triumphal return of a great conqueror. It was at this time that he decided to try his hand in business: he is too good a business man to let the chance slip away and he approached for support the clique of wealthy merchants who

came from Ningpow, finding a strong point of contact in the fact that he too came from Ningpow. This accounts for his phenomenal rise in the commercial community of Shanghai.

That inscrutable thing called Luck has had a great deal to do with Dr. Wang's successful career. Yes, indeed. Take for example men like Huanghung and Sungchia-jen. These leaders of Revolution, burning with indignation at the misgovernment of the Tartars and subsequently of the wily Yuenshih-kai, and irresistible yearning for freedom from any form of thralldom, had to stake their very lives for the cause they upheld. They were political fugitives, and their crowned enemy offered a fabulous prize for their capture, dead or alive, so that their trail was oftentimes thick with myrmidons aroused by greed to resort to any inhuman means to effect their capture. When they fell into dangerous snares, they fled from place to place, disguised as bedraggled mendicants or wretched coolies; if they could make arrangements with their foreign friends to pose as being in the latter's hire, they did remarkably well. Thus foodless days and sleepless nights were their common experience. Finally when they succeeded in stirring up an open fight against their avowed enemy they took their place in the foremost firing line like men behind the guns. That, too, ended more often than not in reverses. At Ichang, Hupeh, where the revolutionaries lost the battle, Huanghung, their leader, preferred to die on the spot than beat a retreat, and was made to leave only after the earnest entreaty of his friends.

Dr. Wang is said never to have had such a thorny life; his path was strewn with roses. As mentioned above, the first public office he held was that of Diplomatic Agent of the Military Government of Hupeh. This was a really important and exalted office which amounted to the portfolio of foreign minister in the government of any Power; but the only preparation that he had was the diploma that Yale University granted him in recognition of his scholarship. Yale must have received and taught



many youths from far-away lands, to straightway ascend to such a distinguished post must have been the lot of Wang and Wang only. He has every claim to be counted a prodigy of Yale.

To return from this digression, it must be mentioned that his meteoric rise in the officialdom of China was due to the fact that such men as Huanghung and Dr. Sunyatsen broke the ground and ushered him in without difficulty. If we look into his subsequent career, his life is seen to be a series of situations, where he succeeded in getting the plum without much soiling his hands. Look at the official positions that he occupied in Peking, and see how easily he came into office. When most other Chinese are trying to get posts like his, there is considerable fawning and coaxing and appealing and the use of "pull." But it seems unnecessary for him to go so far as that; or probably though he does so too, it is with such diplomacy and adroitness as to escape the notice of others. It almost appears that some Unseen Hand manipulates things behind his back and lands him in what is specially cut out for him. This you may call Luck, and Luck it may be. But does this inscrutable thing come to persons not blessed with great vision or foresight or imagination? Luck may be chance or that which befalls us irrespective of our will. This is, at all events, the fatalist's definition. With a man like Dr. Wang, who does discern very keenly what is desirable from the undesirable, and who is aggressive in warding off what is undesirable, the definition falls short; on the contrary, he does not hesitate to claim that everything he does is the culmination of his carefully thought-out plan, and that nothing can happen to him without his foreknowledge. And, in thinking anything out, he is not only careful, but makes use of his highly trained intuition. In short he is sagacious; he has power to see into the future with a highly analytical mind.

During his early manhood Dr. Wang formed a great attachment for Dr. Sun Yatsen, the father of the modern Chinese revolutionaries. He is said to have so

looked up to Sun that Sun was considered his master, and teacher. That he hurried back from the United States to China upon the outbreak of the first Revolution and was given extraordinary responsibility for so young a man was, it is said, due to Dr. Sun Yatsen. For some years yet, he stood by his master; but the treacherous Yuen Shin-kai started to harass the latter and his Nationalist followers at every turn. Then Wang sized up the situation and concluded that no good would ever come to him, by staying with his master and teacher. Therefore he quietly dropped out and reset his course. Now, in a country where respect and faithfulness to one's teacher are religion, such an attitude is impermissible, of course, and many ugly words have been heard behind his back.

It is said that this adage is always in the minds of Chinese politicians and officeholders: The wise will keep themselves well. To put it into plainer words: Wise men never lose sight of their own benefit. Imagine yourself to be in the Throne Room in China. The autocrat is surrounded by the unusual number of courtiers and is receiving in audience one or more officials, who lay prostrate before him, and who may be listening to his praise or anger. As his words are law and cannot be recalled "like sweat once shed," his whim is a tremendous thing, creating princes out of boors or making away with a thousand men in a few minutes' time. To incur his displeasure, therefore, is the gravest of all grave things, which no thoughtful man would ever do. Such being the case, Chinese, except those who are really courageous, do not dare to speak up to the despot, no matter how seriously his vices or blunders will affect the welfare of the nation. Then the sycophant comes along and, catering to his pleasure, makes a mess of things and sows the seeds of the downfall of the empire which his ancestor founded. But until that day of doom comes, the sycophant is the man of the day, while those who had back-bone enough to remonstrate with the spoiled monarch are likely to die like paupers, in exile. Now, this



endless cycle of the stupid despot, the sycophant, and the just man wrongly repressed has constantly been repeated in China: the rise and fall of so many dynasties recorded in her history can all be traced to this cause.

The writer, does not wish to be understood as if willfully picking holes in the Chinese character; on the contrary, he admits that human nature dictate to any man to avoid the fate of a pauper. But the trait is strikingly manifest in the Chinese, and such degradation of manhood as the abandonment of one's political principles and the betrayal of the trust of life-long friends for private gain, of comparatively little worth, are said to be more prevalent in China than in many other countries.

Reverting to Dr. Wang, inbelligent Japanese have genuine respect for all the fine qualities of this great Chinese gentleman and regard him as an exemplar of the intrinsic virtues of the people of his country. Still it must be admitted that there are many Japanese who are under the impression that he is endowed with the trait described in no

small degree.

Dr. Wang is regarded in Japan as genuinely pre-American and incorrigibly anti-Japanese in sentiment. It is possible to cite many things about him to confirm this view; probably he is pro-American by reason of his education (though he was first educated in this country). He was an anti-Japanese champion in Paris, and took delight in harassing the envoys of this nation about every conceivable thing, and it was on this account that he was idolized by his compatriots. But lately a change, it is said, has come over his attitude toward Japan. When, after the Washington Conference, the Shantung Question was at issue between Peking and Tokyo, he was one of the representatives of China and satisfactorily settled the matter, thus winning another opportunity to get into the limelight. Be that as it may, he is one of the men on whom the task of making China a better country devolves. In consequence, for the peace of the Far East, he should expunge his prejudices about Japan and study the country from an unbiased view point.

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### FUJI YAMA

*Passing onward o'er many a mountain's brow,*

*The clouds o'erhang the Plains at Fuji's foot.*

*By Kageki*



# EDUCATION IN JAPAN

By DR. NAOSHIGE KONISHI

Professor in the Kyoto Imperial University

**E**DUCATION in Japan made great progress since the promulgation of the education law fifty years ago. The modern principle of equality in education was adopted by Japan from the beginning, when more civilized countries in Europe such as England, France, and Germany were discriminating among the social classes in education.

It was natural for a democratic country like the United States to adopt the principle of equality in its educational system. But it must have been hard for Japan, where the distinctions among the classes were very marked for many hundred years, to break down the old class consciousness in education.

In England, Germany and France, primary schools are for the children of the lower classes. In Japan and America, however, equal primary school education is compulsorily given to every child, irrespective of class, as the fundamental education of every citizen.

After the war, Germany adopted the system of eight years' primary school education, in which the first four years' period is for every child of all classes, while the latter four years are preparatory to the high schools. Accordingly, independent institutions preparatory to the high schools, hitherto existing in Germany, were abolished. Saxony, however, did not have such preparatory institutions. Saxony maintained three kinds of institutions for primary education; namely Citizens' Schools, District Schools and Philanthropic Schools. The children of the upper classes were educated in the Citizens' Schools. But now these institutions have been amalgamated under the name of the National School, and the children of all classes study in the one kind of institution.

While Japan's adoption of equal primary education is to be commended, certain details are open to criticism. For instance, the big classes of seventy or eighty pupils are unwise. They preclude individual attention, which is very important in true

education. Education is to induce and develop the child's original capacity. Education is the child's life and its creative progress. The present state of Japanese education lacks this requirement of true education. It does not develop the capacity of clever children fully and it is rather mechanical and of the memory type of education for dull children. In neither case, does it represent true school life, and creative progress can not be attained.

Compared with England, where thirty or thirty-five make a class, Japanese education does not afford equal opportunity for every child. Comparatively few children are getting education suited to their individualities.

In the high school education in Japan there is the difficult question of the shortness of school accommodation. The fact that less than half of the applicants for high schools are admitted is tragic and is not to be seen in other civilized countries. Prussia, which has a population of about two-thirds of that of Japan, maintains 880 high schools for boys, with nearly 300,000 students. Among these secondary schools at least 650 have direct college connection, and the graduates of these high schools can proceed to colleges or universities without entrance examination.

Even in Prussia, they can not accommodate all the applicants, but there is no such difficulty as exists in Japan. According to the size of our population, we should triple the number of high schools, and establish forty times as many colleges as exist, in order to match with Prussia.

The subsidy to the secondary schools, from the central government in Japan, amounts to only a small portion of the salaries of the teachers, while in Prussia nearly one fourth of the entire expenditure of the secondary schools for boys comes from the central government, according to the official report of 1917.

Our girls' high schools have no direct college connection, while in Prussia there



are ninety girls' high schools directly connected with colleges, and about one tenth of the university population are women.

According to the new Constitution of Germany, the Central Government or the State Government gives scholarships to needy students in the secondary schools. This means that the government assures the right to get a high school education to any one who wishes to receive it, irrespective of financial ability. The new regulation, however, is being applied only to a small portion of the people, owing to the great financial difficulties in Germany at present.

In England the free tuition system in high schools was started in 1907. Poor students, with the limit of one fourth of the total number of students, are exempted from tuition fees. This system is now in actual operation in England, and one fourth of the total number of students are receiving this privilege. Recently, a movement has been started to extend this system to all students.

Education in America is highly developed, and well organized. Any one is admitted without entrance examination into the high schools. They charge no tuition fee, and moreover students receive school supplies and sometimes are given the text-books. Negroes in America enjoy the same privileges in high school education. High school education is now more wide spread among Negroes, in America, than it is in Japan. When we compare the Japanese high schools with some of the Negroes, high schools at Washington, we can not but be disappointed at the present condition of Japanese high school education.

In our high schools only a small number of the capable boys are admitted. The opportunity for a high school education is now utterly denied to the boys and girls of the lower classes. In college education much the same condition exists. Because of the difficulty of entrance to the high schools, the upper class pupils in the primary schools, use much of their time and energy in preparation for the entrance examination to the high schools. In turn the upper

class students in the high schools are compelled to work in the same way for the entrance examination to colleges. Thus Japanese students are always menaced by examinations. So there is little life in Japanese education. It lacks creative progress on the part of the students.

Our immediate problem is, therefore, to increase the number of secondary schools and colleges. If we want to impart culture to our young people as in present Germany, we must increase the number of higher educational institutions. Although the number of applicants may increase as the number of schools increases, we can mitigate the present condition and raise the level of culture in general.

Recently, social education and adult education have been started by certain newspapers and individuals as well as by various organizations. This is a very encouraging phenomenon. But this movement is still in its infancy and is far from satisfactory. In Denmark systematic adult education for farmers was started by certain public-spirited men sixty or seventy years ago. In this way men spend five or six months of the winter in dormitories and study during that period, while women spend three months in summer in the same way.

It is said that about one third of the population, between eighteen and thirty years of age, has been educated by this system in Denmark.

In England the first experiment in adult education was made by the churches in the nineteenth century. Adult education among the proletariat was started by Robert Owen and his followers. In 1855, the first "Workers' University" was established by the efforts of such men as William Morris. The government has given a considerable annual subsidy to this institution. Later various educational institutions for adults appeared in England, such as the Ruskin University, the Labourers' University, and the Women Worker's University which was established by the progressive element of the Ruskin University. The Labourers' Educational League, which was established in 1903, has been ren-



dering splendid services along this line.

The limit in the number of students is thirty-two in each department. The workers go to school once, for two hours, every week during three years. Beside this three years' course there is another course which is completed in one year.

After the war, Germany started social education after the pattern of Britain and Denmark. A class in this system consists of about thirty persons. The education in these institutions is thorough-going. In Berlin about two hundred classes exist at present. About thirty or forty per cent of those who attend these classes are labourers, and women represent about forty per cent of the attendance.

At present, education is not confined to children and young men. Education to-day is extended to adults as well as to the old. In this respect Japan is very backward. Prof. Natolp has adopted theories of adult education in his system of pedagogy. Mr. Mansbridge recently stated that in international conference on adult education is going to be held in Sweden. It is to be hoped that such adult education will spread in Japan as soon as possible.

Supplementary education in Japan is fine and well organized from the viewpoint of law. But as the term of compulsory education in Japan is six years the standard of supplementary education is low. In Germany the term of compulsory education has been eight years for many years, and its supplementary education also has been compulsory. In the new constitution of Germany the four years' course of supplementary education has been made compulsory.

In Japan the government's subsidy to supplementary education is very small compared with that of the German government. In Germany, it is said that seventy per cent of the entire expenditure needed for this purpose comes from the central government. There are about

4,300 schools of supplementary education in Germany. About one third of them are maintained by the central government, while the other two thirds have the joint support of the central government and the local self-governing body.

In England Mr. Fisher advocated that the term of compulsory elementary education should be nine years, and that the supplementary education of four years also should be compulsory. This plan has not yet actually been carried out but it may be in the very near future.

The reconstruction of the normal schools is being advocated in Japan. Their present condition is anything but commendable. In Germany the standard of normal schools was much raised by the new constitution, and a resolution was recently passed by the educational conference of all Germany that the education of elementary school teachers must be raised to the university standard.

While in Japan the students in every grade are very busy in preparation for entrance examinations to schools of higher grade, in Germany great emphasis is placed on the development of the co-operative spirit in young men. In present Germany physical education is much more emphasized than in Japan.

Japanese are more enthusiastic for education than the peoples of other civilized countries, but their educational institutions are deplorably lacking.

I read in the educational supplement of the London Times, issued year before last, that the education of Japan is uniform when compared with that of England, but that England is superior to Japan in point of the individualization of education, and educational creativeness and vigour. I think this argument is just. Especially is it regrettable that the development of personality is much hampered by the difficulty of entrance examinations, caused by the paucity of school accommodation in Japan.



# THE IMPERIAL HOUSE AND SOCIAL WORK

By K. TOGO

**R**EADERS of Japanese history find there has all along been close relation between the Imperial House and social work. The Imperial House was the pioneer in social work in this country, as is made evident in the chapters on social work in the history of Japanese civil administration by the late Dr. Inouye of the Home Department.

There were many instances of social work by the Imperial House in early days. Prince Shōtoku established four institutions for this work, the Seyaku-in (a charity dispensary), the Ryōbyō-in (a charity hospital), the Hiden-in (a poor house), and the Kyōden-in (a reformatory). Empress Kōmyō also is said to have established and supported the Seyaku-in and the Hiden-in.

Such institutions were not supported to draw the people's hearts to the Imperial House, but from pure benevolence. Such work also, to some extent, was caused by the influence of Buddhism. This article will deal chiefly with the relations between the Imperial House and social work, since the Meiji Restoration.

Complete records relating to Imperial social work are difficult of access and what I relate in this article is mainly from memory.

The subject may be divided into three classes. The first is where the Imperial House established institutions; the second, where the Imperial House encouraged existing institutions, and the third, where the Imperial House donated from the Privy Purse toward relief funds when unexpected calamities occurred.

The many instance of work founded by the Imperial House can be divided into two kinds :

(1) When Imperial donations were made on occasions of mourning or celebration, and (2) when donations were made at ordinary times.

Among the former are the donation of ¥400,000 on the occasion of the

mourning for the Empress-Dowager Eishō in the thirtieth year of Meiji to the poor relief fund, the donation of ¥1,000,000 on the occasion of the mourning, for the Emperor Meiji in the first year of Taishō ; that of ¥600,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Shōken in the third year of Taishō ; and ¥1,000,000 donated on the accession to the throne of the present Emperor in the fourth year of Taishō to the poor relief fund.

With these donations relief funds were formed in every prefecture. Various kinds of social work were started in the prefectures with these funds. The people were filled with gratitude at this gracious benevolence and have contributed their efforts to add to the funds.

In the forty-fourth year of Meiji, the Emperor Meiji gave from the Privy Purse ¥1,500,000 to found a charity institution for the sick poor. With this donation the famous Saiseikai (charity hospital) was established.

There are numerous instances where the Imperial House has encouraged existing institutions by donations or other special favour.

There has been : encouragement by Imperial visits, or by sending Imperial representatives to institutions of social work ; encouragement of social workers by granting Imperial audience ; and Imperial donations.

There is a leper-house, called the Fukusei-in, founded by a French missionary in 1887, A.D. in Shizuoka Prefecture. The Emperor sent his chamberlains to this institution twice. In a suburb of Tōkyō there is the Takinogawa-gaku-en devoted to the education of feeble-minded boys and girls, established by Mr. Ishii in the twenty-fourth year of Meiji. When this institution was burnt down in 1920, A.D. and Mr. Ishii was greatly discouraged, Her Majesty the Empress sent a gracious message.

Her Majesty favours the Japan Red



Cross and the Ladies' Patriotic League by attendance in person at their annual general meetings. Her Majesty also visits the Tōkyō Jikeikai Hospital and the Red Cross Hospital. Recently she visited the Izumibashi Charity Hospital.

When the Emperor was Crown Prince, and visited various parts of Japan, he favoured institutions of social work by sending his chamberlains to visit them. The Prince Regent, during his tour through Europe, offered donations to various charity hospitals of Japan.

When the Emperor Meiji visited the north-eastern districts he granted audience to social workers in those districts. When he visited Niigata prefecture and heard there were numerous blind persons in those districts, he donated funds from the Privy Purse for the relief of the blind. Of late years, the Imperial House has invited leading social workers to the annual Imperial cherry and chrysanthemum garden parties.

The instances where the Imperial House has given donations are too numerous to mention. In the tenth year of Taishō the number of institutions favoured by Imperial donations was 270, and in 1922 it was over 280.

Among the chief organizations favoured by such donations are the Japan Red Cross Society, the Ladies' Patriotic League, the Tōkyō Jikeikai Hospital, the Fukudenkai, the Okayama Orphanage, the Salvation Army, the Tōkyō Poorhouse, the Kyōtō Dispensary, the Akita Kannon-kō, the Katei-gakkō Reformatory, the Dōaisha, the Kumamoto Kaishun Hospital, the Osaka Bon-ai-fushokukai, the Kōbe Hō-on-gikai, the Fujin Kyōritsu Ikujikai Orphanage, etc.

When the Kyōto Association of Dispensaries was on the verge of disorganization, due to the business depression about 1907, A.D., the Empress donated money to the fund of the association and saved it.

There are numerous instances of Imperial donations to relief funds for sufferers from calamities. The late Emperor Meiji made economies in bad years in order to donate to relief funds. In the case of the great earthquake in

Mino, the tidal waves in the north-east, the bad harvests in the north-east, and the great earthquake in Kagoshima, the Emperor gave from the Privy Purse considerable sums, and sent his chamberlains to the suffering districts. When the Nikolaievk massacre occurred the Emperor expressed his gracious sympathy with the families of the survivors.

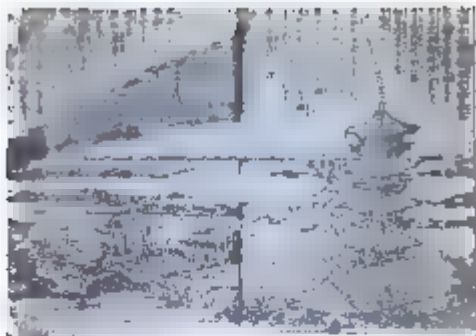
Organizations that have Imperial princes or princesses as presidents as are follow :—

H.I.H. Prince Kan-in.....	Japan Red Cross Society
H.I.H. Princess Kan-in....	Ladies' Patriotic League
H.I.H. Prince Fushimi.....	Saiseikai Association
H.I.H. Princess Fushimi....	Fukudenkai Association
H.I.H. Princess Arisugawa.....	(lately deceased)
	Tōkyō Jikeikai Hospital
H.I.H. Princess Arisugawa.....	(lately deceased)
	Fujin-kyōritsu-ikuji-kai
H.I.H. Prince Fushimi.....	Society of Supporters
	of Imperial Military Men.

There are also numerous minor associations that receive favours from the Imperial Family.

The progress of social work in the early years of Meiji was very slow as there was small need for it owing to the spirit of mutual aid among the people and the complete family system which was prevailing then. In recent years, however, there elements have somewhat lost their strength and the need for social work has greatly increased. But this need is small compared with other countries. For this reason social work in Japan has not made much progress up to the present.

There is special relation between the Imperial House and social work. The relations, between the Imperial House and the people are those of parents and children. The relations among the people are those of brothers and sisters. To-day, the fundamental thought of social work is said to be social solidarity. Japan can, historically, be said to be a country of social solidarity. This has been the basis of the relations between the Imperial House and the people and of the Imperial House to social work. The Emperor's love of the people, therefore, of that of a parent for his children. From this feeling the Imperial House supports or establishes various institutions for social work.



Armed force at the time of the Amur Kurokawa. — Captain Kurokawa's own words.

## EARTHQUAKE EPISODES

### — HAWAII —

**W**ITH the first shock on September 2, the Ifukusaki Petroleum tank at Yokohama exploded with a terrible report, and great quantities of crude petroleum flowed into the sea, soon covering it with fire.

The Hattori, a battle trainer, was stuck at anchor, for repairs, in the port. Soon the floating petroleum began to threaten the ship, but as her bows were banked, she could not steam away. At last the port on the side of the ship took fire. The captain and crew were ready for the worst. They were determined to perish with the ship.

Then suddenly, a steamship of 4,000 tons came to the rescue. With lightning speed, the crew on the launch cut her ropes and began to draw the Hattori away. Thus she was saved from the sea of fire.

The crew on board, who had been ready to die, shouted "Hallelu!"

### — DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

In the house of Captain Mami, who lives in Yokohama, a fatal began to fall with the great shock. The captain seized and held the lintel with both hands. His wife and children ran out of the house under this lintel.

They waited outside for the captain to come out, but he did not appear. The wife ran back, and finding the captain still standing with both arms holding up the lintel, cried out, "How hard! Husband! Come out quickly!" There was no reply, so the wife came down and found that her husband was dead. His blood-vessels had ruptured when he put forth all his strength to hold up the lintel. He died for his family.

### — RESCUING OF A YACHTMAN'S FAMILY.

The following is the narrative of Mr. Takemura Kyogoku, brother of Vice-Admiral Takemura Kyogoku.



I held a post in the Tokyu branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Marunouchi, and when the earthquake came I was in the bank. As the hours came and passed I walked all the way to my house in Hanjo, and reached there at about half past one o'clock.

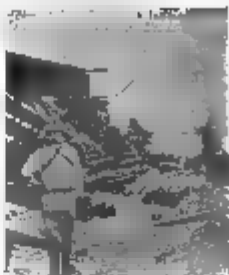
My house stands on the premises of Viscount Takayoshi Kyogoku, my eldest brother. My brother's family consisted of his wife, our old mother, his eldest daughter (aged 17), his eldest son (aged 16), his second daughter (aged 14), his third daughter (aged 12), his second son (aged 10) and his third son (aged 7), as well as three stewards and four maid-servants. My family consisted of my wife, eldest son (aged 14), second son (aged 4), third son (aged 2) and two maid-servants.

When I reached my home the fire had already come very near. So we told our two maid-servants to carry our two younger sons on their backs, and my wife leading our eldest son by the hand we all ran away with my brother's family, leaving all our goods on the premises.

The old military clothing department ground (Hifubusho) seemed to be the safest place in that neighborhood. So we took refuge there. Leaving my family there, however, I returned to my house, and wrapped up some valuable things in a cloth. Again I started for the ground, carrying them on my back.

When I cleared the ground a terrible whirlwind arose and I was carried up high into the air. After a while I found myself thrown into some mud crowded with people. That was the centre of the ground. When I looked up something struck me suddenly on the head. It was an iron plate that had been lifted up and came down with terrible force. I felt very hot and looking up again I found that the ground was wrapped in flames. The flames came from different directions as the wind changed. We fed water and clothes on all hours to escape the flames.

Meanwhile, the goods on the ground took fire, and the only safe place seemed to be the Yasuda mansion adjoining



The Yamanote Railway Bridge after the Earthquake

the ground. I fought for three hours with the flames, wiping the blood from my injured head all the while. At last I was so exhausted that I fell down senseless.

After about half an hour I regained my senses and found the flames had somewhat decreased. I ran to the Yasuda mansion. People said there was an ice warehouse adjoining the mansion. So I went to the warehouse with other people, and when I put a piece of ice into my mouth I felt that I was still living.

At dawn I went into the ground again and looked for my wife and children, but the place was full of corpses and all my efforts were vain. Then I went to the site of our residence, and found Takamasa, eldest son of my brother, standing alone. We clasped hands and wept together in spite of ourselves. He was also one of those who were carried up into the air and thrown down into the mud. I searched for days and nights for my family and my brother's family, even into adjoining prefectures, but all in vain. I think they were all burnt to death at the military clothing department ground. The only ones saved besides our families were I and my

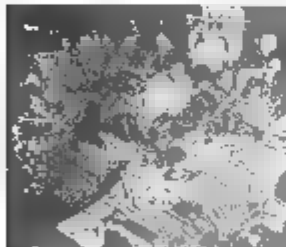
brother's eldest son and eldest daughter who were at school when the earthquake came.

Takamitsu said "I wish I were dead with my parents brothers and sisters." I have the same feeling.

#### HEROIC DEATH.

There can be none who faced death so bravely as Miss Kuyper, principal of the Foris Girls' High School in Yokohama.

When the school collapsed at the first shock she lay beneath the building, with only her head out. The teachers and pupils endeavored to save her, but it was impossible. Then fire broke



Quaker's Library at the Summit.

out. She cried out to the teachers and students—"I am going to heaven—it is god's will," and she urged them to escape without minding her. When they ceased their efforts as rescue was impossible, Miss Kuyper cried loudly "Farewell! Farewell!"—and she perished.

#### PAINFUL PRINCIPALS.

Mr. Choji Yamamoto, principal of the Aoi Primary School in Hongo ward, died at the old military clothing department ground. His corpse was found

with the Imperial portrait firmly embraced in his arms. By his side several corpses of the teachers and pupils of his school were found. He was a fencing master. So he might have been able to save his life if he had had nothing cumbersome about him. He sacrificed his life in his endeavor to save the Imperial portrait, which he regarded as "the spirit of the school," and his pupils.

Mr. Seisuke Maizawa, principal of the Foris Primary School in Hongo ward, also sacrificed his life for his school.

When the school buildings were wrapped in flames, he carried out the Imperial portrait and the important documents of the school, and took refuge at the old military clothing department ground. He returned to the school to witness its destruction and perished with it.

#### DEATH OF A PRINCESS.

Princess Sukiko Yamashita was expecting the birth of a child. On the morning of Sept. 1, she saw her husband, the Prince, at the door, when he went to his office in the Yokosuka Aviation Corps.

At 10 a.m. Dr. Azuma, the Chief Physician of the Prince's family visited her. When the doctor had just finished his examination of the Princess, the earthquake came, and the edge-pole of the house fell crashing her to death immediately.

Prince Takahito, her husband, sorrowing over her death, said:

"It grieves me that so many of the Imperial subjects were killed in the catastrophe. I, too, lost my wife. However, I thought that she shared the destiny of numberless subjects, conforming very much. The most comfort her spirit, too, I am sure."

#### EMPEROR OF A DOOR.

There was an old woman (aged 65) living in Nishinicho, Hongo. On her way to the old military clothing depart-



ment ground, she fell down from exhaustion. A Koshi, passing by, assisted her to get up, and led her to a safe place.

This Koshi, after he had protected the old woman for several days, escorted her to a relative's home in Ebise, and left without telling his name. Her relatives are very grateful for his kindness to this old woman.

#### A MERCHANT'S DESPERATION.

On the site of a wine shop in Kanda ward, which was entirely swept by the fire which broke out with the first shock, the corpses of a girl (aged 20) and a boy (aged 13) were found, on the morning of Sept. 4.

On the advice of the police, the father of the girl and boy cremated the bodies on the site of his shop.

He was drinking the wine, which was left, in desperation, while the corpses of his children were burning. He said to the people who gathered around, "How can I bear to see my children burning without getting imprecated!"—and he wept like a woman.

#### SELF-SACRIFICE OF A POLICEMAN.

There was a London quarter-master in Tomakawacho, Fukagawa. Yoshichi Onosaka, a policeman who lived in this quarter, had been famous for his kind-ness to the people of the slum. He helped the poor people in the slum-house as if he were their father. The people were so attached to this policeman that they called him "Daddy of Tomika-wachu." Since the great catastrophe, however, nothing was heard about him and the people feared for his safety. Meanwhile a contractor, who lived

in that quarter and had a narrow escape from the fire, came to the Metropolitan Police Bureau and said that Onosaka died amidst the flames working hard for the relief of the refugees until the last.

#### A FORTUNE HUNTER.

The English proprietor of a boiler works in Yokohama, for twenty years, escaped to Kyoto with his family when his residence and works were burnt in the recent catastrophe. His household includes his wife, his daughter, a Japanese maid-servant and himself.

When they reached Kyoto it was noticed that the merchant had brought a package in a cloth wrapper from Yokohama. They thought that she had brought her own clothes. When, however, she unfolded the package her master was surprised to find all of his most valuable things in it.

He was greatly moved by the faithfulness of the Japanese girl and informed his friends in England of it. He is raising a relief fund for the sufferers.

#### AN UNWESS MAN.

A Mr. Tabb, of the Kengo News Agency, took refuge in Hibiya Park when his office was threatened by the



When the American Time-Slipper and Shogun Turned Over to the Japanese

fire. Fortunately, however, his office escaped the fire. When he was going back to the office he found a package in a cloth wrapper in front of the Tokyo Municipal Office. When he opened it he found 600 *yen* in cash and bonds and cheques amounting to ¥15,000 in all. The package belonged to a Mr. Yamamoto, a dealer in marine products in Kyobashi. So he hurried to the Metropolitan Police Bureau to deliver the lost articles. However, the building of the bureau was on fire and the police would not receive it.

Therefore Mr. Také went to Kyobashi but all the buildings in that neighbourhood were already burnt. Hearing that the people in that neighbourhood had taken refuge in the grounds in front of the Imperial Palace, he hurriedly went there. For about two and a half hours he looked for the loser among the crowd crying out all the while, "Mr. Jimbei Yamamoto of Kita-kon-ya-cho, Kyobashi!" But there was no reply. Then he decided to go to Ueno Park. When he cried out the name at last there was a reply and a man came out of the crowd saying, "I am Jimbei Yamamoto of Kita-kon-ya-cho."

Mr. Také after ascertaining that he was the man he was looking for, gave him the package.

"I thought that the money would never come back to me, and I gave it up for lost. I heartily thank you," Yamamoto said, with tears in his eyes. He offered a reward to Také but the latter would not accept it. At last Také was persuaded to receive ¥50, which was only part of Yamamoto's offer.

Také's conduct must be the more highly appreciated as it was during such a time of confusion when the appropriation of other's property is not easily deduced.

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#### PRIESTS TO THE RESCUE.

In Yokohama the people who were burnt to death were so numerous that the authorities did not know how to deal with the corpses. Even the labourers

who were employed for that purpose hesitated. A party of priests who came from the Sojiji Temple, Tsurumi to Yokohama for rescue work, energetically went to work clearing away the corpses after which they prayed to Buddha for the souls of the victims. Moved by this devout conduct the labourers and others went to work with a will.

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#### A JUDGE'S BRAVERY.

It is said that in the Yokohama Courthouse about forty persons, including the judges and procurators, were crushed to death as the building collapsed in the first shock. Judge Miura of the Court was thought also to have been crushed to death. On the fourth day from after the catastrophe, however, he returned to his residence in his judge's gown, which was so ragged that he seemed to be wrapped in bandages. His family doubted whether it was a ghost. He had narrowly escaped from the jaws of death.

When the earthquake came Mr. Miura was just entering the room of the chief judge. In an instant he found himself caught between some timbers. He thought that he could not escape. When he looked up, however, he found a chink in the roof through which sunshine came into the room. New courage came to him, and with effort he reached the attic. Looking down he saw the chief judge struggling to escape. So he came down again and helped him to escape. In doing this Judge Miura was wounded in various parts of his body.

After this he was taken to a ship in Yokohama harbor, and stayed there for three days.

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#### A MIRACLE.

The Ryounkaku was a famous tower in Asakusa Park, Tokyo, commonly known as the Junikai or Twelve Story Tower. When the great earthquake came there were three men, strangers to each other, on the top, of this tower,



looking down upon the great city of Tokyo. By the shock the tower was broken off in the middle. When the upper part fell down the three men, fell with it. When they came to themselves they found that they had been thrown into a swimming tank bath. They had escaped death by a miracle, without even a scratch.

The three exchanged names and addresses and congratulated themselves on their happy escape. After swearing to be brothers for ever, it is said, they parted.

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#### THANKS TO A BOX.

There is a labourer who was saved at the old military clothing department ground in Honjo, where about 33,000 people were burned in a mass. When he fell flat to escape the flames that came with the whirlwind, his hand touched a small box. He snatched up this box, and putting his head into it passed several hours. When it became quite he felt something piled up on his body. Taking courage he rose up and found it was the corpse of a man burnt to death.

He left the ground praying to Buddha for the dead around him. Had it not been for the little box he would have been one of them.



## Spring Travellers

*In the grey of Dawn, Hamana Bridge*

*Is hid from view, and lo ! the shades of*

*Spring travellers, borne on the cloud of mists,*

*Move to and fro betwixt the far-off shores.*

By Iyenaga

# JAPANESE NUMBERS

## THE USE OF NUMERICAL CATEGORIES

[BY CLEMENT].

### Part 2.

#### TEENS.

AS I have already given instances of "eleven" and "twelve," I may only add that I have seen the name Juichiro, but was not sure that it meant "eleventh son"; and I may remind you that you will often run across Juichimen K(w)annon, or the Eleven Faced K(w)annon. Thirteen, which is so unlucky in the West, has a good reputation in Japan. I know of a person whose name is Tosan-(n)-ka which means literally "Thirteenth Day" and probably indicates the day of his birth. *Jusanya* (Thirteenth night) was a special time for moon-viewing, particularly in the ninth month (o.c.). *Jusanko* (thirteen pieces) is the equivalent to our "baker's dozen." But the most interesting use of this number is in *jusanri* (thirteenth ri), another colloquial name for the sweet potato. This time it is a punning statement of the fact that the sweet potato is better than the chestnut; *kuri yori*, or plus yori equal *jusanri*. *Jugoya* (Fifteenth Night) was also a special time for moon viewing under the old calendar, because the moon was then full; and the moon of the fifteenth night of the eighth month (o.c.) was an unusually favourable time for viewing what we call the "autumn moon," or "harvest moon." *Isayoi* means the "sixteenth night." Sixteen, expressed by *ni-hachi* (two eight), is "sweet" also in Japan, where the sweetness, if natural, may be preserved, and, if not natural, may be produced by the use of a cosmetic, called *ni-hachi-sui*. But as the antidote to this, let me inform you, that, according to a Japanese proverb, even the devil (is pretty) at 18 (*oni mo juhachi*).

#### TWENTY.

In Japanese, twenty is represented not only by *niju* (with euphonic changes as in

*ju*), but also by *hatsu* or *hata*. *Hatsuka-kai* is the name of an association meeting on the twentieth day of a month. *Hatachi* means "twenty years old." And I have heard of a man named Hatayo, which is written with the ideographs for *nijissei*, which, with *ki*(age) added, would make "twentieth century." He ought to be up to date! In Ushigome there is a section called Nijikki Cho, of which *nijikki* means "twenty horsemen" and evidently points back to Tokugawa feudal days when twenty horsemen of a daimyo (lord), or of some high official, lived in that part. I have found a man whose given name is Nijuichi, who was perhaps born in Meiji 21 (1888). I have not yet found twenty-three in any special connection, either good or bad. Twenty-four appears in the half monthly "periods" of the year and in the celebrated Chinese paragon. Twenty-six is found in *nijurokuya machi* (twenty sixth night waiting) or sitting up to see the moon rise on that night of the 7th moon (o.c.), because it was supposed to be efficacious for longevity, instead of lunacy! The history of Christian mission work in Japan gives us *Nijuroku Junkyosha*, or the Twenty-six Martyrs (Roman Catholic), who were crucified at Nagasaki in the Sixteenth Century (1597). And the Tokyo newspaper known as *Niroku Shimbun* was so named because it was started in Meiji 26 (1893).

#### THIRTY.

Thirty is represented by *sanju* and *miso* (as in *misoka* for 30th day, or last day of a month). The Japanese poem of 31 syllables is sometimes called *miso-hito-mon(n)ji* (thirty-one letters). *Sanjunen-shiki* (30th year pattern) is the name of a rifle patented in Meiji 30 (1897). *Sanjusan-jo* refers to the Thirty Three Temples to K(w)annon, while *Sanjusan-gen-do* refers to the big temple of



K(w)annon in Kyoto, the one said to contain 33,333 images of the Goddess of Mercy. There is a saying that "among the thirty-six (military) plans there is nothing like running away" (*Sanjurokkei niguru ni shikasu*, which is the same as

"He who fights and runs away"

"May live to fight another day."

This number yeilds also *Sanjurokka-sen* (thirty-six famous Poets and Poets es).

#### FORTY.

In the fourth decade of numbers we find the famous Forty-seven Ronin; the Forty-eight Grips, or "Hands" (*Shijuhatte*) in wresting, consisting of "twelve thrusts, twelve, grasps, twelve twists, and twelve under-grips, each having a distinctive name"; and *Shijuku-nichi* (49th Day), which, as seven sevens, is an especially important day for Buddhist masses for the dead. The forty-second year of a man's (or woman's) life is considered a critical year. I have heard that a child born in the father's forty-third year is supposed to be possessed of a devil. When such a child is about one month old, it is exposed for about three hours in some sacred place. Some friend of the family goes to get it, and bringing it to the parents says: "This is a child whom I have found and whom you would better take and bring up." Thus the devil is fooled!

#### FIFTY.

Fifty is sometimes quite evident, as in the case of the *Goju-on* (Fifty Sounds) of the Japanese syllabary. But it is also hidden under I-so, as in Iso-o, a common given name, and still further camouflaged under Igarashi, a not uncommon family name. It is said that the former may be given to a child born on the fiftieth day or year of some memorial event. *Gojippo, hyappo* (Fifty steps, hundred steps) corresponds to our "six of one and half a dozen of another." I have seen a given name written 5, 5 *ro*, which looks like 55, but may be read Gogoro or Itsugoro and for which the reason is not evident at first sight. I have also seen *Gojiugoro*, probably pronounced Isogoro. There is

a proverb, *Jinsei wazuka gojunen*, or "Man's life is but fifty years." The "Fifty-three stations between Tokyo and Kyoto were well known in the old days.

#### SIXTY.

Sixty is a very important number because it marks the end of a cycle of years; and sixty-one is more important because it marks the beginning of a new cycle. A prominent lawyer of Tokyo is said to have been named Rokuichiro because he was born when his father was 61 years of age. Sixty-four is a good number because it is eight eights. And yet it is sometimes a number of evil omen, as Hearn found when he was drawing lots at a Jizo Shrine ("Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan").

#### SEVENTY.

"Three score years and ten" do not play an important part in Japanese numeralogy; there is a proverb to the effect that such an age has rarely been attained by man since ancient times (*jinsei shichiju korai mare nari*). Seventy-two appears in the *shichijuni-ko*, or 72 periods, into which the year is divided in the old (lunar) calender. Seventy-five is found in the proverb, *Hito no uwasa mo shichijugo-nichi* (Even man's gossip (only) 75 days).

#### EIGHTY.

The eighth decade of numbers furnishes some good illustrations. Yasoshima (Eighty Islands) is common. *Hachiju no tenarai* ("Learning to write at eighty") teaches that it is "never too late to learn"; but *hachiju no mitsugo* ("Eighty's child of three") points to "second childhood." Yasoroku (86) is a man's given name; and Yasohachiro (88) is another such name. *Hachiju-hachi-ya* (Eighty-eighth night), reckoned from the first day of Spring and falling this year (1923) on May 3rd, is an important date (o.s.) for farmers, because frost is supposed to be over and work may begin. *Beiju* (age of 88) is derived from the ideograph for rice (*bei*), which may be analysed into three ideographs



(eight, ten, eight) hachiju-hachi (88).

### NINETY.

From the ninth decade, I shall present only one number, which might be taken to mean that Sankey had impressed his famous hymn upon the Japanese language. There is a Tokyo lawyer whose given name is written with the numerals for ninety-nine (*kujuku*). In the Awa Peninsula, there are "ninety-nine vales," visible from a certain point on Kano-zan; and the whole coast from Choshi southwards is called the "99 ri beach." Tsuzura-ori, which means a winding, or meandering, is written with the characters for kujuku-ri (99 bends). *Tsukumo-gami* (99 hairs) is not inappropriate for "dishevelled hair." And near the Azabu post-office (in Tokyo) is a store named "The Ninety and Nine Shoe Shop," which is kept by an Episcopalian Christian named "Lazarus M. Sone."

### HUNDREDS.

We have now reached one hundred, represented by *hyaku* (with the usual euphonic changes in composition), *momo* and *o*. I need not dwell on *hyakuten*, or *manten* (full mark), which, I assume, is the regular mark desired by all pupils. I may, however, state, that, if any student finds he hasn't enough to do, he might try a Kanda institution that advertises itself as a school of "one hundred branches" (*hyakkwa*). Or he might base his education on some (*en*) cyclopedia (*hyakkwa-zensho*). The Japanese Language School includes in its course of study Fukuzawa's "Hundred Talks." (Fukuzawa *Hyakuwa*). Then there is the collection of poems called *Hyakunin-issshu*, literally, "A Hundred Persons, One Poem (each), or "A Hundred Persons, by a Hundred Poets." The character *yado* (*shiku*) pictures a hundred men under a roof. When you are interested in shopping, you might patronise the Hakuhin Bazaar at Shimbashi, as it advertises "one hundred articles" (*hyakka*). I think that you already know that Japanese word for farmer (*hyakusho*) means a "hundred names." *Hyakka-(y)en* is a "Garfien of a Hundred

Flowers." *Hyakkoku* (one hundred cereals) is only a round number for "all cereals." The "Hundred Views of Fuji" (*Fuji Hyakkei*) by Hokusai are well known. *Hyakudo-mairi* is going a hundred times to visit a shrine or temple; and *hyakudo-ishi* is a stone that marks one hundred trips. The whooping-cough in Japanese is the "hundred day cough" (*hyakunichi-seki*). And for all ills there is a general panacea, which, as a loyal citizen of "dry" America, I cannot recommend; *Saké wa hyakuyaku no cho*, or "Saké" (is) chief of a hundred medicines." There is also a *hyappon-zuke* (hundred pieces of pickles), consisting of one hundred radishes (*daikon*), dried and seasoned in a mixture of bran, yeast and salt. This might be classed with that sweet plant (mentioned above), whose fragrance carries ten miles!

And speaking of flowers, I should like to call your attention to the fact that the Chinese characters for *yuri* (lily) mean a "hundred-fold root." "Hundred" appears in names as follows *Momo-ko* (given name of the wife of the late General Kuroki); Momose, the family name of a Tokyo doctor whose given name is Kazu-ichi (One-one).

When we go up to the other hundreds, we are specially interested in 500, 700 and 800. The students of Buddhism are, of course, familiar with Go-hyaku Rakan, of Five Hundred Disciples of Shaka. That number also appears in a girl's name (Io-ko); and in Io-i (Five Hundred Wells), name of a business establishment in Osaka. Seven hundred is found in Nao-maru, the name of both a person and a shop. Eight hundred is used for a girl's name (Yao-ko); but it is most common in *yao-ya* (Greengrocer). We may also note here that *hya-ku-roku* (106) has been found as a man's given name; and that *hyaku-hachi* (108) is a figurative expression for the "wordly passions." Moreover, "all diseases" are included in *shi-hyaku-shi-byo* (404); but, according to a proverb, the disease of lending (*kashi-no byo*) is worse than all those: "the sick man sleeps when the creditor cannot!"



## THOUSANDS.

Thousand (*sen* or *chi*) gives many examples, of which here are a few. *Chi* and *yachiyo* (in which *yo* literally means "ages") are found, not only in the national anthem, but also as girls' names. *Chitose* (thousand years) is another name of good omen; and *chidori* (plover) means "thousand birds." The Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence River have their counterpart in Chishima (the Kuriles). *Chibiki* ("thousand pulls") is used for anything heavy or stout, like a rock or a rope; and the strong "pull" of the devil is shown in the proverbial phrase, *Oni senbiki*. "Ill news flies fast" is expressed in Japanese by *akuji senri* (A bad deed a thousand miles). Thousand is sometimes doubled for emphasis (*chiji*). The name Michinosuke includes "three thousand" (*michi*). The "thousand-handed K(w)annon," is a euphemism for "lice!"

## TEN THOUSAND(S).

Ten thousand (*yorozu*, *man*, *ban*), is also very rich for our purpose. I have had for a pupils a Mr. Yorozu. Then there is the Tokyo newspaper called *Yorozu Choho*; and the department of miscellaneous advertisements in a newspaper is often called *yorozu-annai* (guide). A shop-lifter is not inaptly called *mambiki* ("ten thousand pulls"); and fountain pen is supposed to be good for 10,000 years (*mannen-hitsu*). *Banjo* in Japanese has no connection with a musical instrument; it means literally "ten thousand chariots" and refers to the Emperor. The cry *banzai* means "ten thousand years"; the character are also pronounced *manzai*. There are lots of words (like *banji*, *bammin*, *bammotsu*, *bankoku*), in which *ban* means all; and it is also doubled (*bamban*) for emphasis. By an interesting coincidence, *ban* equals the Greek pan, so that "pantheism" become *banyu-shin-ron* (*kyo*) or "all-is-god-theory (teaching)." *Man-riki* ("ten thousand powers") is a suitable name for a "pulley," or "capstan," or "vice." *Mansei-bashi* (Tokyo) is "ten thousand worlds bridge"; and *man-no-ko* is a

plaster with "ten thousand virtues." Bantaro has been found as a boy's name; and Count Madenokogi writes that names with the ideographs for "ten thousand ri," which, in Chinese, as *manri nochojo*, is the name of the Great Wall. *Yaoyorozu* (eight hundred myriads), or eight million, is the indefinite number of deities in the Shinto pantheon. Please note that "ten thousand" is a unit in Japanese numerology.

The most interesting numerical name that I have ever run across is that of a student in the First Higher School some ten years ago. It is Manchi-o (Ten thousand, one thousand one hundred). Of course, if we add those numbers together, we get 11,100; but we should not treat them in that way. They should be taken separately, merely as "round numbers," numbers of good omen, as the young man told me, when I asked him the reason for such a "queer" name.

These figures are reversed in the name Tsumoru, meaning "Increase."

The largest number which I have so far found in a name is *ju-man-oku-do*, which contains ten-ten thousand-hundred millions, but must not be calculated mathematically. It refers to an eternal heaven in Buddhist theology; and it is certainly far enough away!

## MISCELLANY.

There remains some odds and ends for miscellaneous items to be taken up. In the first place, we should note that, just as in the West, we use the letters of the alphabet, so here the Japanese use their syllabary of *i*, *ro*, *ha*, etc. up to the limit of their number (48), to indicate the divisions or sub-divisions of a subject. In the same way, they sometimes use the ten celestial stems (*jikkan*), within their narrow limit, to indicate classes of soldiers in conscription, or of pupils in school, as *ko*, *otsu*, *hei*, etc. Those "celestial stems" are formed by dividing each of the five elements (wood, fire, earth, metal, water) into two parts. And it is the combination of those ten stems with the twelve signs of the zodiac that makes the sexagenary cycle of 60 years.

Again, there seems to be a preference



for old over ever numbers, except in the case of large "round numbers." For instance, "when refreshments are served, and in other relations in life, an even number of cakes, oranges, sweets, or what not, is never offered." The five odd numbers are of good omen, except possibly *ku*, which has the same sound as a word for "sorrow." One is a number of good omen, because it represents not only priority in time or space, but also unity. Two is not a lucky number, on account of its representing the conflict of a dual nature. As we have already noted, *shi*, is a very unlucky number on account of having the same sound as the word "death." Six and eight, although even numbers, are rather common in names. And, in entrance examinations, there is a superstition that the small numbers (except perhaps "one") are lucky. (They are listed by number, not by names).

Even such common things as the divisions of a street, or rather a section, into *chome* are not without interest and instruction. I presume that many, like myself, have wondered why 11 *chome*, 12 *chome* and 13 *chome* of Kojimachi happen to be over in Yotsuya District or Ward (*ku*), instead of in Kojimachi *Ku*. That fact shows that the establishment of a Yotsuya *Ku* was comparatively recent; that the original town or village of Kojimachi extended once without a break from Hanzo Mon beyond Yotsuya Mitsuke; and that when the outer most (*soto-bori*) was excavated, it cut those three *chome* off from the rest of Kojimachi, from the main part. The work of excavation of that section of the outer most is said to have been performed in 1636, by Iyemitsu, grandson of Iyeyasu. And Yotsuya, now written as "Four Valleys," was originally "Four Houses," also pronounced Yotsuya.

One interesting phase of this subject is the variety of ways in which the numbers may be employed, especially in combinations. We have seen that *shichi-go-san* refers merely to the ages of "seven, five, three"; that *ichi-roku* may mean either "one(s) and six(s)" or "one plus

six"—seven; and that *go-shichi* means "five times seven," "five sevens," "thirty-five." Doubles like "thirty-three" and "eighty-eight," are quite popular and lucky; and "sixty-six" and "seventy-seven" are not without significance. In Tokyo is a bridge called Ichikoku-bashi. It is said that on opposite sides of the stream which it spans were two men named Goto. *Go-to* may also mean five *to*"; so that *go-to* plus *go-to* equals "ten *to*," or one *koku*, i.e., *ikkoku*.

Another interesting point in connection with our topic is the difficulty that arises, in some cases, in connection with the proper location of a numerical word or phrase. I do not now refer to the use of two or more numbers is one phrase, but to the use of a number-word with a double meaning. For instance, shall *kata*, meaning "one of two" be placed under "one" or under "half"? It is found in such expressions as *katashi*, from *kata-ashi* (one foot), *kata michi* (one side of the road, or one-way).

Now, from one point of view, *kata* means half of a whole, and from another point of view, *kata* is a complete unit in itself. This may be an illustration of Emerson's "inevitable dualism," whereby "each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole."

One man's full name is written with the numerals 1-2-3 4-5-6 and is pronounced *Hi-fu-mi Yo-go-roku*. *Hifumi* is also the name of a patent medicine, a plaster for the skin (*hifu*) diseases, and means also that it has no rival. Another very strange family name is written with the characters for the Fourth Month, First Day; but it was not intended for an April Fool! It is read Watanuki, because, by the old lunar calendar, the first day of the fourth month fell anywhere from three to six weeks later than April 1 and was a suitable time to take off (*nuki*) the wadded garments (*wata*).

Still another monthly name is Sôtome, or Saotome, written with ideographs meaning "Fifth Month Virgin," because one name for the fifth month (o.c.) was Satsuki (Early moon).

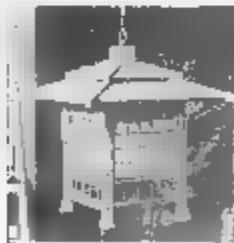


## CONCLUSIONS

As we have said before, this is not a comprehensive, complete, exhaustive treatment of this interesting and instructive topic: it is only a bird's-eye view, or rather a distillation of examples taken in a not perfectly systematic manner from a large collection. I have entirely omitted words and phrases that are purely mathematical, as used in arithmetic, algebra and geometry; I have only incidentally said some of the sixty numerical adjectives which are so common; and I have but occasionally cited Buddhist numerical categories, which are almost inaccessible. But I have given enough, I am sure, to illustrate the Japanese "love for numbers" of which Huxley speaks in his "Japan and its Art." And Mr. Juro Harada, in a paper on "The Five Festivals of the Season in Japan," in Vol. IX, part 1, (pp. 133-134) of the *Transactions of the Japan Society of London*, writes as follows: "It is pointed out by many that numerical symmetry has always possessed a charm for us Japanese. It was certainly so conceded that we Japanese see a particular beauty in odd numbers. The subtle beauty of our decorative art, indeed, comes chiefly from the symmetry, not to even numbers, but in the balance obtained by an uneven distribution—is

consistent as it may sound to you." I have made no attempt to cite all the most common examples; but I have, in general, given specially striking, amusing or significant examples. I shall be glad to receive additions to my stock from other observers or collectors; and I should much rather get the examples scattered than have it altogether. The Japanese vocabulary is rich in numerical expressions.

Of course, it must not be assumed that "this sort of numerical sense, the feeling of absolute facility as to the number of classes or orders of natural phenomena," which "seems to be especially characteristic of China and Japan," is limited to those countries, or even to the Far East, in any part of which it is particularly strong. It goes back, for instance, to the Sinitic language of the Near East, as it well illustrated by the many "Mystery Numbers," as they have been aptly styled, in the book of *Proverbs* in the Old Testament. It was evident also among the Greeks: it is said that "Pythagoras sought the source of all things in number"; for he stated that "numbers is the essence of reality." And Professor Muellens of the University of Chicago, in his "Modern Reader's Bible" (p. 149), refers to a tendency to think in numerical divisions" as a "widely diffused literary characteristic."



A Japanese Lantern

## DEVELOPMENT OF BASEBALL IN JAPAN

It was in 1875 that baseball was first introduced into Japan, when a Professor of the preparatory school to the Kaisei-gakko, the predecessor of the Tokyo Imperial University, showed the students how to play baseball, this was thirty-four years after it became popular in the United States. The game was played even before 1873 among the Americans in Yokohama.

Baseball champions of those early days now hold high place in society. They include Dr. M. Kuhara, the President of the Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. M. Aoki, Marquis Kido and Viscount Makino, the Minister of the Imperial Household. They were followed by Dr. Iijima, an authority on zoology, the late Marquis Komura and Dr. Tanakadate. Mr. Strange, a later professor of the university, taught the students baseball, of which he was fond. They greatly progressed in the game, in consequence.

Subsequently, the Kaisei School team often played with the Yokohama American team, which was more skilled than the Japanese students.

Japanese baseball was then in its infancy, no players using mask, mit or glove. Their posts were not fixed they being one day pitcher and another day catcher. The balls could not be made here, and were imported from America by Marquis Kido. They were used even after repairing, until no patching was allowed.

Upon breaking the balls up, they were found to be made with a rubber ball rolled up in wool. They were imitated by the players, who got rubber shoes and old stockings, which were made into balls by a shoe maker. Thus were baseballs made for the first time in Japan.

In 1876 Mr. K. Hiraoka, a son of a Tokyo millionaire, came back from America. He had learned how to play ball in that country and when he took up a post in the Shimbashi Railway Bureau, he formed a team among his subordinates, or the Shimbashi Club—the first baseball team in Japan. For

some time from then, the club led the Japanese baseball world. It was the first maker and distributor of medals for players.

Count Satotaka Tokugawa, who came back from America in 1880, made a diamond at his Mita residence and organized some young men into a Club. He eagerly encouraged baseball. A comical episode is told. He had the first bat in Japan made by a carpenter. This was found to be too heavy. Then "kiri" wood was chosen by the Count, who was proud of the light weight of the bat. The bat broke at the first strike, however.

In the meantime, baseball increased in vogue, especially among the college men of the Imperial Tokyo University. In 1882, the Shimbashi Club matched with the team of the Agricultural College. This match was won by the Shimbashi Club after playing half a day, the score being 40 to 50. The Engineering College team grew stronger. The late Shiki Masaoka, a famous composer of "haikai" verse in the Meiji era, was at first a student in the college and was known as a good pitcher.

In the meantime, baseball teams were formed in the Aoyama Gakuin, the Meiji-Gakuin and the Keio-Gijiku. The Aoyama-Gakuin team was coached by an American, and the Keio-Gijiku team by the Shimbashi Club men. The Agricultural College had Marquis Nabeshima as its patron. The marquis was very eager in encouraging baseball, and he planned to establish a big baseball ground in front of the Imperial Palace, with the Emperor's sanction. He was dissuaded by the officials of the Imperial Household, who were astonished at the suggestion.

Baseball was very popular among the Tokyo and Yokohama foreigners, at this time.

In 1887, Mr. Hiraoka withdrew from the Shimbashi Club, which declined from then and was dissolved at last in 1890. Its old champions organized clubs in the neighbourhood of their



residences, and these clubs were called the Akasaka Club, the Tameike Club, the Tokyo Club, etc. For a number of years, baseball was fought between these clubs and school teams.

At one time the Agricultural College led these schools, and then the leadership was taken by the First High School.

At first, the catcher caught the ball weighing one pound at 15 or 16 feet from the home base. It was impossible, therefore, to catch one stealing. Afterwards, the method was found to be wrong, and it was changed to direct catch. The catcher first used a mit but the use of a mask and protector was still unknown.

In 1888, the First High School team won a match with the Meiji-Gakuin team, a formidable enemy, and later, the two teams matched again in the First High School grounds. The High School men had scored six runs of the match and were greatly excited, when a foreign professor of the Meiji-Gakuin unintentionally entered the ground, getting over the school fence. The High School boys were indignant and threw stones at the professor, who was wounded. The affair became a diplomatic question, but it was settled peacefully between the professor and the school boys by mutual apology.

In the year following, the First High School team defeated the Meiji-Gakuin team and in the next year the Tameike Club, the strongest team of the clubs, with the score of 35 to 5. This crowned the team with the leadership of the national teams. This honour was held by it until 1904.

Professor Kano, the well known founder of "judo" and Director of the Fifth High School, Kumamoto, encouraged baseball by forming a professors' team and by making himself the pitcher. The Doshisha of Kyoto and the Third High School were also noted for their strong baseball teams.

In 1896, the First High School team fought with the Amateur Club team of foreigners in Yokohama. The foreign team did not at first accept the Japanese

challenge being inclined to look down upon Japanese players. It only arranged through the mediation of Professor W. B. Mason of the First High School. This match was won by the Japanese with the score of 9 to 4. The High School boys also matched with a combined team of the "Charleston" and the "Detroit," American warships visiting Yokohama and Amateur Club and defeated it with the score of 32 to 9. They then fought with a team from the "Detroit" and won with the score of 22 to 6. On July 4, 1896, the High School boys fought with a combined team of the Amateur Club and the "Olympia," an American warship. The American team was determined to win on the occasion of the American Independence Day, and succeeded with the score of 14 to 12, chiefly through efforts of Mr. Charles, a semi-professional pitcher. But the High School boys defeated the team the next year. They were asked to come to America and play by the Yale University boys, who had heard of their prowess. But the invitation had to be declined, as no money could be set aside for the expenses of the team and consequently was disapproved by the Department of Education.

Afterwards, the High School boys defeated teams of the American warships "Kentucky" and "Yorktown." In 1900, the High School team had the noted left-handed Morimiya as pitcher, and it won a match with the Amateur Club team, 17 to 7. In 1902, it again defeated the same club with the score of 4 to 0.

Meanwhile, the Keio Gijuku team had grown stronger and played a match with the First High School team, with the result that it was defeated by the latter with the score of 10 to 13. But its skill was generally recognized. The Waseda University team so improved that it was able to keep abreast with the First High School team. It defeated the latter with the score of 9 + A to 6 in 1904, after which the Keio-Gijuku team won a battle with the First High School team, the score being 11 to 10. The First High School team era was



thus replaced by that of the Waseda and Keio University teams.

The Waseda men were coached by Mr. Merryfield, formerly a pitcher of the Chicago University team, and defeated the Keio Gijiku team in two games with scores of 13 to 7 and 12 to 8. In 1905, it went over to the United States at the invitation of Stanford University. In America, it played twenty-six times with the Stanford, the Saint Mary's, the California, the Occidental, the Saint Vincent, the South Californian, the Oregon, and the Washington teams, and won seven times. Mr. Kono won the name of the iron-handed pitcher. The team brought home American scientific baseball. As soon as it came back, it played the Keio team. The first match was won by Keio, 5 to 0, the second match by Waseda, 1 to 0 and the third by Waseda, 3 to 2. The teams were thus nearly equal.

In 1906, another contest was held between the two teams. Keio gained the first game, with the score of 2 to 1, and then Waseda was victorious with the score of 3 to 0. The baseball fans of the Metropolis grew wild beyond description. Naturally, the two universities were extremely excited, and when the third match was about to be held, the students had a collision. This alarmed the university authorities so much that they decided to stop the match. Since then until recently the two universities did not play again.

In 1907, a Hawaiian team came over at Keio's invitation. Five matches were held between it and Keio, with the result that the latter lost three and won two times. Waseda also played the team three times and was defeated each time. An admission fee was charged for the first time in Japan to get the travelling expenses of the foreign team.

In 1908, the Keio team visited Hawaii and won six times and lost four times in matches with all teams there. At the same time, Waseda invited to Japan a team of the Washington University and played it four times, gaining only one victory. Keio also had three matches, all of which were won by it. In view of

these results public opinion decided that Keio was better than Waseda.

The year was eventful for the Japanese baseball world, for Waseda and Keio were busy playing American sailors' teams from the "Virginia," the "Nebraska," the "Wisconsin" and the "Ohio," all of which sustained complete defeat. At the end of the year, the Leach American team came. It was a professional team of the second rank in America. It played 17 times with Waseda and Keio and defeated both completely.

In 1909, the Wisconsin University team visited this country at Keio's invitation. It played four times with Keio, and was beaten three times. The first match had eleven innings and Keio won with the score of 3 to 2. The second match had nineteen innings and Keio won with the score of 4 to 3. Waseda had three matches with the team and won once.

In 1910, the Chicago University team came at the invitation of Waseda. Page, the captain, proved too strong a pitcher for Waseda and Keio to gain even a single victory.

The same year Baseball League of the Meiji University came into prominence under the coaching of Koyama and Fukuda, noted champions of Keio. In 1911, the Waseda team went to America and lost 33 times and won 15 times in matches with different American teams. The Keio team also visited America later on, and had 27 victories, 17 defeats and 2 draws.

In 1913, the Waseda team participated in a grand meeting of the Far Eastern Baseball Leagues, and lost three and won two times. Soon afterwards, the Army Baseball Team of Hawaii visited this country and played the Meiji and Keio Universities. It went back with the score of 6 to 5 games.

1914 was an eventful year for the Japanese baseball world. The Meiji University team attended the Oriental Olympics, and had four victories and five defeats. It fought twice with the All Phillipine Champion League and won both games by which it obtained



the Oriental Championship. Soon afterwards, we were visited by the All Philippine League. The Meiji University fought and won two matches with it, Keio two matches and two victories. Waseda three matches and two victories. This league was followed by the Stanford University team, with which Keio played with three victories and two defeats and Meiji University with one victory and one defeat. Keio fought the team again in Kwansai which ended in its complete defeat.

The Washington University team came over at the invitation of Meiji University, which had three matches with it, winning one match and losing two. Keio had four matches with it, gaining three victories and one defeat. Waseda matched four times with it, and had one victory, two defeats and one draw.

In December, the Giants visited this country led by their two managers John Magraw and Charles Comisky. It contained over twenty first rank champions, such as Speaker, Crawford, Weber and others. They were enthusiastically welcomed by the Japanese baseball fans, who had seen them in magazines. At first, an exhibition match was held between the New York and Chicago teams, the latter winning, 9 to 4. Then the visitors played Keio, the latter losing 3 to 16. Undoubtedly, the Americans did not play their utmost in match.

In 1915, the Keio team went to America at the invitation of Stanford University, and won 12 victories against 17 defeats and 1 draw. The Meiji University team went to America, at the invitation of the Washington University. It had 26 victories and 28 defeats. In 1916, the Waseda team visited Manila, where it had 4 defeats and 1 victory. The Meiji team went to Hawaii, where it lost 10 matches and won 6 matches. Later on the Chicago University team came and defeated the Waseda and Keio teams.

In 1917, the Waseda team visited America and won 19 matches and lost 20 matches. The Hawaii-St. Louis

team then came at the invitation of Keio. It had 5 matches with Keio, which won 3 and lost 2; with Waseda, which won 1 and lost 2; and with Meiji, which won and lost 1 each. The same year, the Hosei University team came into public notice.

The Far Eastern Olympic Games were participated in by the Waseda team as the representative of the Japanese baseball teams. This team played in Tokyo with the Philipinos and had 2 wins and 2 defeats. Subsequently, the Philippine University team came and lost matches with Meiji and Keio.

In the meantime, the First High School team roused itself again after some years of inactivity and defeated Waseda and Keio. Still it could not long hold the leadership. The principal reason for this was believed to be that the team had a shorter period of time for practice than the other teams for its school term was three years as against the five years of other schools.

In 1920, the Chicago University team came to Japan at the invitation of Waseda, and played seven times with the latter, which won 2 and lost 4, the remaining game being a draw. Keio had 4 matches, of which 2 were won and 1 lost, the remaining one being a draw. The Hosei lost one match. It was the first time that the Chicago men lost in Japan.

Baseball is now widespread in Japan. The "Asahi" yearly holds a national middle school baseball series in the summer. Baseball is played by the primary school boys and girls.

Recently the Californian University team came at the invitation of Keio. It played with Keio three times, twice with Meiji and twice with Hosei, all of which lost out completely, except Keio, which won 2 games. Following this team came the Washington University team at the invitation of Waseda. Waseda had 4 matches, of which it won 2 and lost 2, Keio 2 matches, all of which were won and Hosei one match, which was won.

American professional baseball men declare Japanese university baseball

players equal to the American university men.

The Japan Physical Culture Society has a number of professional baseball players.

Baseball is taking the place of wrestling as the Japanese national game.

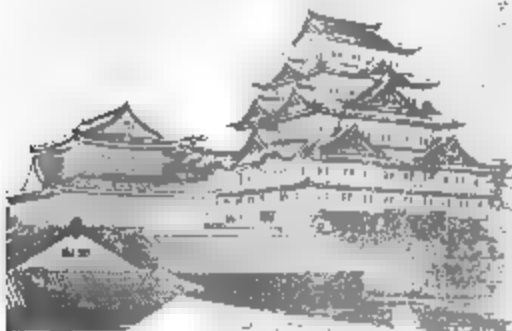
After the great earthquake about Tokyo on September 1, baseball matches in the capital were suspended. The Seaside Mikado Club team, which was to have landed at Yokohama on September 11, went direct at Kobe.

It was decided to give up the previously arranged match between the Towson Club team, formed of Waseda University graduates and the Mita Club composed

of Keio University students. Also postponed were games between the university leagues of Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Hosei and Rikkyo.

This does not mean a decline of baseball in Japan. On the contrary, every university team is planning matches in Western Japan in order to raise contributions for the sufferers from the earthquake.

On October 24, the Hibiokado Kriyo Club, the Machinaka Middle School and the Ameri Pickup teams are to play matches, the admission money being for contribution to the sufferers from the earthquake. It is the first time for baseball matches to be held for charity in Japan.



Nagoya Castle

## Plumblossom under the moonlight

*The wintry moon seems end fair  
Dull shed its silver beams  
E'en on the Plum-tree bough,  
That blooms on Owe's snowy plains.*

*By Kyo Yon*



## THE GRAND SHRINE OF ISE (IV)

**T**HIS ceremony is held on the occasion of the shrines being removed to the new buildings, and it is usually on the day following the end of the final decoration of the new buildings which is fixed for September 15 for the "nai-gu" and September 14 for the "ge-gu," namely, September 16 and 15 respectively, on which the ceremony is held.

The ceremony is attended by an Imperial messenger from Tokyo, with whom also come ritualists and other officials of the Department of the Imperial Household to conduct the ritual, with 150 Shrine priests, the Imperial chief priest and assistant priests, and a number of directors and engineers from the Shrine office. Among others attending there are the Minister for Home Affairs, other chief officials of the Home Office and the Governor and other officials of the Miye Prefectural Office.

The proceedings are directed by beating a drum. At the first sound all persons gather in the shrine yard and at the second sound, the preparations are completed. On the third beating of the drum those in attendance begin to march, headed by a guard of honour sounding trumpets which echo melodiously the shrine wood. When the procession comes under the second "torii," purification is held, to purify body and soul. There the "tamagushi" (branches of "sasaki" bound with paper "gohei") is placed and a "futo-tamagushi" is taken by the Imperial messenger, the ritualists and shrine priests. In an inner place of the shrine, they meet a few assistant "negi" (priests of low rank), who receive the "tamagushi" from the bearers, which are offered at the gate of the inner "tamagaki" (a shrine fence). This is to show the respect of the Imperial messenger and the others to the Goddess.

The Imperial messenger then proceeds forward and offers a prayer for the safe removal of the shrine, to the Goddess, after which he enters the inner room, when priests open the doors of the

"Seiden," the chamber in which is the Goddess, admitting the Imperial messenger, accompanied by "negi." This is just at 8 P.M. All the other priests sit at the bottom of the steps, waiting for the time of removal. "Kushô" (lower rank priests) lay pieces of cloth from under the steps of the "Seiden" to the new building.

A "gon-negi" (an assistant "negi") stands on the east side of the stairs and reads the "meshitate-bumi" (the letter of summons), containing a list of those on duty and their offices of the day. Upon this summons, those in charge of the "torimono" (the carrying of the shrine treasures) hold up the treasures and stand in order in the first and second ranks, in the center of which the "go-shintai" (the goddess's spirit) is carried.

Those in charge of the "koshô" and the "kinkai" ascend the steps and after a salutation, they take the "kinkai" close to the doors. The "kosho" is like a door, carried before and after the "mifuna-shiro," which contains the "go-shintai," to conceal it from view, and the "kinkai" is a silk curtain carried on the left and right sides of the "mifuna-shiro" with the same object.

One of the "kusho" proceeds to the side of the "mizugaki" gate and beating his "kanmuri" (hat) three times with the "hi-ogi" (a folding fan), imitates the crowing of a cock three times, the beatings with the fan representing the fluttering of the wings. This is done in accordance with the myth that when Amaterasu-O-Mikami emerged from the "Amano-Iwato," a cock crowed.

Immediately after this, the Imperial messenger comes forward to the stairs and sakes and cries three times "shutsu-gyo" (start). Upon this, the "mifuna-shiro," in which rests the "go-shintai" is carried by such Shinto priests as "dai-gûji," "sho-gûji" and "negi," whose noses and mouths are covered with white cloth so as not to breathe upon the sacred vessel, and who wear



white gloves and have a piece of brocade on the shoulder on which the vessel is carried. When the vessel is carried, it is enclosed in the "kinkai," and it is taken reverentially from the old building to the new over the carpet of white cloth.

All lights in the shrine compound are put out by this time, the only lights visible being pine-torches held by men at the head of the procession and at its sides. The scene is full of solemnity in the wooded shrine precincts. The procession of removal is in the following order :—

Guard of Honour (Half a Battalion),  
 Kusho Torch-Bearer  
 Kusho Torch-Bearer  
 Shield Halberd Quiver Bow  
 "On-Sashiba" (Sedge)  
 Shield Halberd Quiver Bow  
 "On-Sashiba" (Sedge)  
 "On-Sashiba" (Purple)  
 Gold & Copper Sword  
 "On-Sashiba" (Purple)  
 Gold & Copper Sword  
 "Tamaki" Sword "Sugari" Sword  
 "On-Kinugasa" (Silk Shade)  
 Musician  
 Ritualist Imperial Messenger "Kosho"  
 Musician  
 "Kinkai"  
 "Mifunashiro" "Kosho"  
 "On-Kinugasa" (Silk Shade)  
 "Kinkai"  
 Sedge-Hat Bow Quiver Halberd  
 Custodian of the Shrines  
 Sedge-Hat Bow Quiver Halberd  
 Shield Torch Torch "Kusho"

The procession is preceded by two "kusho," who are followed by torches lighting the way. Next come the Treasures, of which the shields and halberds were the arms in the age of the gods, the quivers contain arrows and the "on-sashiba" is like this. Originally, it was partly for fanning, but later, it became simply an ornament. The "tamaki" sword is one ornamented with jewelry and the "sugari" sword is of unknown origin, both swords being the most ornamental of the swords of remote antiquity.

The "kinugasa" is partly for shade

and partly ornamental.

The musicians are specially sent by the Department of the Imperial Household and are led by the chief musicians. They play sacred music, when the march. The ritualist following them clears the road by a long and loud shout. The sedge-hat is very primitive and resembles a "ban-gasa."

When the shrine is removed into the new building, all the treasures carried before and after the "mifunashiro" are arranged in order. After the arrangement, the priests close the doors, and the Imperial messenger reads another written prayer, at the end of which the Chief priest declares that the rites for removal are finished, and all make eight salutations and clap hands. Then they retire.

This nationally very important ceremony is thus ended. It is held at night, and all attendants wear the court dress of ancient Japan. August at the time of removal of the shrines, H. I. M. the Emperor comes in full dress to the Kashiko-dokoro in the Imperial Palace, and worships at the shrine, accompanied by the Vice-Chief Ritualist and other court officials. H.I.M. the Empress worships in the Court yard as do the Crown Prince and other Imperial Princes and Princesses.

The removal of the Grand Shrines of Ise forms one of the most important and august events of the Japanese Imperial Court.

On the last occasion, which took place in 1909, the ceremony of "hohei" (offering) was held at 8 A.M. the day following the removal of the shrines, when the Imperial messenger, the Chief Priest and other priests marched to the second gate as on the preceding night under the escort of a Guard of Honour, where the "haral-no-shiki" (purification) was held and the "karabitsu" (a chest) containing the "kanpei" (the Emperor's offering of "tamagushi") was inspected. The Imperial messenger read another written prayer and offered a "futo-tamagishi." After this, the doors of the Toho-den were opened and the "kanpei" was placed in it for keeping there forever.



The "tamagushi" is an offering to the Deity as a token of respect and worship. The offering is a simple branch of "sakaki" with strips of white cloth or paper fastened to it.

The "kanpeisha" is the highest in rank among shrines, and the name signifies that the "kanpei," or "tamagushi" is offered by the Imperial court to the shrine.

Another ceremony is held in the shrine at 2 P.M., known as the "kobutsu-wata-shi." It is for the transfer of the sacred treasures left in the old building to the new shrine, and is attended by a number of priests led by the "daiguji." At 8 P.M., music and the dance "kagura" are performed in the hall, the Imperial messenger, the Chief priest and all others attending the ceremony of removal being present. Some of the songs on the occasion are as follow:—

"Ana Tôto"

"Ana tôto ana tôto  
Kyo-no tôto-ya.  
Inishiye mo hare.  
Inishiye mo kakuya ariken  
Kyo no tôto-sa  
Aware  
Soko yoshiya  
Kyo no tôto sa"

This means:

How holy is to-day! How holy is  
to-day! Holy as in ancient times.  
It is good and pure here to-day.  
How holy is to-day!

Ise-no-Umi

Ise-no-umi no Ise-no-umi no  
Kiyoki nagisa no shiokai ni  
Nanoriso ya tsuman kai ya hiro-wan  
Tama ya hirowan

(We fish at low tide in the Sea of Ise and gather sea-weed, shells and pearls).

Dancing is by girls wearing court-dress of remote antiquity, to these songs.

There were no serious accidents to the Grand Shrines until the Tokugawa period, during which they were destroyed by fire six times. On each occasion, the "go-shintai" was temporarily removed to the Shrine not burnt, until the new building was completed.

At times, the leakage of rain compelled the repair of the Shrines, when the "go-shintai" was removed temporarily to another shrine, for it is not permitted to walk on the shrine roof under rested which rested the Goddess's spirit. In Japan, it is deemed disrespectful to look down upon august personages or things and it is not allowed to view Imperial corteges from upstairs.

The fires repaired to were caused by too many dwellings being built close on the shrines, due to the slackness of official control in the Tokugawa period, and fires originating in these houses spread to the shrines. In the Meiji era, such houses were cleared away, and the shrine grounds were greatly extended, minimizing the danger of fire.

In the shrine buildings great precautions are taken, and nothing but vegetable oil lamps are used in the shrines at present.

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*A heart that communes with the hearts of the  
invisible gods,—'tis the veritable human heart.*

*By the Late Emperor*

# JAPAN'S WATER-POWER

BY DR. Y. FURUYA

**V**ARIOUS countries of the world are especially rich in certain natural resources. Britain's coal, Chili's saltpetre, Africa's gold and diamonds, the United States' iron and petroleum, and Russia's petroleum are some of the most famous examples. As such resources can not be increased by human power they give special and monopolistic blessing to the countries endowed with them.

In the products, however, which can be increased by human power in their amount, no country can keep a monopoly for ever. For instance, before 1900 Brazil had a monopoly in rubber because up to that time the only source had been the trees growing in that country. Since this tree has been cultivated in other tropical countries, and to-day Brazil produces only 13 per cent of the world's production.

Japan's and silk camphor are such products and therefore rivals may appear at any time. Japan is rich in coal and copper, but when we compare her production with that of other countries we can not say that we are specially rich in them.

Is there no natural resource in which Japan is especially rich? In my opinion, the water-power of Japan is the only one of which this countries may well be proud.

I will state the reasons for my assertion in the hope that the Japanese people will make much of this resource and establish a suitable national policy toward its development.

The origin of water-power is the water which falls upon the ground, and therefore the water-power of a country may be measured by its amount of rain fall. The world's annual average is from 800 mm. to 900 mm. Japan's average from many years' investigation by the 75 observatories in Kyushu, Shikoku, Honshu, and Hokkaido, is 1700 mm. a year, double the world's average. The countries which surpass Japan are

Brazil and a portion of British India. All the civilized countries, generally called the "powers," are far inferior to Japan in this respect.

The rain fall in this countries is as follow :—

	Yearly of rainfall (mm.)
Japan ... ..	1700
United States ... ..	1000
Italy ... ..	920
Switzerland ... ..	840
Germany ... ..	700
Britain ... ..	650
France ... ..	650
Austria ... ..	630
Norway ... ..	580
Russia ... ..	500
Sweden ... ..	450

Japan's abundance of rainfall is due to her peculiar configuration and geographical position. The mountain range, which runs through the middle of her mainland, forms a screen, which receive the impact of the humid winds from the seas on both sides and they are, thus precipitated in rain.

Japan's unrivalled abundance of rain fall presupposes abundance of possible water-power.

Water-power is determined by the product of the amount of water the height of the water above a given level.

A portion of the rain evaporates before it can enter a stream. However, in Japan, the air is very humid and accordingly the loss by evaporation is small when compared with other countries. Therefore, the amount of water in the rivers of Japan is comparatively great.

The amount of water in a river is determined by the amount of rainfall in the area of its source, and the loss of water by evaporation. Therefore it is natural that the amount of water in the rivers in Japan should be great.

The Special Water-Power Investigation Bureau made an investigation of the amount of running water which flows in representative rivers in Japan during summer and winters, when the amount of water is greatly decreased, in 1911



and 1912. According to this investigation the average amount of running water per second and per one square mile of the catchment area was 1.9 cubic feet.

The averages of this amount of various countries is shown below :—

(Country)	(Per one square mile catchment-area and per one second) (cubic ft.)
Japan ... ..	1.90
Switzerland ... ..	1.06
United States ... ..	1.07
Italy ... ..	0.50
Spain ... ..	0.50
France ... ..	0.25
Germany and other countries in Europe ... ..	0.22

The figures in the above table show the average amounts of running water in each country during the dry seasons when the amount greatly decrease.

Almost all of the great power have independent organs for investigating the water-power for generating electricity. The following table shows the total amounts of potential horse power from water in each country, as published by these organs.

(Country)	(H. P. which can be generated by utilizing the water-power in full)
United States... ..	27,943,000
Canada ... ..	18,225,000
France ... ..	9,200,000
Japan ... ..	8,690,000
Norway ... ..	7,500,000
British India... ..	7,482,000
Sweden ... ..	6,750,000
Austria ... ..	6,450,000
Italy ... ..	5,500,000
Spain ... ..	5,000,000
Switzerland ... ..	1,500,000
Germany... ..	1,425,000
England ... ..	396,000

The average horse-power per one square mile of its territory in each country is as follows :—

(Country)	(H. P. per one square mile of territory)
Switzerland ... ..	94.0
Japan... ..	62.0
Norway ... ..	60.4
Italy ... ..	50.0
Austria ... ..	47.9

France ... ..	44.5
Sweden ... ..	39.0
Spain ... ..	25.4
North America... ..	9.2
Germany ... ..	6.8
Canada ... ..	4.9
British India ... ..	4.2
England ... ..	3.3

The figures in the above table are based on the amounts of running water during the dry or normal seasons. If the full arrangements for storage are made and the rainfall during the wet seasons is entirely utilized these amount can be greatly increased. According to the investigations made by the Special Water-power Investigation Bureau, the average amount of running water during the four seasons in Japan is 6.8 cubic feet per second, per one square mile of catchment area. A comparison of this amount among the various countries is made in the following table.

(latitude)	Amount of running water per one square mile	Percentage of out flow %
N. latitude { 50°—30° .....	0.36	29.8
40°—30° .....	0.74	34.9
30°—20° .....	0.57	28.2
20°—10° .....	1.20	36.8
10°—0° .....	0.0	16.1
from 10° N. lat. to 10° S. lat. ....	1.54	32.7
S. latitude { 10°—20° .....	0.39	17.9
20°—30° .....	1.02	35.1
30°—40° .....	0.18	10.9
World's average .....	0.72	30.3
Japan .....	6.84	138 (?)

In Japan, the average amount of running water per one square mile (viz. 6.84) is almost ten times the world's average, as the table shows. Readers may find it strange that this average in Japan is 6.84, for even if there were no loss of rainfall (this amount is 1700 mm. per year) the average amount of running water per one square mile can not go beyond 4.93. However the table shows this average at 6.84. This shows that there is a greater amount of running water than that from rainfall. The puzzle is solved by the following explanation. Most of the observatories in Japan are located in towns and cities, where the amount of rainfall is smaller than in mountainous regions. The rain-

fall measured by these observatories is naturally smaller than the true average in the whole Empire. In western countries, the observatories are spread over the whole country and therefore the averages in western countries represent more nearly the true averages.

The total amount of running water per one year is equal to the product of the amount of rainfall per one year, the percentage of out flow. From this the average total of running water per one second is obtained.

The world's average percentage of outflow is 30.3%. This percentage is 45% in the United States, and 35.4% in the countries of Central Europe. The percentage in Japan is not definitely known but investigation shows it to be about 70%. From this we assume that the average water'sfall in one year is 3350 mm.

The following table shows the total potential horsepower of various countries which can be generated when complete impounding arrangements are made and the whole amount of running water during the year is available :

	Potential H. P.
United States...	36,500,000
Japan ...	31,300,000
Canada ...	25,700,000
France ...	24,600,000
Norway ...	20,400,000
Austria ...	9,100,000
Sweden ...	14,200,000
Italy ...	10,200,000
Spain ...	2,980,000
Germany ...	3,275,000
Switzerland ...	1,500,000
England ...	1,200,000

The potential horsepower in various countries per one square mile of territory is as follows :—

	Potential horse-power per one square mile
Japan...	223.00
Norway ...	165.00
Austria ...	143.00
France ...	119.00
Switzerland ...	94.00
Italy...	93.80
Sweden ...	82.70
Germany ...	15.79
United States ...	12.00
England ...	9.93
Canada ...	6.90
Spain ...	4.74

These two tables show how great are Japan's resources in water-power. If fall impounding arrangements are made Japan will be second in the world in water-power.

The production of coal in Japan during 1921 was 26,200,000 tons. If the full rainfall is utilized for power-generating purposes 31,000,000 h.p. more can be generated by this method than is generated by water-power at present in Japan. To generate this amount of horse-power (viz. 31,000,000 h.p.) about 411,300,000 tons of coal would be needed yearly. There is a limit to the production of coal, and in future we shall surely face a shortage of coal.

Therefore, I urge that we do our utmost to utilize our water-power and save coal, which is indispensable for heating purposes and for generating power in steam-ships.

Our forefathers did their utmost and took the greatest pains in the construction of ponds to enhance the rice-producing power of this country. Why should we not put forth our greatest efforts to impound water to increase the motive power generated by water, thus utilizing our natural resources to the full?

*Ferrying others across the river, he himself never  
lands on shore—the ferryman.*



# AROUND THE HIBACHI

## ŌISHI KURANOSUKE ON A CERTAIN DAY

BY RYUNOSUKE AKUTAGAWA.

**I**T is so calm in the room and outside. The old plum-tree outside is throwing its picturesque shadow clearly upon the *shoji*.

Ōishi Kuranosuke, formerly a retainer of Lord Asano and the head of the forty-seven faithful retainers of Akō now under the charge of Lord Hosokawa (Daimyo of Kumamoto), is sitting with the *shoji* squarely behind him.

He had been earnestly reading a book for some time, which seems to be a volume of the *Sangokushi* (a Chinese war-time novel). Probably he has borrowed the book from one of the Hosokawa retainers.

Nine of the forty-seven avengers are living in this room. Kataoka Gengemon has just gone out. Hayami Tōzayemon has gone to the room where the Hosokawa vassal who takes care of the Akō retainers is stationed, for a talk, and has not come back yet. Yoshida Chūzayemon, Hara Soemon, Mase Kyūdayū, Onodera Jūnai, Horibé Yahei, and Hazama Kihei, who are in the room, are all sitting quiet. Some of them are absorbed in books, others are writing letters. All alike seem to take no notice of the tranquil, graceful shadow of the plum-tree.

Most of them are old men, over fifty years of age. They are so quiet that it feels chilly in the room even though it is early spring. A cough once in a while is the only sound breaking the silence, and even this is not strong enough to waft the perfume of the sumi-ink in the air.

\* \* \* \*

Kuranosuke suddenly stopped reading. With the air of gazing at something far away, he slowly held out his hands over the *hibachi*. In the *hibachi*, covered by a fire-net, charcoal was burning brightly. When he noticed this, and felt the warmth of the fire, his heart was filled with peaceful satisfaction once more.

On the fifteenth of December last, when they had succeeded in fulfilling their long-cherished hope and had avenged their master's death on Kōzuke-nosuke, Ōishi improvised a poem:—

(Happy I am even if life is lost; my long-cherished wish is fulfilled. The cloud shadowing the moon has vanished).

Since he left the castle of Akō, nearly two years passed before his vow was fulfilled. How anxious and impatient he was for those two years! It had by no means been easy for him to control the rash impetuosity of his fellow retainers and make them wait for the opportunity to avenge their master's death. The spies of the House of Kira and the House of Uyesugi, a relative of the Kiras, were always watching Ōishi secretly. He had pretended to be leading a fast life to deceive them. At the same time, he had to dispel the doubts of his fellows as to his apparently riotous conduct. When he thought over the councils he had had at Yamashina and Maruyama with his companions the bitter feelings he experienced then came back to him with renewed vividness. Everything, however, had come to the end now.

Only left unsettled was the order as to the punishment of the forty-seven from the Tokugawa government. Even that would come very shortly.

Yes! Everything was ended. He had succeeded in avenging his master's death on Lord Kira. And, what was more, evening had been carried out ethically, he thought. He had nothing to fear. He experienced at once the satisfaction of achievement and the delight of the realization of his moral ideals. There was nothing to cloud his satisfaction, and nothing to disturb his conscience. He had nothing to repent. He could not be more happy, indeed.

Thus thinking, Kuranosuke raised his head and called to Yoshida Chūzayemon,



who also was tired of reading, and who with his book shut, was writing characters with his finger tips upon his knees.

"It's very warm to-day, isn't it?" said Ōishi.

"Yes, indeed! It's too warm. Sitting so quiet, I feel very sleepy," Yoshida responded.

Kuranosuke smiled. He recollected the poem Tominomori Sukeemon had composed when he became drunk with three cups of sake on last New Year's Day. The poem was to this effect:

"It is shameful for a *samurai* to be idle and sleeping. But having done our duty we are not to be blamed even if we are idle."

This poem just represented the present mood of Kuranosuke.

"Our nerves seem to have relaxed now we have done our duty," observed Kuranosuke.

"Yes, indeed!" responded Chūzayemon.

Chūzayemon took up his pipe, and smoked quietly. The gray smoke he exhaled slowly, vanished in the still air.

"None of us expected to live in peace once more."

"No, I didn't expect to see such a peaceful spring again."

Then their eyes met and they smiled at each other.

Just then, the shadow of a man suddenly appeared upon the *shoji*. As soon as the *shoji* was opened, the shadow was replaced by the big body of Hayami Tozayemon, who entered the room.

The chains of pleasant reflection and satisfaction with which Kuranosuke had been bound suddenly snapped. If Tōzayemon had not entered the room, Kuranosuke would have been able to continue the enjoyment of his recollections and the warmth of the early spring. Stern Reality, however, came bluntly into the room with the smile on the robust face of Tōzayemon. Both Ōishi and Yoshida, of course, took no notice of that.

"The conversation is going very lively in the duty vassal's room to-day?" suggested Yoshida Chūzayemon, taking another puff at his pipe.

"Denemon is on duty to-day, you know. So the conversation is indeed lively. Kataoka came into the room just now, and seated himself for a chat."

"Now wonder he hasn't come back yet," and Yoshida nodded his head.

Chūzayemon smiled chokingly, stifled for the moment by the smoke. Onodera Jūnai, who was writing a letter, looked up as if he wondered what had happened, but after a moment dropped his head and went on writing. The letter was to his wife in Kyoto.

Kuranosuke laughed heartily at Tōzayemon's account and said:—

"Any interesting story in the duty vassal's room?"

"No. Only idle talk as usual. However, when Chikamatsu Kanroku told the story of a certain Jinzaburo, a faithful servant, Denemon listened with tears in his eyes.—Nothing much interesting besides.—Oh! I forgot: They say since we avenged our master's death, affairs of revenge frequently occur in Yedo."

"Is that so? We didn't think of that in the least."

Chūzayemon stared at Tozayemon with dubious eyes. Tōzayemon, however, seemed to take great pride in telling this

"I heard several stories about it just now. The most interesting is an affair that happened at Minami Hatchōbori near Minato-machi. It seems that the master of a rice shop had a quarrel with a workman of a neighbouring dyer, at a public bath. The origin of the quarrel may have been a trifle, such as that one splashed hot water on the other. In the end the rice man was soundly beaten with a bucket by the workman. One of the apprentices of the rice shop heard of this with anger. He lay in wait for the workman in the evening, and drove a spike into his shoulder, exclaiming, 'Remember my master's resentment!'" Tōzayemon told this with gestures and laughter.

"That's unreasonable," exclaimed Chūzayemon.

"The workman was seriously injured. People, however, are supporting the apprentice, saying, 'he did right.' Isn't



it funny? Besides this, other similar incidents have occurred at Tōri Sancho, at Shinkōjimachi Nichōme, and at—I forgot where. Anyhow, there seem to be an epidemic of such affairs in Yedo now-a-days. It is said most of them are in imitation of ours. It's laughable, isn't it."

Hayami Tozayemon and Yoshida Chōzayemon looked at each other and laughed heartily. It must have been amusing for them to hear that their exploit was having such influence on all the people of Yedo.

Kuranosuke, however, hid his face in his hands, looking cheerless, and said nothing. Tōzayemon's account strangely clouded his heart. Of course he had never thought that his conduct was responsible for the prevalence of vendettas in Yedo. It was only reasonable that his conscience should not be darkened by their prevalence.

Nevertheless, his peaceful feeling and the enjoyment of the spring day seemed to have gone.

He was only surprised at the unexpectedly great effect on the people of Yedo by their vendetta. At another time, he might have laughed over these stories with the rest. But to-day it chanced that Tōzayemon's stories displeased him.

Very likely his former satisfaction was against logic, and, self centered, upheld his conduct and its outcome. This feeling seemed to have been suddenly broken by Tōzayemon's tale. There must have been a collision between the feeling of love, which is one of the strongest impulses of man and which sometimes forgives even the worst enemy, and the custom of revenge which was the moral code of those days. He must have become aware of this, and felt annoyed.

Of course, he experienced no such analytical processes in his mind. He only felt somewhat chilly and uncomfortable. His thoughts could be likened to the early spring wind which is rather chilly though we say it is warm.

Both Yoshida and Hayami, however, were unconscious of the inner struggle Kuranosuke was going through. They were still laughing.

Ryūnosuke Akutagawa is one of the most distinguished rising writers of present Japan.

He was born in Kyōbashi, Tokyo, in 1892. After he graduated from the First National College of Tōkyō, he entered the Tokyo Imperial University, where he made a special study of English literature. On graduating from the College of Literature of the Imperial University, he became a professor of English at the Naval Engineering College at Yokosuka, where he remained for some time. He resigned this position to join the staff of the Ōsaka-Mainichi, where he still is.

Among his well known novels are "Rashōmon," "Tobacco and the Devil," "The Puppet-Player," and "The Revolving Lantern." The foregoing translation is a selection from "The Puppet-Player."

His writings are characterized by the delicate sentiment of the city people. Elaborate description and scrupulous art are his special features.

In his writings are some attitudes which oppose the plain depiction of the naturalist school, which has been dominating the literary world of Japan. There are many subjective interpretations of the writer, in which English and American literature abounds. These interpretations, however, do not spoil the mood of his work in the least. This and the freshness of his modernist interpretations are enjoyable.

Akutagawa has been called the leader of the New Artistic School. This is opposed to the rough and ready style of the country men. Refined and elaborate art is characteristic of the writings of city men in Japan. All the representative city writers of Japan such as Santo Kyōden, Shikitei Samba, and Kōyō Sanjin, as well as Akutagawa, have this feature in common. The reader can find all the characteristics of the Akutagawa's style in the foregoing sketch. Akutagawa leaves no blemishes in his writings. The scrupulousness and the nerve force of the city men are well represented in his novels. He is a very genuine novelist. He is still young and is a hard worker. So we can not tell to what heights he may not soar.



## ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

**FUTURE Relief Policy of the Society.**  
—The number of the sick and wounded on account of the earthquake decreased in Tokyo through the efforts of the relief corps and consequently, the society re-adjusted its hospitals, and established consulting offices to be maintained for about four months in Tokyo partly for the purpose of giving work to the sufferers among physicians, pharmacentists and dentists. These consulting offices number 66, including 30 by the Tokyo Municipality, 5 by the Imperial Household Department, 14 by the Japan Red Cross Society, 12 by the Saisei-kai and 5 by the Mitsubishi family. The society is making preparations to open all its consulting offices by the end of November.

The Volunteer Nurse Society. The sufferers from the earthquake and fire mostly escaped with only the clothes on their backs. The Volunteer Nurse Society, to supply clothes to them, obtained old clothes from the head and branch offices of this society and distributed 610 packages of clothes and miscellaneous articles and 105 packages of "comfort bags" among the sufferers. Its President, Vice-President and Manager visited the hospitals and inquired after the welfare of the patients. The society presented the sufferers in the hospitals of this society with 2,000 comfort bags and its maternity hospitals with 200 layettes and a quantity of flannel. It also presented fruit to the American nurses of the American Relief Corps, when they arrived in Tokyo. It invited to a dinner at the Peers' Club the women doctors and nurses of the Chinese Red Cross Society's Relief Corps and the nurses of the American Relief Corps, when they were about to leave Japan.

**The Junior Red Cross.**—The Junior Red Cross organized in eleven branch offices of the Japan Red Cross have been doing praiseworthy work independently or in conjunction with schools and boy scouts since the earthquake. They have

presented text books and other school requisites to school boys suffering from the disaster. They collected money and articles for the refugees, transported and distributed food stuff and drink, consoled the refugees, removed obstacles on the roads, managed traffice, assisted in the work of the refugees' camps, hospitals and inquiry offices, and acted as messengers between the relief offices. They have thus taken an active part in the relief work.

**Sympathy of Foreign and Japanese Peoples.**—Since the earthquake, money and articles have been presented to the sufferers by bodies and individuals in different parts of Japan, and especially, the foreign Red Cross Societies and other foreign societies and individuals have greatly sympathized with us and have supported the work of the Japan Red Cross Society by sending telegrams of inquiry, presenting money and articles and despatching relief corps and members to inquire after the welfare of the sufferers. This has been received with great gratitude by the Japan Red Cross Society and all Japanese. We already have listed these gifts and the following were received later from foreign lands :—

Red Cross International Committee... ..	£.	7,200
Red Cross Union Committee...		4,175
American Red Cross Society.		201,511
French           "       "       "		5,847
Swedish       "       "       "		2,380
Dutch         "       "       "		7,936
Guatemala   "       "       "		812
Siamese       "       "       "		15,968
Chinese Red Cross Society		
Peking... ..		21,052 & 4 Cases
		of Provisions'
Chinese Red Cross Society		
Shanghai ... ..		4,000 & 141
		Cases of Medical
		requisites
International Childrens' Relief Union ... ..		9,320
Gazette Zurich Switzerland...		1,786
Yan Hao-chining, Kiang ...		360
Mrs. E. C. Jatphon (y) and		
Three Others ... ..		22,227
Swiss Red Cross Society ...		20,000
		Francs
Chilian Red Cross Society ...	\$	1,172
Australian Red Cross Society	£	1,000





## FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

**Mr. Woods' Return** The American Ambassador, Mr. Cyrus E. Woods has returned home temporarily with his mother-in-law, who received a wound in the recent disaster. We can definitely assure the American Ambassador that good feeling towards Americans has spread among the Japanese very quickly and with great force.

It is clear that by his noble efforts pro-American feeling among the people of Japan has greatly increased and Japano-American relations have been greatly improved. The name of Cyrus E. Woods and America have become known throughout the entire country, and the Ambassador's name will be remembered forever in association with the great cataclysm.

We wish the American Ambassador to tell his country men how great are the feelings of gratitude of the Japanese people toward Americans. In the whole history of the friendly intercourse between Japan and America there has never been a time when these friendly feelings were so great as they are at the present time. We hope that the Ambassador's mother-in-law will quickly recover and that he will be able to return to Japan soon. *The Tokyo Jiji* (Oct. 31).

**Russian Relations** We advocate quick resumption of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The preliminary parleys between the two countries came to a close with the return home of Mr. Joffe at the beginning of July, and the general expectation at the time was that formal discussions would be opened this autumn on the arrival of Mr. Karahan, who replaced Mr. Joffe as the representative of Soviet Russia in this part of the world.

However, the Yamamoto Cabinet, which was formed just at the time of the catastrophe, is evidently too much occupied with earthquake matters to give due thought to the matter of relations with Russia.

In spite of the fact that on the occasion of his visit to Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking, towards the end of September, Mr. Karahan desired the early opening of negotiation, the Tokyo government is not apparently in a hurry to meet his overtures.

Baron Ijuin, the Foreign Minister, simply states that the matter is now under consideration and he does not seem to have brought it up for consideration by the Cabinet yet. Public opinion, however, clearly lies in the direction of a speedy resumption of the parley. The Japanese people hope that the Nikolaievsk and other unpleasant affairs will be quickly disposed of and friendship re-established between the two nations.

The late Premier was fully aware of the necessity of the restoration of friendly relations, and this conviction prompted him to arrange the opening of the preliminary negotiations. There is no reason whatever to believe that the Yamamoto Cabinet desires to depart from the course followed by its predecessor, and we advise it to act quickly.

In the Kawakami-Joffe negotiations, all issues lying in the way of the re-establishment of Russo-Japanese friendship have been already thoroughly discussed, and there can be no great difficulty now in achieving the desired resumption of relations.

We have, however, one thing which we must commend to the serious attention of the Moscow Government. As the Russian people and government know, the recent earthquake has put the Tokyo citizens in a state of considerable uneasiness. In view of this fact, it is desirable that the Soviet Government should conscientiously abstain from all propaganda. Should it commit any such indiscretion as may be interpreted by the Japanese people as an attempt to arouse class animosity among them at the present momentous juncture, it would greatly prejudice the Japanese mind against Russia. Whether such



propaganda is directly engineered by the Moscow Government or through the Third International, the bad impression it would produce among the Japanese people would be the same—The Jiji Shimpō.

**Reform of the Peers** There are brighter prospects for the realization of the reform of the House of Peers, of which Baron Yoshinaga Nakagawa is the foremost advocate. Prince Tokugawa, the President of the House, expressed himself in favour of the proposal at a recent meeting of peers. The Prince is not usually eager to give his opinions on subjects like this and consequently his open approval of reform is noteworthy.

He is said to have declared that since its promulgation the Imperial Ordinance governing the House of Peers has undergone no revision, and scarcely answers the requirements of the times. He favours the appointment of a special committee in the coming session to make full inquiries.

The projected reform is gaining wider support among the members of the Kenkyukai, the biggest party in the Upper House, and it is conjectured that the part will not oppose the organization of a special committee, although different opinions may be held by individual members as to time and method.—The Asahi.

**Suffragettism** When the Government's intention to adopt universal suffrage was made public the intimation proved a great stimulus to the suffragettes, and Cabinet Members were flooded with communications demanding the extension of the franchise to women, besides receiving delegations on the same mission.

That was perfectly natural. But a strange phenomenon is that since the franchise Committee of the Legislation Commission last week voted women out of the privilege, the suffragettes have been displaying silent resignation to the decision, in spite of the fact that the decision is by no means final. There remains the general meeting of the commission, the cabinet committee, and the

cabinet itself, to consider the matter.

If women's suffrage aspirations are to be gauged by their present silence, then they may just as well be without the franchise.

A way says it is manhood suffrage which the committee has decided upon and that is why women pay no attention to it. That is nonsense. If it be universal franchise, it should be thoroughgoing and should of course extend to women, many of whom are certainly far more intelligent in political as in other matters than a large number of their brothers who are to exercise the voting right. There can be no question of prematurity for the reason just stated.

Let women come forward and strive for the acquisition of the right, before it is too late. If the present opportunity be missed, it will be a long time before another will come. They must not think that they may get the franchise through the good will of the opposite sex. Let it be impressed on them that they will never acquire it without agitation.—The Japan Times (Nov. 3.)

**Democracy as a Gift** We are agreeably surprised at the public announcement of the present Cabinet that it is going to revise the Election Law to the extent of abolishing the tax qualification for electors. Although the government still leaves the public in the dark as to whether it proposes to carry out the general election in May next year under the revised system, there is reason to believe that it will do so. We have no hesitation in hailing this policy as a miracle which the earthquake has produced. A stunning blow is thus dealt to all political parties. The Seiyukai is placed in the most awkward situation, and the party is consequently alarmed beyond measure, but neither the Ken-seikai nor the Kakushin Club can afford to gloat over their rival in distress. For the fact that the present non-party Cabinet is going to accomplish what they have been unable to achieve is a serious reflection upon them. The adoption of manhood suffrage at the present time can hardly be called a



miracle; what we do find miraculous is that a bureaucratic and non-party Cabinet is about to take the credit for it. However, manhood suffrage is nothing but one method of giving effect to the principle of government by the people for the people. It may be the best method, but it will be of little value, unless political parties, through which the popular will is expressed in the Diet, come into full play. If the political parties, which must play a very important part in representative government, allow themselves to be dazzled by the suffrage policy of the bureaucratic government into playing its hand against the general interests of the nation, it will mean their bankruptcy as political parties.

Needless to say, the introduction of a Suffrage Bill by the Government places the Seiyukai in a crucial dilemma, but at the same it may be said that the way is open for that party to extricate itself. It can enlist the support of the people if it decides to attack the bureaucratic Government on the score that its existence is against the ideals of party politics. With the people behind it, the Seiyukai need not fear the dissolution of the Diet. The greatest weakness of the present Government is that it is a non-party Cabinet, which has no popular support—The Yomiuri.

**Unfavourable Trade Balance** The balance of Japan's foreign trade in the first half of 1923 showed an excess of imports amounting to ¥400,000,000, and brought about a great change in our anticipation respecting the international accounts of this country.

The unfavorable balance was aggravated still more in the second half year by the abnormal excess of imports in July and August and by the great decrease of exports after the earthquake. Even if we can entertain some expectation that the usual excess of exports in November and December will somewhat decrease the excess of imports in the second half year, of the excess of imports will be increased to ¥430,000,000 in this term. If the excess of imports in Kwanto Dis-

trict and Korea during 1923 is added to this sum the total excess of imports during the fiscal year of 1923 will amount to about ¥500,000,000.

However, we have an account receivable amounting of some ¥300,000,000, in our international accounts other than those accrued from foreign trade. Therefore, it is generally believed that the amount we have to pay foreign countries in the settlement of the international accounts of 1923 will be some 200,000,000 yen.

This excess of payment will not altogether be unfavorable to Japan considering the real potency of our business world. If the export trade which caused this excess of payment is sound and substantial we need not fear the effects of this excess of imports. Therefore, it is of the utmost need to investigate the cause of the excess of imports.

In our opinion the principal causes of the excess of imports during the first half year and the first months of the second half year are the following. The dullness of the business world and the unterenched government and local expenditures caused higher prices of goods in the home land which, in turn, caused the importation of foreign goods. The French occupation of the Ruhr caused the enhancement of the prices of coal, iron and dye-stuffs throughout the world and this caused the importation of these materials in anticipation that the prices of these materials would go up still more and, thereby, the importers would profit greatly.

The business depression in America caused the decrease of exports to America. From these causes the great excess of payments seems to have been caused. Therefore, even if we had not experienced the earth quake disaster we would have been unable to avoid the reaction or decline in our foreign trade.

The reason for the great amount of accounts receivable amounting to ¥300,000,000, which was caused by reasons other than trade, seems to be the importation of capital to meet the deficit caused by foreign trade, for the freight carried by our merchant marine and the



interest on foreign bonds, receivable during this year, seem to be very small.

If there are prospects of a revival in the American business world in the near future we can hope that the amount of our exports will be increased. However, we must import the materials necessary for the rebuilding of our devastated cities during several years to come, and we will have to pay to foreign countries about one hundred million yen for this purpose every year. Therefore the prospects of our foreign trade are not very bright. We must also bear in mind that what we import for the rebuilding of our destroyed cities is not directed to production, and therefore if we lavishly establish unproductive enterprises international accounts will become more and more disadvantageous to Japan and prices will be greatly raised as the result of artificial inflation.

We advise the government to endeavour not to import unnecessary things and to be very cautious in international trade and endeavour to take the necessary measures for the restoration of a favourable balance of trade—The Jiji (Nov. 3)

**Grateful to All** The fervent expression of gratitude by the populace of Tokyo on the occasion of the departure of Ambassador Woods should not be construed as an indication that the people are less conscious and appreciative of the great sympathy shown by other countries. The movement imitated by the Lord Mayor of London to gather contributions and the ready

response on the part of the British public, the thoughtful care the French people took in the preparation of relief materials which have already been shipped and are well on their way to Japan, the magnanimous attitude the Russians are evincing in spite of the unpleasant experience gone through by their representatives due to the misunderstanding created by an unanticipated turn of affairs on the arrival of the Lenin, the sudden suspension of the anti-Japanese agitation in China and the friendly sentiments expressed by the different countries of South America and the rest of the world are bringing home to the Japanese in general the reality of human brotherhood, the existence of which the atrocities committed during the war made us doubt.

The act of God has changed the sentiment of the world in favour of our country in no small degree. It is indeed high time for us to make an effort to keep this friendship always alive. This should not be very difficult as long as an honest effort is made to this end. Mere flattery will do no good for flattery is empty and heartless. We should try to express our gratitude in a more stable, steadfast and honest way. Mere exchange of flowery words and waving of flags are not the only means or the true means to show our appreciation of the kindness of others in this time of need. Let there be the effort made and let us all cooperate to make it bear fruit.—The Tokyo Nichinichi, English Edition (Nov. 6.)

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*The skylark—*

*Less intimate with the flowers*

*Than with the clouds.*

*By Yayu*

# MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

*(October 6.)*

Dr. Beard of New York, who had assisted Viscount Goto, when mayor of Tokyo, received a telegram from Viscount Goto, now Minister of Home Affairs, and started at once for Japan. He arrived on Oct. 6.

*(October 7.)*

The Society for Vocational Aid plans the training of carpenters, anticipating a shortage of carpenters in future, and has gathered 350 young men to be trained from among the sufferers.

*(October 11.)*

The number of primary schools destroyed is 430. The number of their pupils are about 210,000, excepting those who removed to schools elsewhere. The cost of temporary restoration will be ¥10,000,000, and ¥100,000,000 will be needed for permanent restoration.

*(October 12.)*

The draft plan for the restoration of Tokyo has been decided on and the experts are now drawing the maps. As soon as these maps are ready the plan will be discussed by the Restoration Board and the Cabinet.

The Japan Fire Insurance Association announces that the amount insured in the fire-devastated districts of Tokyo and Kanagawa prefectures by the fire insurance companies is about ¥2,000,000,000. Among 46 fire insurance companies belonging to the Association there are 14 companies which chiefly do re-insurance business. The total amount insured in the devastated district in Tokyo prefecture by the remaining 32 companies belonging to the Association is ¥1,018,400,961, and that in Kanagawa prefecture is ¥412,715,039. That in Chiba, Saitama, and Shizuoka prefectures is under investigation. The amount insured in the devastated districts by the foreign fire insurance companies is estimated at ¥300,000,000. The amount insured by the Japanese

companies not belonging to the Association is about ¥156,000,000. The total amount insured in the devastated area therefore is about ¥1,890,000,000.

The National Treasury Department of the Bank of Japan began business from Sept. 3. There was no change in the amount of deposits at the end of September, in comparison with that of the end of August, showing the amount of ¥5,450,000. At present, this amount has increased to ¥5,900,000. There is no change in the amount of bonds deposit at the Bank. For a few days directly after the moratorium was withdrawn much money was withdrawn.

The Business Department which deals with coupons and bonds, and the Issue Department have been very busy. The total amount of impaired bank-notes and coins exchanged for new ones by the Issue Department of the Bank during the period from Sept. 3 to Oct. 1 was ¥1,889,000. The amount of half-burned coupons and bonds exchanged for new ones by the Bank during the same period was ¥6,500,000. If the possessor of coupons and bonds, completely burnt, knows the numbers and symbols of his bonds, he will be paid in full.

*(October 13.)*

The Social Education Bureau of the Home Office, the Social Education Bureau of the Tokyo City Office, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Music Restoration Society, the Military Band and the Naval Band have decided to hold benefit performances for the sufferers.

The Tokyo City Office sustained a loss of ¥70,000,000, in the destruction of buildings etc. Rebuilding will cost over one hundred million yen.

*(October 14.)*

At the opening ceremony of the tent hospitals contributed by the United States and built on the premises of Prince Takamatsu's residence in Azabu,



the Crown Prince, the American Ambassador, General McCoy, the representative of the United States Red Cross, Lieut.-Colonel. H. H. Smith, of the American Embassy, Frank Yamamoto, Vincent Goto, Haruo Kitano, Rensu Imai, the Hon. Gen. Minoru M. Miyajima, President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and other distinguished officials were present. The hospital consists of 300 tents and can take in 2,500 patients.

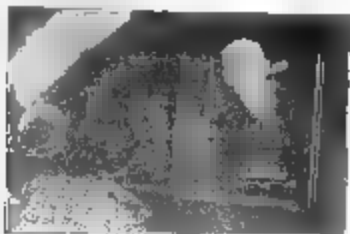
The last census in Japan took place on Oct. 1, of 1925. In view of the recent catastrophe however, a new census will be taken on Nov. 15. The census in the districts outside the devastated area will be limited to inquiry about refugees.

Efforts to decontaminate hitherto has been left to private traders. However, the damage they sustained in the recent catastrophe was so great that they can not resume business. Therefore, the Railway Department plans to undertake the business itself. The Department has ordered 300 motor trucks from America to be used for this purpose.

(October 27.)

The views of Dr. Beazell for reconstructing Tokyo will be circulated later as plan and published in the near future. His plan covers the relation of Yokohama to Greater Tokyo.

An official investigation gives the



By heavy rain, the debris of the collapsed building is being washed away.

As soon as the Governor-general of Australia, received news of Japan's disaster he appealed to the people of Australia for contributions for a relief fund, which finally reached ¥1,800,000 (\$300,000) from the government and ¥1,500,000 from the public. Several leading news-paper men of Sydney came to Japan as the Australasian with a great quantity of relief material. The 1,000,000 lbs. of flour, 200,000 cases of fruit, 100,000 cases of jam, tinned, sugar, milk, biscuits, a canned food, and blankets, clothes and medical material were brought to be distributed among the sufferers.

The delivery of baggage from railway

approximate damages from the earthquake as 1,050,000,000 yen for Tokyo, 280,000,000 yen for its suburbs and 200,000,000 yen for Yokohama, which in addition to other districts visited by the earthquake makes a total of 10,150,000,000 yen, besides which the total losses of public property is placed at about 2,370,000,000 yen. The earthquake then deprived Japan of one-ninth of her national wealth, which was estimated at 80,000,000,000 yen in the national census taken on October 1, 1921. In addition there is the loss and damage due to the earthquake such as suspension of factory work etc.

*(October 16.)*

As the result of conferences held at the Premier's official residence on the universal suffrage question, a Government bill is to be submitted in the next session of the Imperial Diet, whose attitude is looked forward to with great interest. The important points discussed at the conferences are reported to be the abolition of the existing rate qualifications, the granting of the franchise to Japanese men including students 25 years of age and over, resident in one place for six months or more, limiting election to the Lower House to them, the inclusion of and Buddhist priests and primary school teachers, the exclusion of Upper House members elected by mutual vote, titled members and representatives of the highest tax payers under the present Election Law as to franchise and qualification for election to the Diet the fixation of the voting day as a national holiday, the limitation of expenditure in an election, the restriction of canvassers, restriction of election offices, the free delivery of one announcement of candidature, the employment of public primary school buildings for election meetings, forbidding electors' resting places in the neighbourhood of the voting-place, the strict punishment of those violating these rules and the nullification of election of those whose conduct is improper.

*(October 17.)*

A party of 10 Japanese musicians is to visit Honolulu and the American Continent soon and will visit important towns until March, 1924 performing Japanese music. The party includes two daughters of Mr. N. Motoōri, who perform new Japanese children's songs and dancing, Mr. Seifu Yoshida, a "shakuhachi" player, Mr. M. Miyagi, a "koto" player and some vocalists. This is in acceptance of an invitation from New York musicians and to give thanks for the American people's kindness and sympathy shown in the recent earthquake. They will exhibit to Americans Japan's real music.

*(October 18.)*

The national defence expenditure for the Army and Navy will have to be the principal object of a great re-adjustment in the Budget from next year as a result of the prospective great decrease in the national revenue on account of the earthquake, while the work of resuscitation will involve an enormous amount of money. Re-adjustment of the military and Naval expenditure will prove a bar to the smooth compilation of the Budget. The world's powers have not ceased to build armaments even since the conclusion of the Disarmament Treaty. The League of Nations Association of England has proposed the suspension of the plan to build a Naval base at Singapore, following the Japanese earthquake. But it cannot be expected that the Japanese disaster will stop the project from passing the British Parliament.

The Japanese Navy Department considers it necessary to adjust the shortage of auxiliary warships in the fiscal year 1925-1926 in consequence of the withdrawal of obsolete ships. The plan already drafted at the Naval Staff Office has been rendered impossible by the recent earthquake. Still about 420,000-000 yen will be allotted to the Navy as continuing expenditure already fixed after disarmament. Additionally, 150,000,000 or 160,000,000 yen will have to be spent for restoring the arms, ammunition and military institutions damaged by the earthquake.

*(October 19.)*

Benbodo, a Korean, who was arrested by the Senju police, was running across the Ohashi bridge in Senju on September 3, when the citizens were in great confusion after the earthquake, and came into collision with a number of the local people on guard. He dropped a parcel in the quarrel, and it was found to contain a bomb.

*(October 20.)*

Mr. Bickel President of the United Press has visited Japan. He said he feels great sympathy for the Tokyo



citizens especially as he was a refugee from the earthquake in San Francisco.

(October 20.)

An inquiry has been made by the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Legation of the Japanese Government as to Chinese dead or missing due to the earthquake.

(October 21.)

Two delegations of the American Y.M.C.A., and other American Christian Associations have come to Japan to offer to present to the Japanese Government 150 or 200 primary school buildings ready for erection in Tokyo, Kanagawa,

occupations mostly wanted for the rebuilding of the Metropolis is solicited, and training is being given at the Extraordinary Relief Office and the Tokyo City Labour-Exchange. A training school has been opened by the Section of School Affairs of the Tokyo City Office for graduation in six months for architects; drawing and in three months for carpentry, cycle and sign-board painting work.

(October 23.)

The main roads of Tokyo are to be re-constructed based essentially on the existing highways. It is intended to remove the disordered condition of the



Children of Foreign Residents in Tokyo, joining in *Amakusa-day* celebration in Ukiyo Park.

and Chiba Prefecture to replace those destroyed by the earthquake and fire.

(October 22.)

The level of the tide in Tokyo Bay was raised 0.5-c " inches " by the earthquake, while the low land on Honjo and Fukuoka sank so much in many places that the tidal water flows in, compelling many residents to quit the place. There is a plan to collect the rubbish in the damaged parts of Tokyo on top of this land.

(October 23.)

The demand for architects, carpenters, still engineers and other persons with

traffic in the city before the earthquake and to re-build the roads radially. The roads contemplated have the Tokyo Station as the centre with trunk roads. It is planned to have high speed electric railways, underground and elevated.

(October 25.)

"Ken," Japanese "gum" wood, is best produced in the northern part of Japan. Chinese *Paidonia* logs are being sold in Japan at present, and they command a very good sale, as they are look like the Japanese wood, while they are much cheaper than the latter, although lower in quality.

*(October 26.)*

The new Cabinet has dismissed 12 prefectural Governors and changed 18.

*(October 27.)*

The Russian Cathedral, one of the noted buildings in Tokyo, was burnt after the earthquake, and will be re-built with contributions from its 30,000 Japan-

ese believers and those in Europe, which its chief priest will visit.

*(October 28.)*

November 11, the fifth anniversary of Armistice Day is to be celebrated by a meeting of boys and girls and a lecture meeting on a large in Tokyo under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Tokyo City Office and nine peace societies.

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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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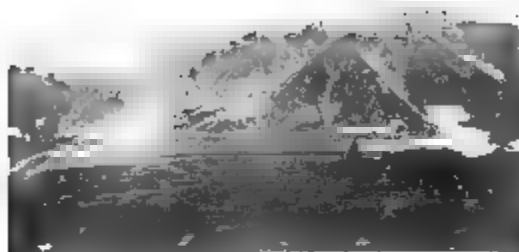
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The Swales in snow: reprint from drawing of H. M. M. M.

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Mt. Touboro, which legends say lies in the "Barbican Hell"



Mt. Fuji, the first step to reaching Mt. Touboro



# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL XIV

APRIL

No. VIII

## THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

### THE EDITOR'S DIARY

**JANUARY 11** :—The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent reports to the effect that Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Representative, in a letter to Dr. T. C. Wang, the Chinese Plenipotentiary in the Russo-Chinese Conference, frankly deprecated the servile efforts of China to be in tune with the Russian policy of the Imperialistic Powers and dwelt upon the necessity of breaking away from their influence; he stated that the interests of the Soviet Government are merely economic, and that Russia is prepared to give recognition to the predominant position of the Chinese nation as regards the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Rumors are persistent that the birth of the Kiyoura Cabinet would tear asunder the bitterly opposed factions in the Seiyu-kai, which has more than half the seats in the House of Representatives the inevitable being the splitting up of the party; the greater number of the leaders of the party are regarded as antagonistic to the Administration.

A tent hospital, the gift of the French people for the earthquake sufferers, covering a plot of 7,000 *tsubo* (5.5 acres), is put up on the site of an old Daimite mansion in Shiba-ku; its advanced appointments, comprising steam-heating, electric lighting, X-ray, apparatus, and so forth, have aroused the attention of the medical profession of Tokyo.

**January 12** :—In an interview with Press representatives, Viscount Kiyoura, Premier, and Baron Mizuno, Home

Minister, declared that the Cabinet decided to give its support to the Universal Suffrage Bill, which it would introduce in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet. But, according to the ministers' ideas, the vote should be extended to only those male subjects of the Empire who either are the heads of families, or earn their own living, and to be carried out in the General Election of 1928; these restrictions find little favor among the public, which refuses to approve anything other than the unqualified right by all male persons (some people even demand that women be enfranchised too).

The gloom over the Cabinet due to the anti-Government agitation of the Opposition took a turn for the worse, as the younger, freer-thinking members of the three parties in the lower house—the Seiyu-kai, and Kakushin Club—held a rally with newspaper men and adopted a vote of censure against the Kiyoura Government.

**January 13** :—Press dispatches from Shanghai report that Dr. Schurman, the American Minister to China, who arrived there on January 9, from an extensive trip in South China, after denying to a newspaper reporter that the attitude of his Government had changed as regards the custom question in Canton, declared that the administration of all the customs houses in China should be placed under single control to prevent the Military Governors from trying to seize the surplus receipts of the customs



houses in their respective Provinces, and that he hoped to see Sir F. Aglen allot a portion of the receipts in Canton for the improvement of rivers and ports in the Province of Kwantung.

The Minister of Finance gave out the statement that the gold reserves of the nation totalled ¥1,653,000,000 on December 31, 1923, which amount, compared with that of ¥1,780,000,000 on August 15, was less by ¥127,000,000, and that of ¥1,653,000,000 on December 25, ¥17,000,000, of the sum of ¥1,653,000,000, ¥445,000,000 was held in foreign money centers.

The Meteorological Observatory of Kobe ordered from England a 10-inch telescope, the best of the kind in Japan.

January 14:—It is cabled from New York that the exchange value of Japanese currency dropped to \$44.50 for ¥100

Seeing that the anti-Government campaign has assumed serious proportions, reports are circulated in semi-official quarter that the cabinet is prepared to dissolve the Diet.

A Shanghai cable states that Dr. Sun Yatsen, who, refusing to recognize the right of the Peking Government to rule China, has raised an army at Canton in readiness for any eventuality, indignantly remarked that the Powers' intervention in the customs question was a serious violation of the agreements of the Washington Conference and could not be interpreted as anything else than an indication of the fact that they regard China as under their domination.

Arrangements have been made to bring in the works of the prominent living painters of France, for organizing an art exhibition in Ueno for the season.

January 15:—The Prime Minister invited the leading members of the House of Peers to his official residence and explained to them the platform of his Administration, the following being the policies he enumerated, spiritual and moral uplift of the people, the adoption of better training in education and the guidance of the people's thought; economic revival the immediate rebuilding of the cities and districts devastated by the

earthquake and fire, and industrial advancement of the people of the provinces; as regards industrial advancement of the provincial people, the Prime Minister recounted the need of the uplift of village life and economy, development of local industries, and the extension of foreign commerce; he finally made reference to the necessity for the adoption of universal suffrage.

The gap in the ranks of the Seiyukai, resulting from the birth of the Kiyoura Cabinet, is steadily widening, so that an open breach is believed to be imminent; the situation is such that even those members who are regarded as the supreme leaders are at variance about the matter.

A number of the younger members of the House of Representatives, irrespective of party connections, met in conference and adopted a remarkable resolution denouncing the cabinet; it states that "to allow the Peers to manage the government to suit their wishes is a violation of the principles of parliamentarism and should by no means be tolerated," while another clause is to the effect that, when the Diet reopens after the adjournment, they would try to introduce a bill expressing their distrust of the cabinet.

The public is stirred by the extraordinary news that Viscount Miura, a prominent member of the Privy Council, taking exception to the Kiyoura Cabinet as an unconstitutional organization, wishes to goad the political parties to join hands in rooting out the government and will soon come to Tokyo to seek an interview with the party leaders. What is surprising to the public is that men of so exalted a post as his should come forth to take a hand in a popular political movement, contrary to all precedents.

At the Akasaka Imperial Palace, H. H. the Crown Prince received in audience Mr. Wang Yin-pao, the new Chinese Minister, who presented to the former his credentials, together with the recall of his predecessor.

A Peking special to the *Asahi* is to the effect that the Chinese Foreign Minister addressed the Diplomatic Corps a note, demanding that foreign warships



navigating the inland waterways of China should cease interfering in the internal affairs of the country ; in making the demand, the Chinese Government further stated that, as long as the civil war in Sze-chuan and Canton continues, local officials of China should have the right to go aboard foreign warships and search and arrest any rebel who might be found on board, with the additional warning that foreigners who give any assistance to the rebels should be punished according to the provisions of international law.

According to the Tokyo papers, a statement given out by Mr. Sun Pao-ehi, the new Premier of China, outlines his policy to be that efforts will be made for the speedy termination of the civil war in Sze-chuan and Canton, the curtailment of the size of the army to what is really necessary, the adjustment of public finance, and the organization of a peace conference, in which all the Provinces are to be properly represented.

Another big earthquake, though not so destructive as that of September 1, rocked Tokyo, Yokohama and Vicinity, Tokyo reporting the number of persons killed or injured to be more than fifty ; in Matsuda completely destroyed houses run up to 337 and those partially destroyed 1,003 ; railway communication with Kobe was stopped for a while.

January 16 :—An unusual surprise for the public took place at the residence of Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi, President of the Seiyu-kai, where, at a meeting held to determine the attitude of the party toward the government, he overruled the opinion of those who wished to come to the support of Viscount Kiyoura and thus initiated war against the cabinet. After his determined pronouncement, he declared that he, being serious in what he had said, would give up his peerage honors and fight in the lower house as a representative of the common people. The course he resolved to take has elicited much eulogy in many quarters.

Seeing that his path is by no means unobstructed, the Prime Minister, at a banquet attended by some members of

the House of Peers, stated that he is determined to fight to the end.

As will be seen from its platform, the government takes special interest in the life of village people, economic, industrial, and moral, and, therefore, may, it is said, decide to create an independent department, to which agricultural affairs now managed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will be transferred.

January 17 :—As expected, the inevitable split in the Seiyu-kai took place, when Baron Yamamoto, Mr. Nakahashi, Mr. Motoda, and Mr. Tokonami jointly notified Viscount Takahashi, President, of their decision to leave the party ; it is expected that a considerable number of the members of the party will follow them.

The Minister of Finance gave out a statement that, in order to relieve the one-sidedness of exchange, resulting from the unfavorable balance of trade, the government would sell whatever portion of the gold reserves are held abroad, for facilitating the importation of those articles really necessary for the requirements of Japan to-day.

January 18 :—A Peking cable states that the ministers of eight of the treaty nations met in conference, regarding the recent repeated maltreatment of foreigners, and agreed to take determined measures, whenever, in the future, their nationals are molested by Chinese.

At a meeting attended by the Foreign Minister and some other notables, the government decided to establish libraries and institutes for the study of classics and science in Peking, Shanghai, and Canton.

Viscount Shibusawa, representing the steel interests, had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in an effort to cause the government to aid the privately-owned mills ; in this way, he, it is said, stated that the iron industry of Japan could be established.

January 19 :—Viscount Miura, who resigned from the Privy Council, to have freedom to take part in the anti-government agitation, called the leaders of the Seiyu-kai, Kensei-kai and Kakushin Club



together and prevailed on them to agree to carry on an inter-party campaign for the object in view.

Emigration to South America showed a decided increase after the great earthquake; for instance, a liner recently sailed from Yokohama with 470 passengers, of whom 350 are said to belong to this class of travellers.

The Tokyo Clearing House handled 4,134,138 bills and checks, of ¥12,529,728,000 in value, in the latter half of 1923; as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the decrease amounted to ¥4,572,600,000, represented by 2,273,905 bills and checks.

A sumptuous tea-party was held by Dowager Princess Kaneko Higashifushimi, at her residence in Azabu, in honor of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, who had arrived in Tokyo a few days before; invitations were extended to many other Americans prominent in local society.

It is announced that Viscount Shibusawa will undertake a trip to the United States, to see what he can do about the anti-Japanese movements there.

January 21:—The policy of the parties in opposition to the government was definitely drafted, as a result of the conference of their leading members at the Maple Club, where a resolution was carried touching upon the establishment of the regime of party cabinets beyond all hindrance, the overthrowing of the influence of the "privileged classes," the refusal to recognize the Kiyoura Cabinet as a legitimate body, and agreement to carry on a joint campaign by the parties concerned.

A New York dispatch to the *Asahi* states that the loan which the Japanese Government contemplates issuing in London and New York will bear interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Because of the fact that the Diet is to resume its sitting on the 22nd, the political world is full of activity: all the important parties in the lower house (except those members who recently left the Seiyu-kai), which are in the Opposition, held conventions and listened to

the addresses of their respective leaders; Mr. Inukai, of the Kakushin Club, declared in one place that, to-day, when the public mind is losing its balance, the organization of a government which relies on the support of the peers' party, numbering less than one thousand in membership, is a great anachronism; Viscount Takahashi, of the Seiyu-kai, spoke to the effect that it is of the utmost importance for Japan to have a government squarely based on the people and pursue policies that will promote industries, conduce to right thinking, by the people, and foster their life; Viscount Kato, of the Kensei-kai, pointed out that the Kiyoura Cabinet, being a cabinet of, by, and for the privileged people only who have nothing to do with the welfare of the general public, is utterly devoid of a constitutional character.

January 22:—After a long adjournment, the Forty-eighth Session of the Imperial Diet was opened, the House of Peers resuming its proceedings in the morning; at the outset, the Peers passed a vote approving a congratulatory address to be presented to the Crown Prince as regards His Marriage to Princess Nagako Kuni; as usual, the Prime Minister was given his turn to deliver a speech to explain his policy of administration (an English translation of the stenographic report of the speech appears elsewhere); The Minister of Foreign Affairs was the next speaker, whose address (translated) will be found further on; Baron Yoshinaga Nakagawa, the spokesman of the Opposition bitterly assailed the policy of the government and the manner, in which the cabinet was formed.

In the House of Representatives, the meeting was uneventful, but this was the lull before the storm. An address of congratulation to be presented to the Crown Prince was read and adopted. A member of the Opposition moved that the house adjourn till the 29th, and this was passed,—a piece of deeply-laid strategy of the opponents of the government.

A mass meeting was convened by the three parties in the lower house at



Uyeno Park, as a demonstration against the ministers, the speakers comprising the leaders of the parties and Mr. Ozaki for such magnates to make addresses together is a thing that rarely happens.

At the general shareholders meeting held at the Imperial Hotel, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company declared a dividend of 60 per cent for the current term.

January 23: In the House of Peers, Baron Sakatani, Marquis Sasaki, and Marquis Tokugawa attacked the government from all angles, the last-named peer prophesying that the wrong arts of some titled men would bring the hate of the nation on the heads of the whole nobility. Baron Sakatani, who is President of the Japan Peace Society and an influential member of the Japan-American Association, candidly declared that the anti-Japanese legislation in the lower house of the American Congress would likely sow the seeds for an unfortunate event.

The budget which the Kiyoura Cabinet introduced into the lower house comprises the same estimates as those that the Yamamoto Cabinet had prepared, the expenditures amounting to ¥1,409,000,000 and the sum for the repairing of Yokohama Harbor ¥6,800,000.

January 24:—The parties of the Opposition agreed to introduce a bill of non-confidence against the ministers in the session of March 2.

January 25:—The pretty, ancient custom of exchanging odes was followed by the Imperial Prince and Princess to be married on the 26; first the Crown Prince wrote his inspirations on a *shikishi* which was placed in an artistic letter-box, and which one of his chamberlains took to the bride; the bride returned the box with hers; the proceedings were carried on as ceremoniously as in ancient times.

In the House of Peers, Count Yanagisawa criticised the government as regards the manner in which the interests of the workingmen are represented in the international labor conference.

A Peking cable states that the Chinese Government lodged a protest with the Japanese Minister about the alleged

fact that Japanese lumbermen cut down 160,000 piculs of standing trees in Manchuria and exported them to Japan without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities.

January 26:—The Imperial marriage was performed with the following program; at 7 o'clock in the morning, one of the Chamberlains of the Crown Prince officiated at a rite in the Sacred Mirror Shrine and Imperial Ancestors' Shrines in the Palace, reporting to the national deities and spirits of the past Emperors the solemnization of the Ceremony; at 9 o'clock, Viscount Iriye, Chief of the Chamberlains, was at the mansion of Prince Kuni and, in the presence of her parents, informed Princess Nagako of the readiness to begin the ceremony; at 10 minutes after 9 o'clock, the bride, accompanied by Viscount Iriye and Baroness Shimazu, left the home of her family in an automobile, escorted by a mounted guard of honor; at 10 o'clock, a rite was performed in the Sacred Mirror Shrine, and fifteen minutes later, the Prince and Princess drank cups of wine, an observance signifying that they were now man and wife; at 11 o'clock, they were ushered into the Imperial Ancestors' Shrines and introduced as such; at half past 2 p. m. they left the Palace for the Akasaka Palace; at 3 p. m. the wedding luncheon was served; at 9 o'clock, an observance called the *Mika-no-yo-no-mochi* was performed in their presence. The whole city of Tokyo was in gala attire for the occasion, and hundreds of thousands of country folk having come up to the capital to witness the pageantry, the streets were thronged with crowds; particularly the route of the Imperial procession was solidly packed with military, students, trade guilds, and the general public.

In commemoration of the marriage of his son, His Majesty the Emperor granted a general pardon to various classes of criminals serving their terms in penitentiary and officials who had been reprimanded or degraded through mistakes or wrong acts committed; further he granted the Prime Minister one million yen as a fund for philanthropic work,



such as the care of exconvicts, relief of paupers, etc., and another one million yen for the enhancement of elementary school education in Japan proper; the Governor-general of Korea ¥200,000 for the same educational purposes; the Governor-general of Formosa ¥60,000; the Governor-general of Kwantung ¥20,000; the Governor of Kabafuto ¥8,000; the Governor of the mandate islands in Oceania ¥2,000; to the Municipality of Tokyo, Ueno Park, Shiba Palace, and Imperial ladd in Katsushika, near Tokyo; to the Municipality of Kyoto, the Imperial Museum of Kyoto His Majesty, also awarded honors to 258 persons for philanthropic work; fourteen of them being foreigners.

January 27:—The Imperial couple went to Numazu and visited their parents, spending the winter there.

A Peking special to the *Asahi* states that Wangko Ping, the Minister of Finance in the Chinese Government, is contemplating floating a treasury note issue of twelve million yuen, interest at 8 per cent and the issue price of 94 yuen.

January 28:—The Ibukisan Maru, a tramp-vessel of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which was carrying 8,697 tons of lumber, flour, copper cable and wire, and general merchandise from a port on the Pacific Coast of the United States went aground at the entrance of Tokyo Bay and was refloated afterward; but to get free, her master had jettison the greater part of the cargo.

January 29:—Those members of the Seiyu-kai who, countenancing the Kiyoura Cabinet, severed their relations with the party, incorporated themselves as the Seiyu-honto (the Real Seiyu-kai); they take pride in being free from radical ideas, by which they mean such a movement as that for universal suffrage; Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto who, representing the leaders of the party, delivered an address at the incorporation meeting, stated that the party has been queathed the spirit of Prince Hirobumi Ito, the founder. There are 151 names on the membership roll.

The Roosevelt Steamship Company of

New York and the Kokusai Steamship Company of Kobe have agreed to maintain a joint monthly service around the world, with the ports named as termini.

The Crown Prince and Princess gave a formal reception to the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Imperial Palace, in honor of their wedding.

His Excellency Cyrus E. Woods, American Ambassador, accompanied by his wife and the latter's mother, Mrs. Marchand, returned to Tokyo, bringing a wedding present for the Imperial couple.

The president Taft, an American liner plying to the Orient, picked up the crew of the Mary Horlock, a British steamer, loaded with a big cargo of lumber from the United States, which foundered about 700 miles off the Japanese coast on January 26.

The three parties of the Opposition agreed to carry on a joint campaign, during the general election, against the candidates supporting the government.

January 30:—In the House of Peers, Dr. Eigoro Kanasugi summed up the anti-Japanese bill framed in the lower house of Congress as the result of American jealousy of Japan; he further recounted what he believed to be the iniquities of the United States Government; Mr. Mannoshin Kamiyama, a pro-Kensei-kai member of the house, assailed the government as being a play-thing of some peers and therefore utterly unconstitutional.

The independent members of the upper house remonstrated with the Premier as regards the latter's alleged determination to dissolve the House of Representatives.

A mass meeting of the opponents of the cabinet in Osaka, styled the people's grand convention in the Kwansai, was held, the principal speakers being the leaders of the three parties of the Opposition and Mr. Ozaki.

The *Asahi* states that arrangements have been made by some merchants to import German steel produced in the Ruhr, which may change the market conditions to some extent.



January 31 :—Attempts were made to derail an eastbound train, carrying the Opposition leaders who had attended the mass meeting in Osaka, at a place near Nagoya; the news caused a big stir among the public.

January 31 :—The Diet was dissolved due to extraordinary rowdyism perpetrated in the lower house this afternoon. A member of the Opposition interpellated the government regarding the railway accident; when the Minister of Railways was about to ascend the rostrum to make answer, several ruffians effected entry into the gallery of government deputies and started to attack the occupants, the result being tremendous commotion in the house; the Speaker immediately ordered a recess; while the recess was yet in effect, the Edict of Dissolution was issued. Public opinion seems to be adverse to the cabinet, on the ground that the dissolution was declared during a recess; outside the Diet, bystanders had a free fight with the police.

February 1 :—The Navy Department states that, in accordance with the agreements of the Washington Disarmament Conference, Japan is at the end of the first part of her scrapping program, the warships condemned being the *Asahi*, *Settsu*, *Mikasa*, *Aki*, *Satsuma*, *Ibuki*, *Shikishima*, *Hizen*, *Ikoma*, *Kurama*, and *Katori*.

The German-Asiatic Bank will resume its business in Japan, establishing the head office in Yokohama and branch offices in Tokyo and Kobe.

A Shanghai special reports that the representatives of the commercial interests of Japan, England, France, and the United States there passed a joint resolution protesting against the alleged approval of the new Chinese Trade Mark Law by the ministers of their nations in Peking.

Shipments of raw silk from Yokohama to the United States totalled 19,549 bales in January; as compared with the quantity in the preceding month, the decrease amounted to 10,704 bales.

The political situation grew more uproarious, due to the fact that the unwarranted dissolution by the cabinet

of the Forty-eighth Session further intensified the feeling of the Opposition; each party convened a grand meeting of its parliamentary members, where the speakers declaimed to their heart's content; at a gathering of the anti-government people in Ueno, the police called a halt to the proceedings, culminating in a clash with the audience.

February 2 :—The Executive Committee of the Japan branch of the League of Nations, with Baron Shibusawa as Chairman and Baron Sakatani as his deputy, passed noteworthy resolutions; the Japan branch will formally advise the British branch that the reported establishment of a British naval base in Singapore is quite contrary to the spirit of the terms of the Washington Conference and may endanger the relations between the Powers concerned; another resolution is that the Japan branch will introduce at the international convention of the League to be held at Lyons, France, this year, topics for discussion regarding the equality of all races in commerce and trade and the possibility of the elimination of racial discrimination.

February 3 :—The New York correspondent of the *Asahi* sends a cable, stating that the Japanese loan, the negotiation for which has been going on for some time past, will see the light within a few days, and that the American bankers wish to obtain terms more remunerative than the representatives of the Yokohama Specie Bank had been offering.

February 4 :—The Minister of Finance made public a bulletin that, during the month of January, imports amounted to ¥210,137,000 and exports ¥110,158,000, showing the total to be ¥320,295,000 and the excess of imports ¥99,979,000.

February 5 :—A Peking cable to the *Asahi* states that, on January 2, at Fentai, Pechili, a Chinese army officer, commanding a squad of soldiers, assaulted a Briton, employed in a local railway, who refused to allow the Chinese to hitch their car to a train about to start; the British Minister lodged a vigorous protest with the Chinese Government about the affair; it was recently decided



to withdrew from soldiers the privilege of free transportation on railways.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce announces that the rice crop of 1923 was 55,466,154 koku, which quantity, as compared with the record of the previous year, was less by 5,227,696 koku and with of the normal harvest, 2,503,267 koku.

Madam K. Yajima, organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Japan and one of the best known social service workers in the Far East, is reported to be critically ill.

The West Camerun, a cargo boat of the Admiral Line, which made Yokohama early in the morning of the 5th, was caught in a dense fog and went aground off Tsurumi; she will have to jettison the bulk of the lumber, 3,000 tons, on board.

Dr. J. M. Coulter, head of the department of biology in the University of Chicago, is in Tokyo, to give a series of lectures in the various educational institutes in Japan.

Lieutenant C. Nutt. of the United States Air Service, arrived at Tokyo from Manila, to make arrangements for the world flight of American war aeroplanes.

February 6:—Nearly 100 enthusiastic members of the Tokyo-Yokohama post of the American Legion gave the retiring American military attache, Lieut-Colonel Charles Burnett, a rousing send-off at a farewell dinner held at the Imperial Hotel.

Viscount Kiyoura and Baron Matsui, Foreign Minister, held a conference to determine what attitude Japan should take toward Russia; the latter is said to have declared that, unless it is sure that the proposed opening of a conference with Mr. Karakhan will culminate in success there is no use of going that far.

The German Ambassador Dr. Solf, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left on a trip home via Siberia.

An international medical association for the study of diseases in the torrid zones will meet in Tokyo in the fall, it being believed that some twenty-three countries, represented by about 300

scientists, will participate in the meeting.

February 8:—Dr. Henry C. Emery, the representative of the Guaranty Trust Company, formerly professor of economy at Yale and chairman of the United States Tariff Board, died aboard the President Lincoln, between Shanghai and Kobe on January 6.

The Foreign Minister, in a statement to the *Japan Advertiser*, declared that land laws affecting emigrants to California and Washington are unfair discrimination.

The cabinet decided that the general election is to be held on May 10.

Many efforts are being made to induce the government to put an end to the emergency tariff; those who take interest in the matter are connected with the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

February 9:—Dispatches from Peking are to the effect that Germany and China have concluded a new agreement, for the payment by the former to the latter of an indemnity of ¥100,000,000.

February 11:—To-day being the anniversary of the founding by Emperor Jimmu of the Empire, His Majesty the Emperor presented decorations or material gifts to those persons who performed meritorious services for the country; among the foreigners so distinguished were Dr. R. B. Teusler, head of St. Luke's International Hospital, Bishop John Mckim, of the Episcopal Mission in Japan, Rev. David Bowman Schneder, head of the Tohoku Gakuin, Miss Hannah Riddell, head of a lepers' home at Kumamoto, Miss A. Caroline Macdonald, and William Wheeler.

Some 5,000 adherents of the Opposition held a meeting at a park in Tokyo, this being followed by a melee with the police.

February 13:—It is reported that, as a memorial of American sympathies for the earthquake sufferers, the authorities contemplate establishing a hospital with the sum of six million yen, surplus of the funds given by the American Red Cross; the *Asahi* states that the government has obtained the consent of the Americans.



The Gubernatorial Conference opened and the Premier asked the governors to defend the position of the cabinet.

Dowager Princess Kitashirakawa and Dowager Princess Takeda returned from France, where they have been several years; Prince Kitashirakawa, the consort of the former, was killed in an automobil accident near Paris last year.

Because of the eagerness of importers to get in their goods while the emergency tariff is in force (it will come to an end on March 31), there is extraordinary congestion in the port at Yokohama; considerable cargo which cannot be stored in the warehouses is left in the open.

Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Representative in Peking, is reported to be endeavoring to obtain China's consent to the proclamation of an independent Mongolian Republic.

The Minister of Finance gave out that the loan which had been under negotiation in New York and London was successfully issued, the American bankers undertaking to subscribe \$150,000,000 and the British bankers £25,000,000.

February 14:—A dispatch from Vladivostock states that the Soviet authorities there delivered a note to the acting Japanese Consul, that they would hereafter not recognize his authority. This is taken as an attempt to force Japan to open a conference with the Soviet representative in Peking.

Feb. 15:—Admiral Takarabe, ex-Minister of the Navy, regarding the reported discontinuation of the Singapore naval base, declared that the announcement is welcome news to all who are interested in the promotion of world peace and showed that Great Britain does not entertain any prospect of hostilities with her former ally.

### THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE

When, on January 26, the Imperial Marriage was solemnized, the world once more had a demonstration of Japanese loyalty. The feelings of affection and veneration which the people hold toward the Throne are neither the result of understanding nor convenience; they are

of the inmost part of the Japanese character, the foundation of the national consciousness. With the people, Emperor is a word which awakes in their mind's eye the image of a god and hero and man.

More than twenty-five centuries ago, when the great first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, proclaimed his rulership in what is now known as Yamato, his empire was a very well governed one. He never wielded the iron rod, on the contrary, he cared for his followers and subjects like a fond parent. He was venerated (now deified) as a god, to whom they went on their knees. Notwithstanding, he was a man. Although ages have rolled away after his passing, the relationship between the ruler and the ruled remained unchanged. The benign consideration of the former for the latter and the homage of the latter to the former are not a characteristic thrust on to the people, nor inculcated by their common consent or education. It is a very part of their character.

A Westerner unacquainted with the history of Japan will usually find it difficult to understand the attitude of her people toward their sovereign. But if he keeps up his study of the country, he will discover one important fact that, in this country, the Throne is the foundation of the State. "It," says a writer, "is not a mere written statement; it is a vital, living fact. No other nation to-day has the gift for nationalism, or, if one prefers, for patriotism, to such an extent as have the Japanese. And the reason, the explanation, lies in the attitude of the people toward the Throne. To them the Throne is not only the basis for all things Japanese, but for the whole world." Because of this, Japan is enabled to accomplish extraordinary things at times, for instance, in time of war, she can act like one great giant. Although the thought of the people has undergone a change latterly, it would still be rash to say that they will lose their fine quality sooner or later; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that, under farsighted statesmanship, they may be led to apply their patriotic sentiments in

both a way to make contributions to the requirements of the New Age. Thus they had felt to enhance their greatness.

The catastrophe which occurred last year affected the working in many ways.

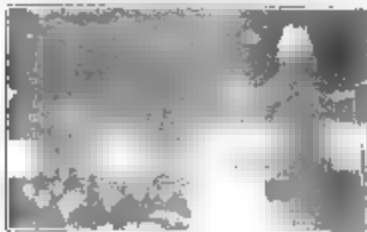
The wedding had first been planned to take place in the latter part of 1923, in full accord with the custom of the occasion. Had this been carried out, the pageantry of the ceremony would have been of a more elaborate nature. But, in view of the economic conditions of the country to-day, the Prince Regent decided to have a much simpler observance, for the sake of thrift. Notwithstanding this there was every indication of the people's rejoicing, which confirms the belief that, despite their loss in money and other things from the disaster, it did not affect the significance of the marriage. It is a marriage which will make the fact of their being sovereign couple, and which will have considerable effect on the destiny of the nation. Thus, in celebrating the date, they indicate full confidence in the possibility of a great path for the Prince.

#### THE POLITICAL FLUX

Future historians of Japan will find reason to write down the present age as a very significant period in her politics. Attempts to ascertain the primary cause of the many recent startling events will

unearth the fact that she is an exception to having monarchies. Monarchies have been known in the country for many years; but symptoms of the public to show an inclination to reject these monarchies were not seen, till after the outbreak of the World War. It may be admitted that some sections of the people readily subscribed to their teachings, culminating in the occurrence of popular movements both good and bad. Thus the voice of the masses began to be heard.

The popular political parties have started to denounce the birth of the Kiyuna Cabinet. Parliamentarian they believe, is a system of government directly representing the will of the public, but the will of the public is expressed only in the House of Representatives; therefore parliamentarism is realized in the government enjoying the trust of the lower house. Unfortunately, however, Kiyuna, who was long connected with the Wing Council, had no means to win the confidence of the Representatives. As he had a large circle of friends in the upper house, it was natural so the imperial adherents, for him, in forming his new cabinet, to seek for their advice and utilize their support. Thus a situation turned up, which meant that the House of Representatives is to be kept aloof from government, and assigned to the position of a political



A Japanese Reception Given for the President Wilson



non-entity. This was too much for the party men, and the present political row started.

When the report was heard that Viscount Kiyoura was going to form a cabinet, the parties which had been fighting about almost anything quickly joined hands and leveled their guns at the government. This is analogous to a case, where men of different minds have shouldered the same task, when confronted by a common danger. In January, when political conferences and conversations are usual many members of the three parties, either in their private capacities or as representatives of their parties, frequently met to discuss measures they should take toward the magnates in the government. These meetings culminated in an inter-party agreement that they would act like one body against Viscount Kiyoura and organize one government, when the Throne's choice should fall on them. What was in order for them then was to convene mass meetings in big parks and the making of impromptu speeches at street-corners and vacant city lots, the common culmination of which was clashes with the police. In these meetings, the popular topic of discussion is the proposed adoption of universal suffrage, which seems to specially attract ordinary persons (except some radicals who call appeals to parliament as too lukewarm for the attainment of their extraordinary ends).

To return from the digression, it must be mentioned with great stress that the alliance of parties like the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai, which, always being at variance in policy and sentiment, have remained as apart as vinegar and oil, is a tremendous development. It was quite unexpected of and no political seer could have even dreamed anything bearing semblance to it. When the political world makes such a movement, what will occur? This is a question which the people of Japan are now asking themselves.

#### THE RE-OPENING OF THE DIET

On January 22, after the adjournment

that commenced before the close of the previous year, the Forty-eighth Session of the Imperial Diet resumed its sitting. As mentioned elsewhere, the organization by Viscount Kiyoura of the government cut the House of Representatives to the quick. Its political tenet is that, under the parliamentary regime, they must be given the power of making cabinets.

Along with the fact that this belief is deep-rooted in the public mind, he happened to have some great friends in the upper house and confided in them about the task of forming his government. This was like going into a powder magazine with a burning candle. The result was that political turmoil such as no former Premier experienced in the making of his cabinet—(the only exception being Prince Katsura, who was once confronted by such a situation). Such being the case, the public was keyed up to keen interest in parliamentary politics and paid much attention to what the Viscount would say in the Diet. The Opposition papers were bent on abuse; but the fair-minded observer does not subscribe to their views readily. From the Premier's remarks, it would seem that he will manage public affairs like any sane and conservative statesman and give a wide berth to giddy new-fangled things. Thus the reconstruction of the Capital is, he admits, of pressing importance; "but," he continued, "if on that account the development of other places, especially of farming villages, is neglected, I fear that it will not a little interfere with the promotion of the welfare of the people as a whole." As regards the state of the public mind which is undoubtedly losing its equilibrium, he suggests that education offers the remedy, and that the government is prepared to use its best endeavours in the proper guidance of popular thought. The position of the government concerning the proposed adoption of universal suffrage had been a matter of speculation; but the Prime Minister made it sure that he and his ministers had a mind to bring about a revision of the existing Election Law. The following is an English



translation of the stenographic report of his speech made in the House of Peers :—

At the Imperial Command I have formed the Cabinet. The existing situation being of momentous importance, it is my intention, conscious as I am of my shortcomings, to devote myself heart and soul to the cause of government so as to repay the trust reposed in me. I feel it a great honour to take this opportunity of addressing you in this House on the general views of my Government.

It is a matter for the most sincere congratulation that the Imperial wedding of our Crown Prince is to be solemnized on the 26th instant. While praying for the ever greater prosperity of the Imperial Family. I earnestly hope that the people at large will avail themselves of this opportunity of cultivating in all sincerity our national spirit consisting in genuine reverence towards our August Sovereign and His Family.

I am happy to say that our friendship with the Treaty Powers is steadily growing in cordiality, and in this connection I should not forget to give utterance to the fact that the sympathy manifested towards our country by the Governments and peoples of the Powers on the occasion of the great disaster of last autumn,—a sympathy springing from the spirit of the interdependence and commonweal of humanity,—is indelibly impressed on the minds of our people and will forever remain in their memory. As to our policy, we are bent upon making what contribution we can to the promotion of the world's peace and civilization in accordance with the principle of international co-operation. While having ever greater regard to the furtherance of concord and co-operation with the Powers, and especially endeavouring to respect and extend the spirit of the various compacts already concluded, the Government will strive, mindful of the trend of public opinion and in conformity with the spirit of justice and fairness, to ensure the stability of the legitimate position of our State and people among the nations.

With regard to the question of national defence, it is, of course, necessary

to repair as soon as possible the losses sustained owing to the recent earthquake and fire as well as to take various measures necessary for self-defence. The Government accordingly intend to frame the necessary programmes within the limits of our financial resources, and to ask the Diet for approval of the required expenditure.

It is to be most sincerely regretted that since the War the world of thought in our country has continued in a state of non-equilibrium, and popular minds are sometimes still liable to be aberrant in eccentricity or frivolity. Many measures may be necessary for curing these evils of the day, but I believe that the fundamental remedy must be sought in the promotion of education. Above all, I think that, in the light of the existing state of affairs, the most urgent of the urgent needs of the moment is to breathe new life into our national spirit. I cannot help referring with awe to the Imperial Edicts which were issued some time ago on this point. In obedience to the Imperial wishes, the Government will use their best endeavours for the proper guidance of popular thought. At the same time, strict measures will be taken against any one who may dare disturb public peace and order or otherwise act contrary to the Constitution. Our object in creating a special government bureau to deal with matters concerning deities with a view to reforming and improving the administration of shrines is no other than to contribute to the cultivation of healthy popular habits by encouraging the virtue of revering deities and adoring forefathers, a virtue which is the quintessence of our national polity. Together with the rousing of our national spirit, I feel it to be most urgently necessary that efforts should be made to make good the economic losses caused by the earthquake disaster and to replenish our national resources. I need hardly say that in this day the reconstruction of the Capital is of pressing importance, but if on that account the development of other places, especially of farming villages, is neglected, I fear that it will not a little interfere with



the promotion of the welfare of the people as a whole. As regards the restoration of the Capital, the Government will speedily carry into execution the plans which have already been decided upon and will facilitate monetary accommodation for constructional or commercial and industrial purposes to the earthquake-stricken people so that the realization of rehabilitation can be accelerated. At the same time, the machinery relating to agricultural administration will be further enlarged as a means of promoting the development of farming communities, and efforts will be put forth for the promotion of various industries as well as for the expansion of foreign trade. In view of the existing conditions, I keenly feel the especial necessity of enforcing official discipline, of readjusting the administrative machinery and of effecting financial retrenchment' and it is my intention to achieve as satisfactory results as possible.

I believe that, in view of the existing state of our national fortunes, to extend the right of electing members of the House of Representatives, thus further facilitating the expression of popular will, is of prime necessity. The Government intend to introduce in the present Session of the Diet an amendment to the Electoral Law which will be further modified in the light of further investigations and studies. As to the General Election to be shortly held, the Government will abide by the strictest impartiality and ensure the freedom of election, and for that purpose they will rigorously enforce the regulations and will severely punish any unlawful act so as to eradicate the accumulated evils connected with election.

What I have said is a general statement of the views of the Government. Under the principle I have outlined, all necessary programmes should, of course, be framed and executed, but in view of the little time at the disposal of the Cabinet which have been formed after the present Session of the Diet was opened, the Government have been compelled to proceed generally on the lines of the Budget and other plans adopted

by the preceding Cabinet. As to the expenditure required for new undertakings and for the repairing of the damage and losses caused by the earthquake, a Supplementary Budget will be introduced in the present Session of the Diet, and efforts will be made to bring about desired results in execution. With regard to diplomatic and financial affairs, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Finance Minister will address you on the subjects falling within their respective provinces.

As to the various Bills to be introduced in the present Session of the Diet, I earnestly hope that you will give them your speedy approval after full deliberation.

### FOREIGN POLICY

The next speaker after the Prime Minister was Baron Matsui, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who took pains to define the policy of Japan regarding world peace. As long as peace is in view, Japan, he declared, will always be ready to make whatever contributions that lie within her power.

Thus, regarding the European situation, she earnestly hopes to see the rehabilitation of the war-scarred nations with dispatch; concerning the Limitation of Naval Armament, she has genuine respect for the agreements of the Washington Conference, while deeming the Four-Power Treaty about the Pacific as a safeguard of the general peace; as for Russo-Japanese affairs, she shows the desire to establish good neighborly relations. It is therefore impossible to say Japan is not taking concerted steps in the international politics.

The Minister said :—

On this occasion of the opening of the 48th Session of the Diet, I feel it a great honour to have an opportunity of expressing my views concerning our foreign relations.

It is a matter for deep concern for us that, despite the lapse of a considerable time since the end of the War, the general situation of the world is still in a state of unrest. In this state of affairs,

the the salvation of our country to make whatever sacrifices that he wishes its power in the promotion of peace among nations and in the achievement of civilization, whether in the Orient or in the Occident.

With regard to European Affairs, the Treaty of Peace between the Allies and Turkey, which had been pending for the preceding five years, was signed at Lausanne on the twenty-fourth of July last year, and as a result it has become possible for Japan, by open on the same footing as the European Powers, to normalize relations with Turkey. The Government hope to have the Treaty ratified at an early date, and to take necessary steps together with the other Governments concerned, for putting it promptly into effect. In Europe there are still some problems arisen out of the War which are important, and seriousness of them have sometimes caused themselves on that account at the Conference of Ambassadors and other international councils. The Japanese Government, being as they do such a situation always with the spirit of preserving peace and justice, are imbued with the earnest hope that the rehabilitation of Europe may be achieved with the least possible delay.

With reference to the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, which was signed at Washington in February of 1922 among the five Powers, namely, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the Government took prompt steps for its ratification, and the deposit of the ratifications of the Powers concerned having been completed on the eighteenth of August last year, the Treaty has come into force. The Government determined to respect its spirit as well as its letter, and already taking practical action in a place where the provision of the Treaty might be immediately executed. The Four-Power Treaty concerning the region of the Pacific, which was concluded at the same time as the Naval Treaty, was also carried into operation. It is an important adjunct to the general peace as well as an instrument promoting mutual aid and cooperation of the interested Powers in

the region of the Pacific. With the coming into force of this Treaty the Anglo-Japanese Alliance came to an end. I am confident however that the cordial relations between our two countries, which have continued for many years, constituting a glorious history, will remain unaltered and will always be a source of inspiration for the two peoples for ages to come.

In making reference to our relations with the United States, I have to express



With Mrs. Cyrus E. Woods, the American Ambassador for and Ambassador, at the Imperial Hotel from a trip to their home.

the profound gratitude of all classes of our people at the sudden death of President Harding while on a journey in Oregon last year, our grief is felt all the more keenly when we realize the strenuous efforts and noble achievements made by him in the cause of world peace. On the other hand it is a matter of great pleasure to note that our rela-



tions with the United States continue to follow the path of traditional friendship. There is, however, one thing regrettable, and that is the course which the treatment of Japanese residents on the Pacific coast has taken. This problem is exceedingly complicated and delicate. The Government, dealing with it, are constantly paying special attention, and all necessary steps are being taken. It is our intention to make our best efforts to the end that the problem may be treated with full understanding and in a spirit of mutual respect, with a view to arriving at a proper solution.

Regarding Russo-Japanese affairs, it is the desire of the Government to establish relations of good neighbourhood between Russia and Japan as soon as possible, inasmuch as our two countries not only stand to each other in a close relationship both from geographical and economical points of view, but that there are various problems pending between them. Accordingly, negotiations have been repeatedly entered into, but I regret that no settlement has yet been reached. In brief, the intention of the Government is to ensure the rights and position which Japan has hitherto rightfully held and to develop the economic relations of both countries.

In conclusion, let me speak about China with whom our interests are very closely related. As you know, gentlemen, the present state of affairs in that country is still so uncertain that even the lives and property of foreigners are frequently menaced. That such a situation should continue is, needless to say, very unfortunate for China, and is, moreover a cause of great pains for the Powers interested in that country, especially for Japan, who is a close neighbour of hers. This Government, therefore, hope that the Government and people of China will cooperate in full harmony for the development of her own destinies by improving her domestic administration, and establishing a strong unified Government with the least possible delay.

The pacification and unification of China and the improvement of her national conditions depend in the main on the

awakening and exertions of the Chinese people themselves, and any interference from the outside should studiously be avoided. Prompted by these considerations in regard to China, this Government intend, always in a spirit of friendship and with an attitude of justice, to promote understanding between the peoples of our two countries, and to facilitate the development of their culture and economic affairs. In accordance with this principle and with full respect for the spirit of the various treaties and resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference, the Government will take whatever measures that are necessary in dealing with China. In taking such a step it need hardly be said that we should make it our guiding principle to abide by the spirit of international concord, but it must be remembered at the same time that there exists special relations between Japan and China. Bearing therefore this fact constantly in mind, the Government will put forth their endeavors to cultivate the best relations with China in future.

As I have said, the diplomatic policy of our country is based throughout on the spirit of justice and fairness. While making efforts to safeguard and assert the legitimate interests of our country and people, and keeping up the harmonious cooperation with other Powers with an eye single to the extension and consolidation of the spirit of the various international compacts, the Government are resolved to put forth ever greater efforts for the promotion of peace throughout the world.

#### THE SHORT-LIVED DIET

As had been anticipated, the career of the Forty-eighth Session of the Imperial Diet was abruptly curtailed by dissolution; but the turn of events which led up to it was more surprising and regrettable.

On January 31, when the House of Representatives was sitting, the situation was, as will be noted elsewhere, quite tense from the delivery by a member of the Opposition of a speech which charged the government with conspiracy in the

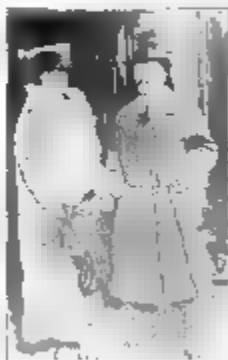
attempts to wreck the train carrying Viscount Takahashi, Viscount Kato, and other magistrates some hours previously. The Minister of Railways rose to answer, when five husky ruffians broke into the government deputies' gallery (it is a mystery how they effected their entrance into the building,) and quiet the order of the house by an attack on the minister and others. The guards were immediately summoned to thrust out the intruders; but the excitement was such that the Speaker had to declare recess. During the recess, the affair saved the cabinet with for making the request for an Order of Dissolution, which at once took effect.

In preparing for the step the government took, Viscount Kiyoura charged his opponents with a series of offenses. He declares that they are violently inclined to weigh the policies of his members and investigate how the policies are carried out, but make meaningless charges concerning the manner in which his cabinet was organized. They he continued merely take delight in disparaging the government as not having a firm foundation in popular action, or for being an exclusive organization of peers, while failing to see that such agitation will only stir up class struggle. It does not call for a trained eye to see that the enemies of the government, in carrying on their campaign, have an ulterior motive; therefore being in lucking in the things they say. The organization of the cabinet is one of the things that lie in the hands of the Throne, and no one else has anything to do with it. If the Throne wishes to have a particular cabinet, that settles the matter. Such being the case, a government, even if unsupported in the lower house, cannot be called unconstitutional.

So far for the defense of the government. Ready for the charges that the Opposition makes, Viscount Kato, President of the House of Representatives, presents the following brief account:—

Where can we find an instance, when the House of Representatives was dissolved during a recess? The

aim of a dissolution of the Diet is to let the public decide the differences between the government and the Opposition; it is assuredly not a measure of discipline. The intrusion of outsiders into the floor of the house is a serious matter which only officials of the house have to attend to. It does not lend any ground to the ministers to dissolve the session. Some years ago, when the Terauchi Cabinet was governing, we introduced a motion of lack



His Excellency M. de Morano,  
the new Italian Ambassador  
and his wife

of confidence, then, before Mr. Ozaki had an opportunity to explain the *raison d'être* of the bill the ministers ran off out the Throne's order to dissolve the house. This was bad enough. But Viscount Kiyoura was invited to stand asked for a dissolution, because he had come out of an



adverse vote. Such a course is nothing but an outrage. Strictly speaking, the presentation of a motion of non-confidence does not give any ground to a cabinet to eliminate the Diet. It should be only after a clash with the Opposition, which to the government proved unfavorable,

### JAPAN'S CULTURAL GIFTS TO CHINA

Sino-Japanese amity, an undying topic of comment for the Japanese people, has after all been like the dreams of Alnaschar, never put in to practice, and this, in turn, has been discussed in many quarters. Men like Professor Sakuzo Yoshino, who always speak out for the truth, have many reasons to find fault with Japan more than China; they believe, as Dr. T. C. Wang pointed out, that unless the Chinese policy in Tokyo is divested of that tone which is sometimes blamed as being of militarism, the two nations will never become bosom friends.

This is not the place to discuss the merits and demerits of the statement. But we do know that, in dealing with the Chinese the Japanese people are almost exclusively dominated by commercial ideas and do not show any concern about the welfare of their life, this being in contrast with the interest that America takes in their moral and educational up lift, and social service. The attention of the leaders of Japan was aroused however and it was decided to set aside the outstanding portion of the Boxer Indemnity for the promotion of cultural works in the Chinese Republic.

With respect to this matter, deputies of the Peking Government, it is said, conferred, some time ago, with those officials of the Foreign Office who are in charge of it and satisfactorily resolved on measures for its realization.

This is a piece of news which has called forth favorable comment in many quarters, as one which will enable Japan to show her genuine friendship for the people of China.

The resolution of the conference is said to comprise the following twelve clauses:—

1. In formulating plans to undertake cultural work in China, Japan is to consult the opinion of the representatives of the intellectual people of the first-named nation.

2. The outstanding portion of the Boxer Indemnity, which China is to pay to Japan, shall be employed by the latter for organizing and maintaining institutes of Chinese people to spread culture among them. Subsidies shall be set aside from the Shantung Indemnity for maintaining schools and hospitals established by Japan in the Province of Shantung and cultural institutes operated by Japanese elsewhere in the Chinese Republic.

3. A library and institute for the study of subjective sciences shall be opened in Peking.

4. An institute for studying objective sciences shall be opened in Shanghai.

5. Provision for the funds for the maintenance of the establishments specified in the foregoing articles shall be fixed in a separate agreement.

Directorships in the aforesaid establishments shall be occupied by Chinese after consultation between the governments of Japan and China.

6. When it is found that there is a surplus in Boxer Indemnity, after meeting the expenditure for the above-mentioned undertakings, the following work shall be carried out:—

- a. Scientific museums shall be opened at such places in China deemed suitable or important.

- b. A medical college with an affiliated hospital shall be opened at Chinan-fu.

7. A Board of Trustees, which will have Japanese and Chinese members, shall be established for the direction of the measures provided in articles 3 to 6. Its membership is to be twenty, having an equal number

of Japanese and Chinese trustees; from among the Chinese, the Chairman will be chosen after consultation between the two governments.

d. The grounds required for the library and institute in Peking shall be furnished by the Chinese Government without remuneration.

e. In referring to the fund for the relief of Chinese students in Japan, the word "relief" shall not be used.

f. Allowances for Chinese students in Japan shall be granted for a period of ten years from the fiscal year of 1934-1935, in the unannounced ways:

a. The amount of the allowance which a student is entitled to receive is eighteen yen a month.

b. Students who receive the scholarship aid shall number less than 120 a year.

c. Students eligible for the scholarship aid shall be chosen from among those studying in colleges and academies, such colleges and

academies shall be named jointly by the Chinese Minister in Tokyo and the Director of the Bureau of Cultural Gifts to China.

d. Students who pay their own expenses may have the equal privilege of applying for the aid as those paid for by the Chinese Government.

e. The scholarship privilege shall be withdrawn from a student, who on account of lack of scholarship or moral character does not deserve such.

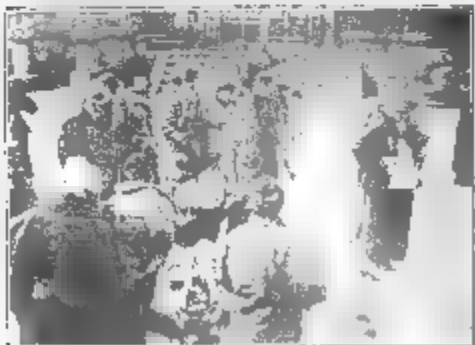
f. The money shall be paid for the first year of 1923-1924, in the following ways:

a. The same as the provisions of article ten.

b. The money shall be paid even Anniversary of the thirtieth year of the Chinese Republic unpaid.

c. The tuition of Chinese students in schools shall be paid at the end of the fiscal year.

d. The money shall be handed to the students at the Chinese Legation.



American Consul at the Tokyo Temple, Tokyo



# A CIVILIZATION TRANSCENDING MODERN SCIENCE

BY ASATARO GOTOH

## A WONDER OF THE WORLD

THE civilization of the present world based upon modern sciences, which have prospered in western countries, presented a most unfavorable aspect in the late European War. Civilization of this kind, however, is only a small part of the world's great civilization. There remains another part of civilization neglected by the modern people. That is the civilization which has flourished in China and which is quite peculiar to her. Chinese civilization stands upon a strange level. It has made no progress nor retrogression since its birth. It was the same five thousand years ago as it is at present. We know from books written two or three thousand years ago that there was once a time in China when Communism and Anarchy were enthusiastically studied, and also a time when scientific investigation showed remarkable progress. Therefore, the modern European civilization is not new to the Chinese mind. There have existed all things, spiritual and material, which other countries have had, within the boundaries of China. Chinese civilization, however, had no system and has not made any progress since it reached its climax hundreds of years ago.

## UTILITARIANISM

One of the reasons why the progress of Chinese civilization stopped is the fact that China is too rich in natural resources to make the Chinese people diligent and inquisitive. Without much labour or study they can earn their livelihood and pleasures. Their utilitarian attitude was one of the most peculiar characteristics of the Chinese people. Their life's ideals are (1) to live long, (2) prosperity of their descendants, and (3) accumulation of wealth. They cared for nothing else and sacrificed everything for them. If they have them they do not mind whether China's international position is high or low, or whether their civilization is advanced or not. Their philosophy of

life is hedonism and all their wants have been satisfied by things that can be produced within the country.

## TAOISM

The Chinese are very proud of their country, and they call their country, *Chūgoku* or *Chūka* which means "Central or Celestial Kingdom." They do not like to introduce the civilizations of other countries, thinking that other countries are inferior to China in all things. The religion which predominates among the Chinese is degenerated Taoism, the teaching of that profound philosopher, *Laotse*. Taoism forms the undercurrent or foundation of Chinese thought. People may think that the teachings of Confucius and Mencius dominate the thoughts and moral life of the Chinese, but it is a great mistake. The teachings of Confucius and Mencius are, to speak, the final, viceroy, the substance being the Taoistic thought. China is too vast a country for us to make a microscopic investigation of her at present. Nor there is need for such measures because her territory is so big and she is so abundant in natural resources. Foreigners in China want to apply the same microscopic measures in their undertakings in China as they do in their own countries. Of course, the Chinese dislike the ways of these foreigners, but they are large-hearted enough to accept these ideas of the foreign people. Their spiritual or material needs are well satisfied by things which exist or can be produced within their country.

## DISINTERESTEDNESS IN POLITICS

It is very interesting to note that the common people in China have little interest in their own government. It matters nothing to them whether their President is a Chinese or, say, a Russian, provided he gets rid of the mounted bandits that infest their peaceful abodes and if the taxes are not too heavy. To



them it is a matter of little significance whether their President is a Chinese or a foreigner if he is a good ruler. This is the real psychology of the four hundred million people in China.

#### THE YANGTSU-KIANG

The geography of China has affected the people psychologically. The topography of China has formed the national traits of Chinese outlined above. China has a vast territory. In the west and north there are high mountain ranges which extend thousands of miles and which form walls between China and Central Asia and Siberia, and there are vast plains which abound in lakes, swamps and rivers in the south. The famous Yangtsu-kiang flows through these boundless plains from the Kuenlun Mountains to the Pacific. The river is about 3,100 miles in length. In winter the water of the Yangtsu-kiang decreases and flows forty or fifty feet below the banks. However, during July, August, September and October the water increases and overflows, making the country on both sides one sheet of water. On both sides of the river there are many lakes which serve as reservoirs for the flood waters and which somewhat help to regulate the inundations. The cause of this great overflow is the thawing of snow among the mountains of the Kuenlun range, the roof of the Asiatic Continent and the source of the Yangtsu-kiang. The inundation of the Yangtsu-kiang is far greater and more violent than that of the Amazon. When it overflows it inundates its catchment area reaching from five to ten miles on each side, ravaging the crops.

#### EMBANKMENT WORKS AN IMPOSSIBILITY

The inundation of the Yangtsu-kiang during the summer months is so great that it is utterly impossible for modern science to combat it. It is impossible for advanced European civil engineering to throw up embankments strong enough to resist it. It is said that King Wu succeeded in throwing up embankments, but it is only an old tradition. Even if there had been thousands of Wus it

would have been impossible for them to built up dykes that would resist the great floods. As long as we can not stop the snow falling, during the winter, in the mountains of Tibet and the Kuenluns it is utterly impossible for us to stop the floods, during the summer. The Chinese resign themselves to it as fate and they think of the inundation of the Yangtsu-kiang as one of the annual events. When the river overflows they make rafts of timber and go down the river seeming to take it as a matter of course. Houses float down the river with families on their roofs. They live in such a manner for months and when they find branches of trees on the banks they tie their floating house to them and continue to live on the roofs, catching fish by nets or hooks.

#### KEEPING CALM

If such a great inundation should happen in Japan or in western countries the newspapers would be filled with descriptions of the disaster, and the details of the damage by the flood would be reported all over the world as was the case with the earthquake disaster in Japan. The government would be attacked for being negligent in effecting suitable measures to curb the river. However, the Chinese think of it as a matter of course. They keep calm in the midst of great devastation. They resign themselves to it. They think that such a thing is utterly beyond human power. Therefore, it will take a long time for western civilization to take possession of the Chinese people.

#### UNDERCURRENT OF CHINESE THOUGHT

The Chinese government has been so weak that some Chinese people are quite unconscious of their country as a state or of their government. They think that they are living by their own labour without any help or protection from their government. They also think that there is no need for modern science, for they can live very comfortably without it. They are not much interested in politics or the improvement of society.

There is, however, a group of profes-



sional politicians in China who regard politics as a means of making money. They insist upon the restoration of Weihaiwei, Tsingtao, Dairen, Port Arthur etc, to China. But the people who are interested in politics in China are very small, in number, and politics matters nothing to most of them. Most of the

good common people in China love the peaceful life and they value it above all things. This forms the undercurrent of Chinese thought. Therefore, if we wish to study China seriously we must, first of all, study these good common people, (usually called "*ryōmin*" in Japanese).

## THE FOREIGN TRADE OF 1923

[THE following article is a translation of an official statement, which the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce gave out on December 29, 1923. It is the custom of the Department to issue a summary reviewing the trade conditions of each year, toward the close of the year. The period which the article covers is from the first of the year to December 25.—Editor.]

ON December 25, the value of year's export trade of Japan totalled ¥1,411,807,000 and that of the import trade ¥1,946,268,000, the aggregate sum being ¥3,358,075,000 and the excess of imports over exports ¥534,461,000. As compared with the corresponding term of 1922, the export trade showed a decline amounting to ¥225,645,000 or 13.8 per cent. on the contrary, the value of imports having increased by ¥55,960,000 or 3 per cent. the excess of imports became as much as ¥281,605,000.

Now those staples which are considered to be important articles of foreign trade shall be considered one by one. (Here the period reviewed ends November 30th).

The important articles of foreign trade are reviewed in the following summary, beginning with exports. (Here the period reviewed ends of November 30). That which showed the most conspicuous development during the year was cotton fabric, the increase being ¥11,556,000 or 5.7 per cent.

Then came hosiery goods (¥4,532,000 or 30 per cent); aquatic products (¥3,198,000 or 22 per cent) beans (¥2,457,000 or 53 per cent); china and crockery ¥32,278,000 or 18.8 per cent); iron manufactures (¥1,542,000 or 16.7 per cent.) In the goods which experienced a falling-off, raw silk head the list, with ¥110,726,000 or 18.3 per cent. The others were as follow: Cotton yarn (¥29,437,000 or 28.4 per cent) silk fabric (¥15,330,000 or 15.5 per cent); insulated wire (¥6,213,000 or 80.7 per cent); refined sugar (¥4,711,000 or 22.8 per cent); matches (¥4,166,000 or 29.5 per cent); waste silk and floss silk (¥2,856,000 or 22.5 per cent); and machinery (¥2,251,000 or 18.6 per cent). Among the imports, the staple which registered the greatest value over 1922 was raw cotton with a record of ¥93,869,000 or 22.4 per cent. Next came woollen yarn (¥22,763,000 or 50.2 per cent), followed by wool ¥22,462,000 or 45 per cent); oil-cake ¥12,481,000 or 12.6 per cent); sulphuric acid (¥12,020,000 or 101 per cent); beans (¥9,334,000 or 25.8 per cent); crude rubber ¥6,939,000 or 66.7 per cent); coal ¥6,507,000 or 43.3 per cent); and lead ¥1,898,000 or 23.1 per cent). Those commodities which had a decrease in value were: iron and steel (¥45,624,000 or 28 per cent); rice, both polished and in husk (¥31,797,000 or 52.3 per cent); wheat (¥14,922,000 or 26.8 per cent); sugar (¥13,641,000 or 23.5 per cent); machinery (¥11,931,000

or 10.7 per cent); cotton fabric (¥5,928,000 or 46.1 per cent); pulp (¥5,644,000 or 50 per cent); woollen fabric (¥5,182,000 or 18 per cent); petroleum (¥4,329,000 or 25.2 per cent); coal-tar dyes (¥3,661,000 or 28.4 per cent); phosphate ore (¥3,450,000 or 42.5 per cent); watches and parts (¥3,147,000 or 42.5 per cent); or 37.3 per cent); and paper (¥2,482,000 or 14.2 per cent).

In the early part of 1923, the condition of foreign trade was promising, due to the activity of export business and the indication that imports would probably decline. But a complete change set in by May, when a sharp decrease of exports and a noteworthy growth of imports, occurred. The sudden change is explained as follows:

In the first place, the demand by the United States for raw silk was never active from the beginning of the year. Then, owing to the anti-Japanese outbreak and other troubles in China, sales of Japanese cotton yarn became greatly restrained while the high price of silk fabric, especially habutae, caused Europe to hold off from placing orders. But what is believed to have been the most serious obstacle to the silk trade was the virtual closing of Yokohama, due to

the earthquake. Although conditions were somewhat ameliorated later, complete recovery was not obtained. Cotton fabric and other goods for export were doubly handicapped: first the factories were damaged rather badly; then the demand for the fabric by the people in the affected areas having grown very large, there was left little what could be shipped abroad. On the contrary, immense stocks of high-priced raw cotton were accumulated in the spinning mills. Similarly there were on the market very large quantities of oil-cake and sulphate of ammonia, as a result of the fact that the farmers' demand for them had grown through the high price of rice in the last quarter of 1922. Wool and woollen yarn seem to have come into their own, of 1922. Wool and woollen yarn seem to have come into their own, for they are popular with the Japanese people now. Last, but not least, lumber, galvanized sheets, and such materials, which are needed for building temporary dwellings for the people in the devastated districts, were brought in in immense quantities, due to the facilities that the government granted by removing the import duty on them.



# MOUNTAINEERING IN JAPAN

IN Japan, mountaineering has been popular among the people from the Tokugawa period. Mountain-climbing in those days, however, was not purely for health and amusement. The people did it to satisfy their religious feelings toward the mountains. They thought mountains to be the embodiment of supernatural beings, and they climbed due to this feeling of worship toward the mountains and to visit the shrines at the summits.

The people of the Tokugawa period harmonized their religious beliefs with their amusements. Though mountain-climbing was due to their religious beliefs, some amusement was derived from it. However, when they arrived at the summits their minds usually were occupied with pious feelings, quite apart from mundane affairs.

This mountain-worship of the Japanese people originates in the thoughts of the ancient Japanese who regarded mountains as gods. The ancients regarded Amaterasu-ōmikami as the sun goddess, Susanō-no-mikoto as the storm god, Tsukiyomi-no-mikoto as the moon god, and Ōyamazumi-no-mikoto as the mountain god. Later, Ōyamazumi-no-mikoto came to be regarded as the god reigning over the mountains and there are shrines dedicated to this god on the summits of famous mountains. In certain cases, however, these shrines are not dedicated to this god but to Konohana-sakuya-hime-no-mikoto (a goddess), the daughter of Ōyamazumi-no-mikoto. The famous Mount Fuji is regarded as being reigned over by this goddess or the mountain itself is regarded as her embodiment. There is a shrine called Sengen-jinja on the summit of Fuji, dedicated to Konohana-sakuya-hime-no-mikoto.

The first man who combined religious belief with mountain-climbing was Yen-no-shōkaku (also read as Yen-no-otsuno), who lived in the province of Yamato. He believed in Buddhism and Shintoism at the same time and founded a sect combining both. According to legend, at the age of thirty-two he left his home and practised religious austerities in a

cave in the mountains. For thirty years he remained there eating pine cones and wearing hemp cloth, and at length obtained divine power. He was, however, accused before the Emperor, to the effect that his divine power was injurious to society. The Emperor Mombu (697-706), therefore, ordered his arrest. Accordingly he was put into prison, but escaped entirely unnoticed. The police did their best to recapture him, but he was not found. Therefore, they arrested his mother and put her into prison. Hearing this, Yen-no-shōkaku presented himself before the police and had his mother released. He was transported to the Island of Idzu, but not long after he was pardoned. After he was pardoned he disappeared with his mother and nothing was heard of them after that. They are generally believed to have gone to China and settled there.

The religion he founded is called the "Shugen-dō." The adherents of this religion are called "*Yamabushi*" which means those who dwell among the mountains to practise austerities. From this name we know that they did mountain-climbing to practise austerities and to attain enlightenment. The places usually resorted to by them are the Grand Shrine of Ise, Mt. Kumano in Ki-i, Mt. Fuji, Mt. Hakusan in Kaga, Mt. Atago in Yamashiro, Mishima in Iyo, and the Nikko mountains. Of these only the Grand Shrines of Ise and Mishima are not mountains. To visit these seven places is called the "Shichisha-sankei," and they regarded it as most important. There is also a sect of this religion called the Haguro-ha. They have their places of worship at Mt. Gassan, Mt. Haguro, and Mt. Yudono, in the province of Uzen. Of these Yudono and Gassan are famous as Mountains most difficult to climb. Ordinary believers climb Haguro once every summer, led by one of the *Yamabushi*. Of these three mountains Gassan is the highest, reaching 5,300 ft. above sea level.

Besides these groups there is the "Fuji-kō." The founder of the "Fuji-kō" was named Kakugyō, born in



Nagasaki. He was the son of one Hasegawa, a vagabond samurai. The principal rite of this sect is to fast and purify body and soul upon the summit of Fuji to expire past sins and to cure diseases. In this point the sect somewhat resembles the Christian Scientists of America.

Kakugyō seems to have been a believer in the Roman Catholicism. However, as the latter had been prohibited by the Tokugawa government, he seems to have propagated his doctrines under the guise of mountain-worship. There is a rite called *onaka michi wo fumu* observed among the believers of this Fujikō sect. This is to walk making the outline of a cross with the feet at each step. The believers observed this custom without knowing its origin. It seems to have had its origin in Roman Catholicism.

After the founder of this sect died its heads were appointed from among the believers. The eighth head, Shokugyō, was a rich merchant of Yedo called Toyama Seibei. In his old age, Shokugyō gave all his property to the poor, and died in a cave near the 7th station on the slope of Fuji on July 13, 1733. His death was caused by fasting. His disciples recorded his sayings and published them. This is the bible of the Fujikō sect to this day. It teaches that one must be grateful to the universe, must observe fasting, and must practise austerities, climbing up Mt. Fuji as many times as possible. Its doctrines are very simple and it was popular among the simple-minded people of those days.

In this book we find short songs that the believers sing at their meetings, some of which follow.

Kori torite  
Arai nagaseba  
Mi mo kiyoshi  
Kokoro mo kiyoshi  
Fuji no mitarashi

(When we purify ourselves with water, our sins will be taken away and our souls will become pure).

This represents the national belief of

the Japanese that to take away uncleanness on the body means purification of body and soul. The custom that the Japanese follow of washing hands and mouths before worshiping at shrines must have originated in this belief.

Fuji no yama  
Noborité mireba  
Nani mo nashi  
Yoki mo ashiki mo  
Waga koko nari

(Upon the summit of Fuji there is nothing to hinder the view. All sins are the product of a subjective point of view).

Yono naka ni  
Hoka wo miru me mo  
Araba koso  
Fuji yori idete  
Fuji ni iru mi wo

(This poem represents absolute faith in, and worship of the Fuji mountain).

At present there are millions of people who belong to this Fujikō sect. As the doctrines of this sect do not conflict with those of any other religion, people can join the sect without abandoning their other beliefs. Besides, as the sect forms Fuji-climbing parties of believers every year, they can climb Fuji at comparatively low expense. Religious faith and amusement are well combined by this sect.

Those who have climbed Fuji many times are respected among the believers any they act as guide or leader when a party climbs the mountain. This guide is called "Sendatsu." When a party of Fuji-kō believers climbs the mountain they wear white clothes and carry a stick called "*kongō-zue*" "*Kongō-zué*" means a stick as strong and hard as a diamond. As they climb they tinkle bells and chant "*rokkon-shōjō! rokkon-shōjō! rokkon-shōjō!*" "*Rokkon-shōjō*" is a supplication to Buddha to purify the six sources of sin, eyes, ears, nose, body, tongue and passion. They visit the shrine at the 2nd station on Fuji which is dedicated to Yen-no-gyōja, the founder of the Fuji-kō sect. According to legend Shōkaku, the founder, is said to have



climbed Fuji before he was transported to the island of Izu. At the 7th station they worship at the Yeboshi-iwa Shrine which is dedicated to Shokugyō, the eighth head of the sect. This place is generally believed to be where Shokugyō died of fasting. At the top of Fuji they worship at the Sengen Shrine, dedicated to Konohana-sakuya-hime, the goddess of the mountain, and worship the rising sun from the summit which is generally called goraikō.

It is natural that slight diseases are cured by climbing Fuji, for it gives them mental comfort, and also gives their bodies agreeable exercise. However, they attribute this virtue of mountain-climbing to the god of the mountain and increase and deepen their belief. When they visit the Sengen Shrine at the summit they have their white clothes, imprinted with a stamp signifying having climbed up Fuji. When they have climbed Fuji many times their white clothes are covered with red stamp marks of which they are very proud.

These believers also practise an austerity called "Fuji-gori." This is to bathe in a river and worship Fuji from afar, thus purifying body and soul. This is done in the period from the 25th of May to the 2nd of June every year. The ascetics of the Fuji-kō sect are believed to have the power to cure diseases by prayer.

Besides the Fuji-kō there are the Oyama-kō sect and the Ontaké-kō sect which are also religions of mountain worship.

The believers of the Oyamakō climb Mt. Oyama in the province of Sagami every year. Upon the top of this mountain there is a shrine dedicated to Ōyamazumi-no-mikoto, the god of the mountain. The Buddhists believe this god is a Buddha, and they call the god Sekison. Among the Yedo people there were many of this sect. It is believed that those who worship this god will win at gambling.

From June 28 to July 7 of the lunar calender the believers of the sect bathe in the Sumida river to purify body and

soul. From June 14 to 17, they climb Oyama. An interesting fact in connection with this is that some of the believers regarded climbing Mt. Oyama as the means of escaping from their debts. For as July 15 and December 31 are the settlement days of all accounts debtors could postpone the payment of debts to December 31 if absent from home on July 15. But this bad custom has entirely died out. The Oyama-kō remains quite popular.

The believers of the Ontaké-kō sect climb Mt. Ontaké which stands on the border line between the two provinces of Shinano and Hida. It is 10,500 feet above sea level. The mountain is also called Mitaké and is very steep. In 774 A.D. Ishikawa Mochitari, the lord of the province, climbed up this mountain for the first time to pray for the extinction of epidemic diseases. He built a shrine on the top of the mountain which he dedicated to Onamuchi-no-mikoto and Sukunahikona-no-mikoto, the gods who discovered medicines in Japan. The shrine remains to this day, and the believers of the Ontaké-kō sect climb Ontaké to worship at this shrine. When they climb the mountain they wear white clothes and ring bells as the Fuji-kō believers do.

Ontaké is one of the mountains of the Japan Alps and therefore the believers of the Ontaké-kō may be said to have been the pioneers in climbing the Japan Alps. There are many sentimental ballads about the climbing of Ontaké:

Kiso no Ontaké  
Natsu demo samui  
Awase yaritaya  
Tabi soyeté  
Awase bakari wa  
Yarare mo sumai  
Jiban shitateté  
Tabi soyeté

The motive and origin of this song are not known, but it is certain that the song represents the affections of a woman toward her lover climbing Ontaké.



Recently mountain-climbing has become popular among students, while its vogue among the believers of the various sects of mountain-worship seems not to have abated in the least. On the contrary it seems to have been greatly increased by the stimulus received from the student-mountaineers. However, the worshippers do not venture to climb untrodden mountains as do the students, but continue only to climb those mountains conventionally held sacred.

A change was seen in the mountain climbers of Japan since the Meiji era, for many ascended mountains to foster a vigorous spirit or for physical culture instead of for belief and amusement as formerly. They have been found chiefly among the students and educated men, and even girl students and middle and higher class ladies.

They have generally chosen the Japan Alps. Where do these mountains lie? Who so named them? Before answering these questions, it is necessary to speak about foreign mountain climbers.

In 1871, there was a foreign engineer called William Goulard in the Osaka Mint. He was much interested in mountain climbing and once explored the Hida Mountain Range, which is now known as a part of the Japan Alps, he being the first to visit it. A record shows that he met the first snow on July 18th at the height of 4,700 feet on Oyaji-dake, saw the first snow at the height of 6,300 feet on Yari-ga-take, and discovered on July 28th a snow field 20 feet in thickness on the same mountain.

As 1871 was the beginning of the Meiji era, it was soon before or after the organization of the Meiji Government and the promulgation of the Queue-Cutting Ordinance and the Decree Abolishing the Wearing of Swords.

The Japan Alps were perhaps so named by Mr. William Goulard. In Mr. Weston's "Japanese Alps" published in 1896, it is stated that the name Japanese Alps was learned from Mr. Goulard. It is unknown whether the name was started alone by Mr. Goulard

or jointly with other foreign mountain climbers.

There were not a few other foreigners, who may be mentioned as interested in Japanese mountains. Mr. D. J. Rein, a German geologist, studied the Japan Alps and in his essay on Japanese flora in 1879 he called the Hida Mountain Range the Japanese snow mountains. Mr. J. Milne who lived in Japan and was a seismologist, spoke before the Asiatic Society on the remains of the Japanese ice-age, in 1880. He ascended a part of the Hida Mountain Range and stated that he had obtained from Mr. Goulard important materials.

Among the foreigners visiting a part of the Japan Alps at the beginning of the Meiji era we may mention such names as Satow, Chamberlain, W. Atkinson, P. Lowell and Francis. Mr. Francis climbed the mountains in 1885 and Mr. Atkinson at nearly the same time.

Mr. Chamberlain's Guide to Japan introduces the Hida Mountain Range minutely, and Mr. Weston writes in his "Japanese Alps" that he came to have an interest in the mountains from this guide book.

The worldwide fame of the Japan Alps was given by Mr. Weston's "Japanese Alps," which also aroused the mountain climbing fever in Japan. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to call Mr. Weston the father of Japanese mountain climbing.

In the meantime, mountain-climbing became popular among the Japanese students. They at first ascended Mount Fuji, but it was soon found too simple and easy to satisfy their adventurous spirit, and they came to choose instead the Japan Alps, which are more mysterious, deep, and wooded than Mount Fuji. Later, the Nippon Sangaku-kai (the Japan Mountaineers' Association) was formed, similar to those in England and other countries, to study mountains, guide, and to protect them and their animals and plants. It issues the organ "Sangaku" (Mountains). It has been enjoying growing prosperity since its organization in 1906.



The Japan Alps meant roughly the Hida Mountain Range to the foreigners, but according to the above association, which has elaborately studied the mountains, they are a great mountain range crossing the centre of the mainland of Japan from the south, near the Pacific, to the coast of the Japan Sea in the north, and are divided into the Southern Alps, the Central Alps and the Northern Alps.

The Southern Alps belong to the Akaishi mountain system and run from south to north, or from Totomi to Kai and Shinano. They are sub-divided into the Kai-Koma-ga-take Mountain Range, the Akaishi Mountain Range and the Shiramine Mountain Range. The first named has Koma-ga-take of Kai (2,966 metres) in the centre and comprises also Hinata Mountain (1,660 metres), Aboshi Mountain (2,600 metres), Nokogiri Mountain (2,700 metres) and Ho-ô Mountain (2,770 metres). The last named mountain is noted for the granite rocks of obelisk form on its summit, which stand embracing one another.

This mountain range is formed of a mixture of granites and old sedimentary rocks.

Among the mountains belonging to Akaishi Mountain Range are Senjo-ga-take, (3,033 metres), Arakawa-dake (3,047 metres), Uonashi-kawachi-dake (3,084 metres) and Akaishi-dake, (3,120 metres). Senjo-ga-take is crateriform at the summit, furnishing good material studying the relation between mountains and ice and snow.

The principal peaks belonging to the Shiramine Mountain Range are Kita-dake (3,192 metres), Aino-dake (3,189 metres) and Notori-yama (3,036 metres). The first two are the highest in Japan, except Mount Fuji.

These South Alps are of sedimentary rocks, wooded, and are deep with dark valleys unlike other Japanese Alps, which are mostly of igneous rocks.

The Central Alps are the so-called Kiso Mountain Range, which reaches the highest point with Koma-ga-take in Shinano Province (2,956 metres), which is called Kiso-Koma-ga-take or Nishi-

Koma-ga-take as distinct from Kai-Koma-ga-take. The mountain is a group of many small mountains, which are all below 3,000 metres in height and are lower than the peaks of the Southern and Northern Alps. The Central Alps are covered with plentiful alpine plants and have comparatively broad mountain-paths, which allow traffic with other places, while the Southern and Northern Alps traverse the centre of the mainland and cut off communications.

The Northern Alps extend from Kiso-Ontake in the western part of Shinano to Yari-ga-take in the north-east and then stretch from south to north. They are formed principally of Mitake (3,063 metres), Norikura-ga-take (3,026 metres), Hotaka-yama (3,103 metres), the Tachi-yama Range with Tachi-yama (2,992 metres) as the main peak, Yakushi-dake (2,926 metres), Tsurugi-dake (2,998 metres) and Hakuba-dake (2,933 metres). The Northern Alps are covered with snow throughout the year.

The Japan Alps are of course limited in the area they cover compared with the European Alps, which stand in the five countries of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and Austria. Still they are great mountain range of Japan and have more characteristic than the European mountains. One special feature is that they are much more wooded than the European Alps and another feature is that ravines are formed at the mountain feet, where hot springs are found everywhere. Hakuba-san is now probably the most popular among the Japan Alps. It belongs to the Northern Alps, and has a larger number of climbers than other mountain for the reason that it has not many visitors until lately, its snow-fields are very extensive and it has many beautiful wild flowers, which belong to the alpine flora, growing in what are called "ohana-batake" (flower-fields) by the local people.

Kita-dake, Aino-dake and Notori-san of the Shiramine mountain range of the South Alps are lofty mountains and are the deepest in the Japan Alps. They are attracting the attention of mountain climbers, who have visited all the

important mountains.

The First, Second, Fourth and Matsumoto High Schools have mountain departments ranking with the baseball, swimming and athletics departments, and their students visit mountains in their summer vacations. The best season to ascend mountains in Japan is from July 20 after the rainy season, to August 15 before the stormy season.

Many stories are told of mountain climbers losing their lives on mountains, such as the Fourth High School students being frozen to death on Haku-san, where they encountered storm, of a Naval Office man losing himself in the Hida Mountains and dieing and a lieutenant being lost on Tachi-yama.

In 1923, H.I.H. the Prince Regent ascended Mount Fuji on horseback and H.I.H. Prince Chichibu visited the Northern Alps. Mountain climbing by Princes of the Blood had previously been rare in Japan.

Shokochi, a remote village of Shinshu is visited by climbers of the Japan Alps every mountaineering season, and the number of such visitors reaches 20,000.

Still Mount Fuji is mostly chosen by mountain climbers, in general, for whom the Japan Alps are too steep. Mountaineers having only two or three days in Tokyo and vicinity usually visit the Chichibu Mountains, a branch range of the Alps, Mt. Myogi (near Karuizawa),

or Mt. Akagi, in Joshu.

Those camping in the Chichibu Mountains are said to be often awakened from their sleep by the passage of herds of deer, Mt. Myogi is rocky and has many saw-teeth rocks. Monkeys sometimes tease travellers. The hunters, farmers and woodmen are simple and likeable. They act as guides during the mountaineering season. Foreigners are much pleased to find in these guides the simplicity and good heartedness of the Japanese, and some of them ascend the mountains mainly wishing to meet them. Ptarmigans have been often caught on the mountains, as they approach men without fear.

Mr. Usui Kojima, a Japanese Weston, who cannot be overlooked in talking of mountains, is now in America as a branch manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Besides being a banker, he is known as a writer of travels. He is most attached to mountains. He spent all his spare time in visiting the Japan Alps until there was no place in which his foot prints were not found. He wrote of his travels and studies of these mountains in elegant style, publishing "The Japan Alps," in four volumes. The Japan Mountaineers' Association was organized at his instance, and its organ, "Mountain," is most valued on account of his great interest in it.



# THE YEDO CASTLE

ON alighting at Tokyo Station one finds the Imperial Palace a little way to the west. It is in pure Japanese old style, and one can see from the outside its green roofs and white walls inside the stone walls, on which grow fine old pine trees.

It was formerly occupied by the Tokugawa shogunate for three-hundred years, when it was known as the Yedo Castle. Foreign visitors to Tokyo are attracted greatly by its construction and outer appearance. M. Claudel the French Ambassador, who is a poet, is said to be particularly interested in it and frequently takes a walk around it, meditating the while.

The Yedo Castle was built on a corner of high land facing the Gulf of Yedo. In front, it level land, which faced the sea, and at its back, stretched elevated land. The level land was occupied by the castle town and the elevated land by the "samurai" for their residences.

The Yedo Castle was not founded by the Tokugawa Family. The site at first belonged to the powerful Yedo family of Musahi, and then Ota Dokan built his castle on it. Later on the Tokugawa family took possession of it. Before the Tokugawa family came, the castle was so small that it covered only the area of the inner citadel of the Tokugawa Castle.

The present sites of the Niju-bashi and the Imperial Palace, outside the former castle, were fields and groves, while the area from Hibiya Park to Nihonbashi and Kyobashi was mostly marshes and inlets.

A great amount of labour was involved in extending so small a castle to the splendid residence of the Tokugawa shogun, who governed the whole of Japan. The extension was set about as soon as Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the first shogun, entered the castle in the 18th year of Tensho (1590). The work involved the combination of the "hon-maru" "ni-no-maru" and "san-no-maru" buildings of the old castle into the "hon-maru" (the inner citadel) and a great extension of the outer castle,

which enclosed the spacious ground now occupied by the Tokyo Station and various Government offices. The name Maru-no-uchi was given to these grounds, and the term survives to this day.

In the 11th year of Keicho (1606), inside and outside the castle was greatly enlarged and re-built with the help of the daimyos, who gave their best in money and man power to seek the favour of the Tokugawa Government. The castle, when completed, was a magnificent structure.

The river over which the Asakusa Bridge was built, and the Kanda River were made the natural outer moat of the castle, and other outer moats were along the present outer moat electric tramway line, or from Ocha-no-mizu, the Ushigomc Gato, the Yotsuya Gate to the Akasaka Gate. The "tameike" in Akasaka, was also used as an outer moat, which ran thence from Toranomon to the Tokiwa-bridge and the Kanda-bridge. The "tameike" was a big marsh in old times and not the kind of ditch, it was until recent years.

It is especially noteworthy that the outworks line started at the Asakusa-bridge and worked into the castle gradually. This helicoid method of castle building was a unique feature of the Yedo Castle.

Ocha-no-mizu is the most noteworthy of the places forming the outworks of the castle. It is situated between Hongo-dai and Suruga-dai, where the Kanda River runs. Originally, Hongo-dai-, where the Kanda River runs. Originally, Hongo-dai and Suruga-dai were one hill, which was later cut into two parts and a canal excavated between them. This was done to extend the castle town and to lay out many residences. There is an anecdote about the Ocha-no-mizu. When Tokugawa Hidetada, the second Tokugawa shogun, was playing "go" with the great daimyo Date Masamune, the latter said, in putting a stone:

"I am attacking you in the direction of Hongo-dai." These shrewd words hinted at the necessity of digging the bid canal.



This Hongo-dai was nearest to the inner citadel of the Yedo Castle, and its northern part was entirely open. The Tokugawa Government thereupon cut the hill and enclosed it in the outer walls of the Yedo Castle in order to evade the danger of attack from it. This excavation was started in the 2nd year of Genna (1616) and was finished in the 3rd year of Manji (1660), when the present canal was dug, allowing small boats to go up and down it.

Another important place is the Yotsuya Gate and its neighbourhood, which lie westward of the Yedo Castle, and where a hill chain from Yotsuya becomes thinner and then is again enlarged in Kojimachi. The place is like the rivet of a fan. A deep moat was dug, therefore, on both sides of the gate and this important point was put in the line of the outer walls as a military step. The place was important for attacking the postern of the castle, while Suruga-dai was so for threatening the flanks. Yotsuya and Shinjuku districts are similarly as high as a part of the highest inner citadel of the castle, and are even higher, though the latter is 25 metres above sea level. It was feared, therefore, that in case of war, the enemy would bear down easily upon the castle from this direction as the Osaka Castle was attacked from the hill of Tennoji.

In the conflict of the Meiji Restoration, the Satsuma men placed cannon in the compounds of the Hachiman Shrine, Ichigaya and in the former residence of Lord Owari, points of strategic importance in the direction of Yotsuya, ready to start a bombardment on the Yedo Castle, while Saigo Takamori, their commander, was negotiating with Katsu Awa-no-kami of the Tokugawa Government for the surrender of the castle.

Yotsuya and Kojimachi were originally one hill, but later, it was cut into two parts, in the centre of which was dug a deep canal to meet a strategic necessity, with the Yotsuya Gate between them. In the outer walls of Kojimachi were the residences of the "hatamoto" (direct feudatories of Tokugawa), and the district was known as

Ban-cho. These residences were placed in the comparative danger zone to meet any emergency. From this, it is plain what care the Tokugawa Government gave to defending this part of the castle.

The Yedo Castle was divided into the two parts of the "Hon-maru" (the inner citadel) and the "Nishi-maru" (the western interior), each being on a different hill. The inner citadel occupied the whole of the site of the castle of Ota Dokan. The building fronted eastward having the "Nino-maru" (the second interior) and the "sanno-maru" (the third interior) facing the plain, the latter of which had the "Ote-mon" (the Main gate), a gate now found in front of Ote-machi, where are the Home and Finance Offices.

The "Nishi-maru" is the present Imperial palace, the "Niju-bashi" being the bridge to the "Ote-mon" (the Main Gate) of the "Nishi-maru." There now are no "Nino-maru" and "Sanno-maru." The rear is popularly known as the Fukiage Garden.

The rampart of the "Nishi-maru" is earthen made by cutting the cliff, although a low stone wall was laid along the top. This is a remarkable contrast to the "Hon-maru," surrounded entirely by stone ramparts. The lower earthen ramparts face the moat with a gradual incline and the upper low stone part stretches in a long line like a belt. The sight is a beautiful one. In the background pine-trees grow dense which with the dusky stonewalls, the earthen ramparts smooth with turf, the blue moat and numberless wild ducks floating on its surface in winter present a lovely scene, in the center of the bustling capital. These earthen ramparts are seen over the moat near the Military Staff Office.

Why stone walls were not adopted in this part of the defences of the castle is the subject of an anecdote.

On starting the construction of the Yedo Castle in the Keicho era, Tokugawa Hidetada, the shogun, intended to build stone walls here, but the idea was given up in accordance with the wish of Iyeyasu, his father, who personally inspected the work and rebuked



Honda Sado-no-maki, the chief staff officer, telling him that it was perhaps due to Honda and not the shogun that the castle walls in this neighbourhood were to be built of stone and that was quite an error, for it was for pacifying the north-eastern part of the country that the shogun resided in the Yedo Castle and it was unnecessary to strengthen the castlewalls in the west, in which direction dwelt the Emperor (in Kyoto), supporting the Tokugawa family.

What the true intention of Iyeyasu was in so scolding his general it is difficult to guess. It might have been fear of offending the Imperial House or he may have thought it useless to strengthen the defences at that time, when peace reigned in the country.

The Nishi-maru being the dwelling of the shogun, it was simple in everything. It had only one tower, which is still seen high above the Niju-bashi.

The Yedo Castle had 64 gate. There were 40 square gates, including those known as the thirty-six "mitsuke" (gates). The Sakurada Gate was most the most skilfully built. On entering this gate one finds a rectangular yard called "masugata," and the inner gate stands beyond it. The left side of the inner gate is unprotected so that this "masugata" can be over looked from the walls of the "Nishi-maru" standing at an elevation at a distance over the moat and an enemy penetrating it could be swept by fire from the castle.

The "Hon-maru" occupied the whole of an extensive hill, but the site is now covered by grass. Its north corner is occupied by the Central Meteorological Observatory. In this corner was formerly the audience chamber of the shogun, offices and the chambers of his consort and attendants.

The number of the rooms of the ladies in waiting in the "Hon-maru" increased most in the period when the country was completely at peace. The ladies' influence extended to the ministry of the Tokugawa Government until its ruin was accelerated by feminist interference.

Standing in the grounds before the Imperial Palace one can see a triple

tower standing high far away at the right of the Niju-bashi. This tower has been popularly called the Fujimi-yagura (the Fuji Viewing Tower), as Mount Fuji can be viewed from its top. Under this tower stood a building, in which the shogun officially received foreign envoys and other distinguished guests, and it was in one of its corridors that Asano Takumirno-kami, the lord of the forty-seven ronins, attacked Lord Kira with his sword.

The "Tenshukaku" (castle-tower) was at the north corner of this building. It was as large as those in the Osaka Castle and the Nagoya Castle and was five storied. It was a magnificent edifice but was destroyed by fire in the 3rd year of Meireki (1657). It was not re-built, as it was too expensive to do so, while it was no longer necessary in time of lasting peace.

The Yedo Castle was greatly damaged by the great earthquake of Ansei. A record of that era has the following:—

"All 36 mitsuke of the castle were damaged by the earthquake. Above all, the Yotsuya-gate's tower collapsed from the roof to the stone wall. Such damage to the castle gates, hitherto known as the strongest, shows how severe the earthquake was. About 120 feet of the stone wall at the Hanzo Gate collapsed and fell into the moat. The old pine trees were uprooted and their branches broken. Not a few big stones were shaken down. It was a terrible sight.

The recent earthquake damaged the palace not a little. Of its old castle gates the Wadagura Gate was most severely injured, and seems about to collapse. The Sakurada Gate was damaged in its tile roof. Over ten stonewalls collapsed, and those near the Tayasu Gate on the Kudan-zaka are most severely damaged. They stood strong for the 300 years after their building. The inclination of Japanese stonewalls follows a principle in dynamics and had been considered safest and strongest. Yet they could not withstand the power of the calaclysm of September 1.

# RAW SILK DURING 1923

THE year 1923 was the most unfortunate the raw silk trade has yet experienced for the earthquake on September 1 wiped out the raw silk market of Yokohama together with its stock of 60,000 boxes, causing a temporary suspension of the raw silk trade of Japan. The question of how to handle the trade has not yet been solved though about five months have passed since the catastrophe, the parties concerned standing firmly on their own views without concessions.

Last calendar year's raw silk trade may be divided into four periods, the first period from January to April, the second from May to August, the third from September to October and the fourth from November to December. In January, double extras were quoted at 2,170 yen and commons at 2,140 yen, a slight decline from the prices ruling in November, 1922. Soon, the market improved and gained in strength as the business year approached its end, until double extra stood at 2,480 yen and the Hachioji class at 2,430 yen at the beginning of May, the highest ever recorded since the economic crisis set in.

The monthly rise of prices during the first four months of the year was owing to an expected shortage of supply towards the end of the business year due to the increase of American requirements disproportionate largely to the production of cocoons for the spring and autumn seasons. During January and February, the arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama totalled something like 17,000 boxes, which increased to 34,000 boxes in March. The quantity was so deficient to meet future requirements that the price was expected to rise to about

2,700 yen. Towards the end of the business year, however, it turned out to the contrary, when the supplies in the interior were found to be much more than had been at first estimated, as the domestic demand was restricted by the advance in prices.

When the second period arrived the market was at a low ebb. This period expired just before the earthquake, and the prices experienced a severe reaction the Hachioji class having dropped to 1,780 yen as against 2,430 yen in May.

This heavy fall compelled the manufacturers of raw silk to start an agitation to recover the market. Accordingly, the Raw Silk Department of the Dai Nippon Central Silk Association held a general meeting in Yokohama on August 10 and decided not to sell the Bushu class at less than 1,780 yen. This latter price was just what ruled in April or May, 1922, since which time, it had been brought up to 2,400 yen in a period of over a year. But this price dropped again to the previous level in three months. This naturally created the above action among the reelers. Besides, the dullness of the market was caused by a reactional economic inactivity in America and the active arrivals of new silk. In the circumstances, the artificial recovery of the situation was considered impossible in any short period of time.

Soon afterwards, however, the earthquake occurred, which opened up the third period, and shortened the supply and strengthened prices considerably.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the Hachioji class during the twelve months of 1922 and 1923:—

Month.	1922.		1923.	
	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
January	2,110	1,840	2,160	2,140
February	1,900	1,780	2,300	2,160
March	1,780	1,550	2,350	2,250
April	1,770	1,630	2,430	2,290
May	1,980	1,781	2,430	2,190
June	2,040	1,850	2,180	2,020
July	2,070	1,890	2,000	1,810
August	1,910	1,850	1,920	1,780
September	2,030	1,890	2,130	2,050



		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
October...	...	2,220	2,100	2,350	2,050
November	...	2,220	2,070	2,070	1,980
December	...	2,150	2,060	2,090	2,020

The first day of the re-opening of the market after the great catastrophe saw the prices soaring up 150 yen, and in October, they were so strong in tendency as if they were again taking the level of the first period, double extra having risen to 2,440 yen and the Hachioji class to 2,350 yen. But this was not seen for much more than a month, and the recovery of the transport system induced the large shipment of raw silk held by the reelers while the Americans turned to other markets than Japan for covering their needs, pending an improvement of the Japanese supply, with the consequence that an oversupply was visible. At last, the price again fell below the 2,000 yen mark, which created the second agitation for maintaining the market.

This time, it was proposed at first by reelers, who asked the Yokohama merchants to support it, while on the first occasion, it was the Yokohama merchants that took the lead, and the reelers supported them. The agitators resolved not to sell the Hachioji class

at less than 2,020 yen and also to curtail production. The price paid for spring cocoons was disproportionately high to the price of raw silk ruling then, and moreover, it was impossible to procure cheap autumn cocoons. Moreover, it was by the reelers that the largest share of the loss of raw silk by the fire after the earthquake would have to be taken. The dullness of the raw silk market was, therefore, very hard for them to bear.

The year 1923 thus passed fitfully. During the year there was a great change in the point of arrivals, too. Before the earthquake, it was only Yokohama that distributed raw silk, which centered there from all parts of the country. Kobe came to play a part on the stage of the raw silk trade, which was divided between it and Yokohama, after the disaster. This is a great question facing the market in the year. The following table denotes the monthly arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama during 1921, 1922 and 1923:—

Month.	1922.	1923.	Month.	1922.	1923.
	Boxes	Boxes		Boxes	Boxes
January ...	—	18,333	August ...	57,891	67,783
February ...	8,573	13,665	September...	46,234	49,473
March ...	31,025	37,410	October ...	42,850	53,505
April ...	76,652	38,459	November ...	50,422	66,711
May ...	57,903	39,390	December ...	50,223	43,665
June ...	35,202	33,543			
July ...	56,044	76,053	Total ...	513,020	537,695
					461,293

As may be seen from the above table, the arrivals in September, 1923 were only 5,938 boxes, the smallest for that month for past tens of years. This was because of the earthquake. For the subsequent three months, the figures were unexpectedly great, as the amount to be shipped in September was forwarded in that period. The total for the three months was not much smaller than the volume for the same interval in 1922, despite the unfavourable condition of

the market as compared with the latter year. The whole amount for 1923 displays, however, a considerable decrease below 1922, ascribable to the unsatisfactory unwinding of cocoons, in addition to the starting of raw silk trade in Kobe. Granting that Kobe received 40,000 boxes since the earthquake, the total arriving at Yokohama for the year would have reached over 500,000 boxes, if the earthquake has not occurred.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

**INDEMNIFICATION of Earth-quake fire Casualties:**—The life insurance companies continue to pay for those policy-holders who were killed in the earthquake-fire accidents, and the time has not yet arrived for making a summary statement. However, between September 1 and November 30th, the Meiji Life Insurance Company is reported to have settled 384 cases, involving the payment of Y.551,270; the Nihon 383 cases and Y.536,713; the Jinju 269 cases and

¥291,000, the list ending with the Hi-no-de, which paid for the thirteen insured persons with the sum of ¥10,500. It is stated that the aggregate number of claims which the thirty-six life insurance companies which are members of the Insurance Association of Japan made good up to the latter date, totalled 3,510. the money paid out being ¥4,729,746.

The following table gives the other important companies which paid more than 100 claims each:—

Insurance Company.										Claims settled.	Amount paid.
Kyosai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	¥ 231,300
Teikoku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	252,220
Chiyoda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	567,468
Daidō...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	237,050
Yurin...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	158,800
Taihei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	84,828
Dai-ichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	283,560
Aikoku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	76,100
Tokiwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	77,040

During the same period, the companies received 4,381 requests for the aggregate payment of ¥5,890,147; consequently 871 claims involving ¥1,160,400 are still pending. A reliable estimate is that when all the claims arising from the disasters are put together, the result may run up above ¥6,300,000.

**Woollen-cloth Importers Affected:**—Because of the destruction by fire of a considerable stock of woollen-cloth in Tokyo and Yokohama during the earthquake days, the market at one time saw high prices. But the conditions to-day are of an entirely different sort.

When the market was sharply rising, the dealers of Kobe and Osaka took every measure to send their holding to the devastated cities; what is more, the importation of ready-made garments was carried on quite actively. On the contrary, the consumers' demand has not been so encouraging as was first expected, while purchases by dealers are now effected only with actual cash, with the result that wholesale merchants, hard pressed for cash, have frequently been forced to dispose of their goods below the cost price. Such a state of

affairs was quickly reflected in the business of importers, who, under normal circumstances, would have been receiving orders and enquiries for a year ahead, and the trade is almost despondent. Notwithstanding this it is hard to believe that the consumption for the current season will be affected, because orders had been placed with England many months before the occurrence of the catastrophe. With respect to summer goods for 1924, the importers of Osaka and Kobe are said to have manifested some eagerness.

**Promotion of Business:**—For the month of November, the Bank of Japan gives out that the sum of ¥93,600,000 was invested in organizing new business enterprises ¥46,580,000 for the incorporation of new firms and ¥47,600,000 for enlarging the business of firms in existence. As compared with the preceding month, the amounts are respectively larger by ¥27,020,000 and ¥39,060,000, and with the corresponding month of 1922, firms newly formed showed an excess of Y.2,695,000, while the enlarging of old businesses declined by ¥8,042,000.

The following table deals with the



investments in detail :—

Description of Business.	Newly-organized business. (In ¥1,000)	Enlarging of old businesses. (In ¥1,000)
Banking ... ..	—	—
Trust and financing ... ..	1,000	—
Warehousing ... ..	2,000	100
Insurance ... ..	—	—
Carrying trade ... ..	2,600	4,900
Mining ... ..	1,000	—
Electric industry ... ..	4,000	24,750
Manufacturing ... ..	31,310	17,500
Fisheries ... ..	—	—
Agriculture and forestry ... ..	—	—
Trading and others ... ..	4,670	350
Total ... ..	46,580	47,600

**British Capital for a Japanese Electric Railway :—**The *Asahi* is authority for the statement that the Keihan Dentetsu (The Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway) may possibly succeed in arranging for the floatation of a loan of twenty-five million yen in England, through the Whitehall (?) Trust Company, of London. Negotiations having proceeded, a provisional contract was signed some time ago, as a result of which representatives of the financing firm were making investigation of the business and properties of the issuing company. Now that, so reports the paper, the lender find everything satisfactory, the final contract will soon be signed. The amount of the loan, though it was first understood to be twenty millions, will be raised to twenty-five million yen, to be issued in two different lots. But the Dentetsu will not be in possession of the actual cash till the early summer of 1924.

**Free-listed Goods to Become Taxable again :—**Closely in the wake of the earthquake, for relieving the shortage of staples, the Imperial Government promulgated an order declaring a number of articles duty free. Expedient as the measure may seem, it is a very momentous problem affecting the interpretation of the Constitution, in the eye of jurists, and the ministers in charge of the matter have been watchful over the development of the matter. In seeking for the post-facto approval of Diet of the order, they are believed to have promised unofficially that it will be withdrawn at the end of March next.

Among the articles Japan has ordered from abroad, steel manufactures may

possibly be the most important item, and therefore steel manufactures here suffer most from the ruling. In this connection, it is said that 40 percent of the orders placed with manufacturers on the European continent will not arrive before the date for re-imposing duty, and that the importing merchants can do nothing except cancelled them.

A dispatch from Osaka states that, some time ago, a wellknown firm there received from their European agent a cablegram, saying that though English mills would be able to effect shipment of the goods satisfactorily till December, those on the continent could do this till November only. The reason given is that, owing to the congested traffic, on the continent, the transportation facilities are badly tied up there.

Because of the repeal of the duty-free order on March 31, the flour milling companies are exerting themselves to import as much wheat as possible from Australia and Canada and the United States, with the consequence that something like 40,000 tons has already been brought into the country. From the way they go about it, it would not be surprising if by the date mentioned, the figure may rise to half a million tons. It is understood that the price they pay is ¥6 for the Australian grain which comes in bags, ¥5.60 for the Canadian, and ¥5.70 for the American goods, which, like the Canadian, are shipped loose.

**Radio Corporation of Japan :—**Although the Government notably the Navy, maintains a number of powerful wireless stations, there is in existence



not a single plant organized by non-government individuals. The strong belief exists that such an enterprise should be in the hands of the people; consequently, some while ago, such notables as Viscount Shibusawa, Baron Nakajima, Mr. Ito, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Takata, proprietor of the Takata Shokai, and Mr. Asano, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, identified themselves with a movement to being this about. Although they had agreed to hold an initial meeting in the early part of September, the earthquake prevented this from being carried out. But reports just received are to the effect that they had a conference recently and decided to put the scheme into effect. The points they settled are said to be that the name of the company will be the Radio Corporation of Japan; that a committee of eight members will have the direction of the work of incorporation; and that the Government will be asked to render them necessary assistance. The petition the organizers will file with the authorities, it is said, will open with a statement, showing how the previous Administration decided in favor of privately-established radio stations. Then will come the following statements:—

The usefulness of the wireless method of communication is steadily growing with the progress of the times. When our nation was in a position to carry out schemes to provide this highly efficient means of sending messages, the earthquake catastrophe took place. Furthermore the rebuilding of new, larger cities for the people of Tokyo and Yokohama and other matters are bound to place on the government enormous financial burdens. Under the circumstances, it is possible Japan may not be able to take the necessary steps to build the needed number of wireless telephone and telegraph plants. Still there is a way out of the difficulty. This is to apply to the enterprise capital lying in the hands of the people.

**Improvement of American Exchange in Sight:—**In the conversion of Yen into American gold, the exchange

market is utterly upset. Although the Specie Bank tries to maintain the effective value of Y.100 at about \$48.50, this seems to be but nominal. In actual fact, much lower rates (recently \$46.50 was quoted) are ruling, with the result that the Specie Bank has been forced to follow the open market rates. The authorities seem to be powerless to suggest any remedy. Notwithstanding this those well-informed about the market see that the return of better conditions is now not far distant.

The public is given to understand that the government has been making efforts to float loans abroad. It is now stated that Mr. Ichinomiya, Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been sent to New York to carry on negotiations with the American financiers, and Mr. Tatsumi, member of the directorate of the firm who has been in London was given a similar mission, and that the work of both gentlemen is regarded as resultful. Thus due consideration must be given to the market conditions after the loans have been successfully arranged. Then the rate will tend to rise fast, but a fast rise is not advisable. Consequently the Specie Bank will carefully guard against indiscriminately following the movement of open market quotations.

It is stated that both the government and the bank, with a view to curtailing the volume of the import trade, have taken steps to minimize calls for the Gold Specie held abroad. But the importation of really necessary goods is unavoidable, and two million yen's worth of gold was recently sold to importers for such necessary good.

**Loan Preparations Successfully Proceeding:—**In order to obtain funds for financing foreign bills drawn on Japanese importers of materials required for the rebuilding of the ruined cities, the flotation of loans in New York and London, as is known, has been suggested. According to recent intelligence, the officials of the Department of Finance who have been in charge of the matter, are said to have made rapid progress. They are of opinion that, huge as the cost of the rehabilitation of the ruined,



are as may seem, somewhere between ¥250,000,000 and ¥300,000,000 will be adequate, and that the loan which has been proposed may not be larger than the second-named sum. As regards the date of issue, nothing seems to be definite; but they declare that, though this is entirely dependent on the conditions of the British and American money markets, it may not be later than May.

Mr. Suzutaro Ichinomiya, Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who has been commissioned to undertake negotiations with the New York financiers, left Yokohama by the liner President Taft on December 20. The authorities concerned have been authorized by the Diet to issue bonds totalling almost five hundred million yen, when and where they please. Granting that the loan under contemplation is no larger than ¥300,000,000, it is highly problematical, if the whole sum would be issued at once. In responsible quarters, the argument is that the bank should take advantage of the 4 per cent bonds floated in London, which will mature in February, the reason being that holders of the bonds can then be invited to convert their outstanding coupons into the proposed loan.

**Electric Bond:**—It is responsibly stated that bonds issued by the electric generating companies totalled ¥109,440,000 for 1913. Of which ¥79,440,000 was floated at home and ¥30,000,000 abroad. Beside there were some others (such as the ¥10,000,000 bond loan of the Toho Denryoku and that of ¥15,000,000 of the Shiyetsu Denryoku), about which negotiations for their issue have been so successful that they may see the light very early in 1924.

Adverting to the ¥109,440,000 loan, it will be noted that, compared with the amount for 1922, the year 1923 is less by ¥64,560,000. This decline is accounted for in the following way, as 1921 and 1922 were the most prosperous period of the industry, such firms showed a tendency to merge into fewer but larger corporations, in order to extend their business and enter new fields of enterprise. This, of course, meant the need of big amounts of capital, which they tried to secure by offering their bonds for public subscription. But the occurrence of the earthquake and the conflagration turned topsy-turvy many important schemes of expansion, thereby causing some very expensive engineering plans of power-supplying to be held up. Therefore the necessity of arranging for bond issues was greatly lessened. The following table shows the amount of the issue of each company involved:

Issuing Company.	Number of bond issues. (In ¥1000)	Amount. (In ¥1000)
Daido Denryoku ... ..	2	14,190
Teikoku Dento ... ..	3	11,500
Hokkaido Denki ... ..	1	5,000
Tokyo Dento ... ..	1	30,090
Yabagi Hydraulic-electricity ... ..	1	3,000
Hiroshima Gas and Electricity ... ..	1	4,000
Hiroshima Denki ... ..	1	5,000
Toho Denryoku ... ..	1	10,000
Sanyo Chuo Hydraulic-electricity ... ..	1	3,000
Nihon Denki ... ..	2	10,000
Kinugawa Hydraulic-electricity ... ..	1	4,000
No-hi Denki ... ..	1	750
Ujikawa Denki ... ..	1	7,000
Bisan Denki ... ..	1	2,000

**Fall of the Lumber Market:—** There is every indication that, owing to the presence of constantly increasing over stocks, the lumber market is confronted by a big fall. The consumption of lumber in Tokyo and Yokohama totalled six million koku (a piece of lumber measuring 10" x 10" x 2') for the post-earthquake periods, ending early in December, and all that was needed for the building of temporary quarters for the homeless seemed to have been supplied. Yet, on the tenth day of the month, goods held over on the market were estimated to be in the neighborhood of 480,000 koku. Although the

prices seemed to have been unaffected, dealers' supplies have constantly growing by continued shipments, so that the stock further advanced to 700,000 koku on December 20. The demand for lumber always falls to the lowest point during the cold months, a season which has already set in, so that the trade is sure to undergo a serious ordeal. For that matter many go on to prophesy a season of bankruptcy.

According to authoritative reports, during the current season, something like fourteen million koku is expected to accumulate in this market. The particulars are as follows:—

1. American lumber (imported by the Restoration Board) ... ..	1,000,000 Koku
2. American lumber (imported by the import merchants)... ..	3,000,000 "
3. Hokkaido lumber (supplied by the Imperial Household) ... ..	1,000,000 "
4. Hokkaido, Kabufuto, and home lumber (supplied by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce ... ..	1,000,000 "
5. Hokkaido lumber (supplied by the trade) ... ..	1,500,000 "
6. Karafuto lumber (supplied by the trade) ... ..	4,000,000 "
7. Siberian lumber (imported by import merchants)... ..	1,000,000 "
8. Home lumber (consisting of pine, <i>cryptomeria japonica</i> , etc... ..	1,500,000 "

Before further going on, readers should be guarded against the idea that the foregoing shipments are all that this market is going to be supplied with. On the contrary a lot of some 200,000 koku from Kirin and Antung, Manchuria, is expected to arrive early in the summer.

From the fact of the consumption of six million koku of lumber, during September, October, and November last, by those people who had to build dwelling of any kind houses or shops or offices—, the quantity consumed can be reduced to an average of two million koku a month. Granting that the market would be called upon to supply goods at this rate (this is merely assumed as an example; on the contrary many shrewd dealers say that the quantity will not rise very much above one million koku from now on), the demand for the current six months will but be twelve million koku.

This makes it clear that the Japanese market is confronted by very serious overstocking, so that farseeing persons fear bankruptcy for many lumber-merchants who now appear to be able to pull through without any outward manifestation of distress.

There already are afloat many rumors about attempts being made to cancel orders, and, in this respect, such firm as the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Nozawa Gumi, and the Suzuki Shokai, of Kobe, are taking measures to guard themselves against the losses that may thereby result to them. It may also be mentioned here that shipments the Restoration Board will soon receive were bought 20 per cent cheaper than the market prices ruling at the middle of December.

**The Westinghouse Company in Japan:—**Attention of the electric industry is fixed on the negotiations of the Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (electric-machinery company) with the Westinghouse Export Company concerning an understanding which may bring them into alliance commercially. Although, at this writing, much information cannot be obtained, it is believed to oblige the contracting parties to place the plants and technical secrets of each at the disposal of the other; to supply material, if either should be in want thereof; and promote each party's welfare along with that of the other coöperatively.

With this end in view, the Mitsubishi company, in an extraordinary share-



holders' meeting which it will convene for discussing matters connected with the move in January, will increase its capital stock and elect two of the Westinghouse officials to joint its management. On the other hand, the Westinghouse people will create a chair in their directorate for a director, whom the Mitsubishi company will send. The Japanese concern is controlled by the wealthy family of Baron Iwasaki and is counted among the most prosperous firm in Japan.

**Arsenious Acid:**—The demand for arsenious acid has been constantly increasing in England and the United States, where it is required for the making of insecticides and other articles. Because of this, almost all of the Japanese manufactures, estimated at 3,000 tons a year, is sent to these countries. Particularly, for the year just closed, shipments to the United States were brisk, owing to the fact that the depression in her copper industry was reflected in the production of this acid (it is a bye-product of copper manufacture). On the other hand the trade with England was never discouraging. But a hitch of a very grave nature has turned up against the business recently. Owing to imperfect packing of the Japanese goods, it happened, at an English port, during unloading that some of the cases broke and caused the contents to spill. This aroused the Health officials, who handed to the shipping companies a stringent order for control of the goods. It requires that the goods be packed twice—first in cans and then in tin-lined cases. Conformity with this is believed to be impracticable in Japan and, as a result, the trade has been brought to a standstill. As for the Japanese exporters, the necessity of adopting better packing is widely acknowledged, with the result that they have begun to propose that the goods be wrapped in oil-cloth and then in tin-lined cases. They have approached the shipowners with this idea and requested the latter to make efforts to mitigate the orders of the British authorities.

It is said that the Peninsular and

Oriental S. S. Company does not favor the method proposed by shippers. Therefore, because of the fact that it is hardly possible to expect the settlement of the question before March, the exporters will be unable to do any business with England till that time.

**Japan to Become Party to the International Law of Commercial Arbitration:**—The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been asked by an international commercial organization to investigate what position the codes of Japan occupy with regard to the international law of commercial arbitration the latter has drafted. In consequence the authorities entrusted Prof. Kato, a learned jurist teaching in the Imperial University of Tokyo, to look into the matter.

It has just been reported that he successfully completed the task, giving his opinion that the Japanese law does not differ from the provisions of the international law, except in some minor points, and that the two will work together well. Therefore the Agricultural and Commercial authorities will soon appoint a committee for defining their relations in law.

The foreign trade communities of Japan look to the international arbitration law as a great boon to their business and warmly welcome it.

**The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company:**—On December 11, the Board of Directors of this company met and passed a dividend of 60 per cent for the term. As far as the profits cleared for the six months are concerned, the declaration of such a rate was impossible; but the interests of the shareholders ruined by the catastrophe had to be taken into consideration. with the result reported. Because of this, the Directors had to resolve that an appropriation of money large enough to cover the deficit be taken from the reserve fund.

It was further decided that in a latter part of January, a shareholders' meeting will be convened to discuss increasing the capital, by allotting two new shares for each one of the old shares, and that the



rate of dividend in future should be kept below 30 per cent.

Commenting on the proposed increase of capital, Mr. Nawa, a member of the directorate, declared, in an interview with press representatives :—

The reason that our firm has decided to have a larger capital is to properly

meet the changed conditions which will result three years hence, from the abolition of night work, in conformity with the international labor agreements. Then our manufacturing capacity will decline by 30 per cent, though we want to keep it up as it is to-day.

## THE SCRAP BOOK

*[This department is maintained for the information of Western readers on the Far East, and what is being said in the Far East, and, therefore, efforts are made to cull excerpts from as many sources as possible; but the Japan Magazine does not lay any claim to identity with the opinions or views expressed or attesting to the authenticity of the statements made.]—THE EDITOR.*

### THE CREATION OF GENRO

THE first of the Genro, or Elder Statesmen, of modern times was Prince Sanjo, head of the post-Revolution Council of State. When he retired in 1885, an imperial edict conferred on him the title genkun—"most meritorious"—and commanded him to give the sovereign his advice when circumstances made it necessary. Prince Sanjo is a shadowy figure now and the distinction, as far as he was concerned, was an empty honor. At that time the balance of groups had not arisen. Power was firmly held by the men who had made the Revolution and carried it through. They were still in middle life. No subjects in the Empire were more powerful than they. The early troubles of the new regime were over. Under the unchallenged authority of the most successful government of modern times, the nation was moving forward on a wave of prosperity and new freedom. The later Elder Statesmen, whose power we are examining as a laboratory example of Japanese political ideas, came on the scene when the revolutionary impetus was spent and Japan's political institutions were settling into definite mold. The term "Genro" first came into common use 20 or 25 years ago. From that time nothing important has been settled without their sanction. Their position in the State was publicly understood, but it was not a position that could be

defined in the phraseology of modern politics, and it defied explanation in terms of the written constitution. They were popularly called kuromaku daijin, or "unseen statesmen."

Eight men in all, besides Prince Sanjo, have been appointed Elder Statesmen—Prince Ito, Prince Katsura, Prince Yamagata, Prince Matsukata, Prince Oyama, Prince Saionji and Marquis Inouye. Marquis Okuma toward the close of his long life received an imperial rescript acknowledging his services, but he was not by its wording admitted to the status of the Genro. Prince Saionji is the latest recipient of the honor. He is a member of the hereditary court aristocracy and the only Elder Statesman who does not belong to the powerful Satsuma or Choshu clans. Yamagata, Oyama, Matsukata and Inouye were for years the "Big Four" of Japanese politics and policy. Those five played the leading part in appointing to the Premiership Admiral Tomosaburo Kato and his four immediate predecessors.—Hugh Byas in the Japan Advertiser.

### HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY

It is common knowledge that the new immigration bill which is to be reported out soon by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization aims to exclude from the United States principally Japanese immigrants.

There is no Japanese immigration to the United States at the present time. It



is voluntarily stopped by Japan under the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement. But the United States is not satisfied with the present arrangement under the agreement. She seeks to write the agreement into law.

It is true the new immigration bill does not specifically mention Japanese. However, there is the same old notorious clause, "aliens ineligible to naturalization," which hits the Japanese the most.

Why aim at the Japanese? The answer by the sponsors of the bill is that those who cannot naturalize are not assimilable.

This, we think, is confusing cause and effect. There is nothing inherent in the Japanese that disqualifies them for naturalization. It is the United States that has set a discriminatory standard for the Japanese and refused to give them a chance to naturalize, thus holding up the process of assimilation among them. If the Japanese do not assimilate, no one but the United States is to blame.

It is explained that the new anti-Japanese immigration bill is proposed because of the fear that the coming of unassimilable aliens into the United States would weaken their unity with the American people.

We firmly believe that the Japanese are assimilable. But, for the sake of argument, let us concede that the new immigration bill succeeds in keeping out the Japanese. Would that prevent other so-called undesirable aliens from entering the United States? We doubt very much.

According to the provisions of the bill, the new legislation applies only to those that enter the country from abroad. It says nothing about those from the adjoining countries in North America.

The fact is that some 100,000 immigrants entered the country from the south, namely Mexico, last year. It is estimated that several hundred thousand more will come this year by crossing the boundary.

From the standpoint of assimilation, the Mexicans have prove to be a failure. Mexicans in Arizona and New Mexico are of the third generation, but they are American only in name.

Furthermore, the French-Canadians that enter the United States by crossing the northern boundary never mix with the English-speaking people even in Canada. For over a century and a half, they have virtually maintained a country of their own in Canada.

If it is the idea of the United States to select immigrants by their assimilability and non-assimilability, it would do no good by keeping away just the Japanese.

The enactment of this absurd piece of legislation is disgrace not only to the Japanese, for whom it is intended but to the United States which is making the law.

It is to be hoped that the intelligent class in the United States will carefully reconsider this point.—NIPPUN JIJI.

#### RESULT OF JAPANESE RULE

Just outside the northern limits of the wall of the city of Pyeng Yang is an ancient grove of beautiful pine trees. In the midst of this grove is an ancient tomb. Not so great and perhaps not so ancient as that of Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings, yet it connects Pyeng Yang with the dim past which has all but faded from the memory of man. This tomb is supposed to be the burial place of Kija, the founder of Korean civilization. He is supposed to have first used the name "Chosen", the "Land of the Morning Calm". He was a refugee from China, a contemporary of King David about the year 1122 B.C.

But Pyeng Yang's ancient glory does not begin with Kija. Many centuries before Kija, Pyeng Yang was the capital of Tangun, he of the miraculous conception who came forth out of the cave which is still pointed out on the mountain side to the north of Yeng Byen. Of these ancient days others may write, our interest is in the living, growing city of to-day, and in the city that is to be.

Situated on the banks of the Tai Tong river flowing on some thirty-five miles to the Yellow Sea, Pyeng Yang is indeed beautiful in all that natural location can give. Noted travellers have said that the view from "The Point" with its combination of land and water, plain and mountains, country and city, is not to be



surpassed in all the Far East. The city, being located at the juncture of two rivers, the surrounding country is well covered with water at flood time. Some centuries ago the people, thoughtful for the welfare of their city, erected two large stone pillars in the valley near by and these are the anchor posts which the city is chained, thus preventing the floods from floating the city down the river to the sea.

Just how modern this ancient city is to-day may be indicated by a little story. Some three or four years ago the writer was on a country trip thirty-three miles to the east of the city. Walking along the country by-path we fell into conversation with a farmer leading his ox laden with the ripened grain. As we walked and talked we met a traveller from Pyeng Yang. He began to tell of the wonderful machine he had seen flying in the air. The old farmer listened for a bit then started his on its way and with a satisfied grunt said, "There is no such thing." But nevertheless the world does move, to say, nothing of flying, and Pyeng Yang has her full share of this moving. Perhaps no city in the world has passed more abruptly from the ancient days of Kija, which were still with us twenty years ago, to the modern city of today.

On the Fourth of July, (whether that had anything to do with it I do not know), early in the morning three aeroplanes from the army aviation station circled over our houses so low we could see the men in them. And this is but one indication of the growth and prosperity of our city. A large sugar refinery, making both beet and cane sugar, which sugar is now on sale in Korea, modern electric power plants, iron foundries, coal mines, an extensive arsenal and last but not best, many breweries, make up some of the modern industries of what is soon to be the greatest industrial center of Korea and one of the great industrial cities of the Far East.

Our location in the midst of the coal and iron and gold of the country no doubt had a large place in the rapid growth of the city. This growth has

been the greatest of any city in the country during the past ten years. The official statistics for 1910 give us 38,624 people. At the end of 1921 the total was 78,620 and the official estimate now gives us a population of 90,000. This makes us, excepting Seoul, the largest city in Korean. The modern waterworks situated on the island above the city—which island, by the way, bears the name of a county up river, an ancient story having it that this island is a part of that county washed down the river at flood time one year—was built to quench the thirst of 60,000 people. These waterworks are now to be increased at a cost of 60,000 *yen* to care for a city of 150,000 people. At the present rate of growth ten years will have made this enlarged plant insufficient for the needs.

But the glory of a city is not in its material growth and development. It is good to note that Pyeng Yang has become one of the great educational centres of the land. Even from days of old the city and surrounding country were full of schools for the teaching of the Chinese classics. These "kulpangs" were found in every village. The people of Pyeng Yang were known for their independence and as good fighting men. From the early days of mission work modern schools have been founded. The largest of these are the Sungsil Schools of the Presbyterian mission and the Kwang Sung School of the Methodist mission. The Sungsil Academy now has an attendance of about 660 and the college of 137. The Kwang Sung Higher Common School has an attendance of 572. The total pupils in all mission schools of Pyeng Yang is not far from five thousand. The coming of the Japanese government brought a new day for education in the ancient city. The government has established fine, well-equipped schools of all grades, up to and including middle schools, all over the city for both Koreans and Japanese. These schools are all crowded with eager pupils. From these Pyeng Yang schools have come many leaders of the church schools in Korea.—Rev. John Z. Moore in the Korea Mission Field.



# THE RECONSTRUCTION BUDGET

THE reconstruction budget drawn up by the government was greatly cut down at the special session of the Imperial Diet. The original budget introduced in the Diet was for ¥574,816,000, but this was reduced to ¥468,438,000, or by about 18 per cent. As strong opposition and big curtailment met the Budget in the Reconstruction Investigation Commission it was expected that there would also be some curtailment in the Diet. There was however, great surprise at the unexpectedly huge cut made by the Diet. In the first days of the disaster period the Restoration Budget, was expected to call for about two or three billion yen, but the sum has gradually been reduced finally to ¥468,438,000. The Seiyukai's reasons for revising the government's Budget are similar to those of the Restoration Investigation Commission, which may

be roughly summed up in the following three points. First, the government's Budget is too large considering the present financial status of the Empire. Second, the government's Budget gives too much importance to the rebuilding of the Capital, neglecting the development of local resources and industries. Third, while it is true that the restoration of the capital must be an enterprise in which the whole country should participate it is also necessary to let the municipalities execute their restoration work themselves as far as possible. The Seiyukai insists that local interests must not be sacrificed for the rebuilding of the capital and that in fixing the Reconstruction Estimate there must be considered the present financial condition of the country. It seems, however, that the Restoration Budget after revision by the Diet is too small to build up a new and ideal capital. The following table shows the outlines of the Budget and a comparison between the original Budget and the amended Budget.

	Amended Budget ¥	Rates that will be borne by Municipalities %	Amounts that will be borne by Municipalities ¥
<b>I The Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tokyo ...</b>	<b>306,678,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>130,214,000</b>
(1) For Roads ... ..	257,458,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Roads ... }			
b) For Construction of Roads ... }	241,047,000	50 %	120,525,000
c) For Construction of Bridges ... }			
d) For Construction of underground Pipes }	16,410,000	—	—
e) Miscellaneous ... ..			
(2) For Canals ... ..	28,570,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Canals ... }			
b) For Construction of Canals ... }	26,864,000	25 %	6,716,000
c) Miscellaneous ... ..	1,705,000	—	—
(3) For Parks ... ..	11,900,000	25 %	2,975,000
(4) For Land-Adjustment ... ..	8,750,000	—	—
<b>II Fund for Rehabilitation of Yokohama...</b>	<b>35,514,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14,008,000</b>
(1) For Roads ... ..	25,382,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Roads ... }			
b) For Construction of Roads ... }	24,277,000	50 %	12,138,000
c) For Construction of Bridges ... }			
d) Miscellaneous ... ..	1,467,000	—	—
(2) For Canals... ..	5,612,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Canals ... }			
b) For Construction of Canals ... }	5,520,000	25 %	1,380,000
c) Miscellaneous ... ..	92,000	—	—
(3) For Parks ... ..	1,959,000	—	489,000
(4) For Land-Adjustment ... ..	2,561,000	—	—
Total... ..	<b>342,192,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>144,223,000</b>

As the above table shows, out of the total of ¥342,192,000 the sum that will be borne by the two municipalities is ¥144,223,000, 42 per cent of the total sum for restoration by the central government. The sums that will be borne by the two municipalities, however, will be loaned to them by the central government for the present and the municipalities will pay their debts to the government over a period of 30 years after the rehabilitation has been completed, namely in the period from 1929 to 1959. Besides these items there is another item that will be borne by municipalities though this will also be furnished by the central government for the present. That is loans to the two municipalities for restoration which amount to ¥15,325,000. Therefore, the total that will be borne by municipalities will amount to ¥159,548,000,

and the total that will be borne by the central government is ¥308,890,000.

The September earthquake disaster was, of course, a national calamity. The destruction, however, was limited to the Kwanto district and, therefore, it may be called a misfortune of a local nature. So there has been a great deal of dispute and discussion about how much of the found should be borne by the national treasury and how much by local bodies. In this respect the amended Budget seems to have settled the matter satisfactorily.

As has already been mentioned, however, all the items in the Budget will be funded by the national treasury for the present and the part that will be borne by local selfgoverning bodies will be paid to the government later. Therefore, the colossal sum that will be expended by the central government will have an important influence upon commercial and financial circles. It has been decided that the ¥468,438,000, will be expended x in each year.

	Original	Amended	Curtailed
I. For the Restoration Tokyo ... ..	¥ 402,793,000	¥ 306,678,000	¥ 96,115,000
{ 1. Roads ... ..	321,823,000	257,458,000	64,365,000
{ 2. Canals... ..	28,570,000	28,570,000	—
{ 3. Parks ... ..	11,900,000	11,900,000	—
{ 4. Land-adjustment the Restoration.	40,500,000	8,750,000	31,750,000
II. For the Restoration Yokohama... ..	45,777,000	35,514,000	10,263,000
{ 1. Roads ... ..	31,728,000	25,382,000	6,346,000
{ 2. Canals... ..	5,612,000	5,612,000	—
{ 3. Parks ... ..	1,959,000	1,959,000	—
{ 4. Land-adjustment ... ..	6,478,000	2,561,000	3,917,000
III. Loans to Prefectures for their Rehabilitation ... ..	15,325,000	15,325,000	—
{ 1. To Tokyo ... ..	12,749,000	12,749,000	—
{ 2. To Kanagawa ... ..	2,575,000	2,575,000	—
IV. For the Construction of Fire-Proof Quarters ... ..	2,000,000	20,000,000	—
V. Subsidies to the Rehabilitation Funds of local self-governing bodies ...	69,225,000	69,225,000	—
{ 1. Tokyo Prefecture ... ..	7,583,090	7,583,000	—
{ 2. Kanagawa Prefecture... ..	743,000	743,000	—
{ 3. Tokyo City... ..	50,156,000	50,156,000	—
{ 4. Yokohama City... ..	10,743,000	10,743,000	—
VI. Grants for the Payment of Interest on Bonds issued by Municipalities for their Restoration ... ..	21,694,000	21,694,000	—
{ 1. To Tokyo City ... ..	17,408,000	17,408,000	—
{ 2. To Yokohama City ... ..	4,286,000	4,286,000	—
Total ... ..	574,816,000	468,438,000	106,378,000



	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
I. Fund for Rehabilitation of	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
Tokyo... ..	5,705,000	77,955,000	77,532,000	60,749,000	50,793,000	34,342,000
1) For Roads... ..	4,446,000	63,750,000	64,648,000	52,972,000	43,481,000	28,120,000
2) For Canals... ..	377,000	6,040,000	5,940,000	5,700,000	5,710,000	4,803,000
3) For Parks... ..	282,000	3,853,000	3,752,000	1,214,000	1,380,000	1,419,000
4) For Land-adjustments	600,000	4,272,000	3,193,000	463,000	222,000	—
II. Fund for Rehabilitation of						
Yokohama... ..	586,000	9,651,000	9,322,000	5,841,000	5,442,000	4,669,000
1) For Roads... ..	565,000	7,254,000	7,278,000	4,310,000	3,677,000	1,493,000
2) For Canals... ..	58,000	966,000	955,000	1,232,000	1,212,000	1,189,000
3) For Parks... ..	9,000	162,000	158,000	165,000	480,000	985,000
4) For Land adjustment.	154,000	1,269,000	931,000	134,000	73,000	—
III. Loans to Prefectures for						
Rehabilitation Purposes ...	1,283,000	3,915,000	3,427,000	4,198,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
IV. Subsidies for Construction						
of Fire-proof Quarters ...	—	2,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
V. Subsidies to Restoration						
Funds of local Self-govern-						
ing Bodies... ..	3,816,000	15,446,000	14,668,000	14,556,000	10,905,000	9,832,000
VI. Grants for Payment of						
Interest on Bonds issued by						
Municipalities for Restora-						
tion ... ..	38,000	1,242,000	2,883,000	4,507,000	5,916,000	7,105,000
Total... ..	11,430,000	110,211,000	111,834,000	94,454,000	79,558,000	60,949,000

As the above table shows the years during which the largest amounts are to be expended are 1924, 1925, and 1926. Indeed some 70% of the whole of the fund of the central government is going to be expended during these three years, and consequently will have a most important effect upon the business world of this country during that period.

The programme of rehabilitation above mentioned is that which will be carried out by the national treasury. There will also be expended the large sums of money by the local self-governing bodies. It is not yet known how much these sums will amount to. However, it seems to have already been decided that Tokyo will raise the sum of ¥100,000,000 for restoration work by floating bonds and Yokohama will raise ¥40,000,000 by the same method. If these sums are added to the government's Restoration Budget the total will amount to over ¥600,000,000.

The Budget, consists of two parts, namely (1) expenditures for rehabilitation work which will be directly carried out by the central government and (2) subsidies to local self-governing bodies. I and II in the above table belong to the first category while III, IV, V and VI belong to the latter category. The items

amended in the special session of the Diet are 1 (roads) and 2 (land-adjustment) in the expenditures for Tokyo and Yokohama, and the rest of the items were left untouched. In the estimate for Tokyo the expenditure for the construction of roads was reduced from ¥321,823,000 to ¥257,456,000, and the expenditure for land adjustment from ¥40,500,000 to ¥8,750,000, while in the estimate for Yokohama the expenditures for road-construction and land adjustment were reduced by ¥10,263,000. Thus the original Budget drawn up and introduced in the Diet by the government was cut down to ¥468,438,000 by the Seiyukai party in the Lower House. The curtailment in these items was made by the transfer of some of the work under these items to the local self-governing bodies from the central government. For instance it was determined that the construction of roads under 72 ft. in width shall be carried out by the local self-governing bodies and most of the work of land adjustment shall be carried out by the associations of land-owners.

Of the two classes of expenditure in the Estimates, the first is that which will be directly expended by the central government while the second

is that which will be given or loaned to the local or municipal bodies to encourage their work. Even the expenditures of the first kind, (namely for work to be directly carried out by the central

government), however, will not be entirely borne by the central government.

The following table shows the rate of expenditures for this kind of work which will be borne by the local self-governing bodies.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SINCE JANUARY

THE Japan Red Cross Society showed activities equal to those of war time since the earthquake as already stated in detail in previous issues of this magazine. It decided later to close its temporary hospitals in the region of the disaster in January last with the calming of the popular spirit and with prospects of material re-construction, while its relief work had proved very effective. Of these hospitals, one in front of the Imperial Palace was closed on January 10th, when the refugees there had left so largely as to necessitate its existence no longer. This hospital was opened on the very day of the earthquake, and treated 32,963 persons. There were 8 temporary hospitals established in Kanagawa Prefecture, 6 belonging to the

Kanagawa office of the society, 1 to the Niigata office and 1 to the Ishikawa office. The last mentioned was closed on January 12th, and the Kanagawa office succeeded to the establishment.

After the severe earthquake felt on January 15th, temporary hospitals were placed by the society in Isehara-machi, Naka-gori and Goshimi-mura, Kozagori, both in Kanagawa Prefecture, which were most extensively damaged by it. They were closed on January 20th and 30th respectively for Isehara-machi and Goshomi-mura. During January, the temporary hospitals in Kanagawa Prefecture treated 42,532 persons at the daily average of 1,371. The following table denotes the number of patients treated in the head and temporary hospitals of the society during the same month:

### Tokyo:

Hospital.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Head Hospital ... ..	15,433	6,416
Fukagawa Temporary Hospital ... ..	5,092	16,757
Kyobashi " " ... ..	3,954	12,601
Asakusa " " ... ..	4,783	8,142
Susaki " " ... ..	1,965	
Head Maternity Hospital ... ..	4,971	1,002
Okubo Branch Maternity Hospital ... ..	2,149	221
Hongo Temporary Maternity Hospital ... ..	1,040	1,358
Hongo Temporary Baby Hospital ... ..	2,978	2,627
Temporary Child Hospital ... ..	3,712	

### Yokohama:

Higashi-Kanagawa Temporary Hospital ... ..	5,267	6,848
Negishi Temporary Hospital ... ..	2,044	6,949



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Besides, 49,494 were treated at the 14 consulting offices entrusted to the Tokyo Municipality at the daily average of 1,597. Bamboo baskets containing bedding for 5,000 infants were distributed among those in the barracks.

From February 1st to 20th, the 8 temporary hospitals in Kanagawa Prefecture treated 30,758 at the daily average of 1,538. The following table shows the number treated at the head and temporary hospitals during the same period :—

Tokyo :										In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Hospital.											
Head Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	2,169
Fukagawa Temporary Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729	6,009
Kyobashi	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	4,036
Asakusa	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626	2,632
Susaki Temporary Infectious Disease Hospital	...									147	
Head Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,571	329
Okubo Branch Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	85
Hongo Temporary Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,466	476
Hongo Temporary Baby Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	969	92
Temporary Child Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246	
Yokohama :											
Higashi-Kanagawa Temporary Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,951	3,879
Negishi Temporary Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	1,909

The Susaki Temporary Infectious Diseases Hospital was closed on February 7th, and the 4 in-patients were transferred to the Komagome Hospital. The total number of patients at the hospital since October 12th, when it was established, was 13,811. Besides, there were over 20,000 patients treated at the Consulting offices entrusted to the Tokyo Municipality. These offices were lent to the Tokyo Prefectural Medical Association in compliance with its request, from February 15th, since which time the patients have been charged for medicines etc. within the limits fixed by the association, to offset the mainte-

nance costs, although those holding free tickets issued by the Tokyo Municipality have been treated free. These consulting offices were established on November 21st, 1923 and the total number of patients at them from that date to February 15th, when they were lent to the medical association as above, reached 141,843 at the daily average of 1,631.

The society reiterates its thanks for the great sympathy given Japan by foreign countries in the earthquake disasters. A large amount of articles and money were received from them by the society. During January, the following money was received towards its relief funds :—

Donor	Amount.
Colombia Red Cross Society ... ..	\$100
Toravia " " " ... ..	10,000 Rubles
Finland " " " ... ..	£61 19s. 2d.
Mrs. C. M. Jatphon and 4 Others, England ... ..	32 Yen
Members of the Eberton & Lymore Women Institute, England	21.47 Yen
Switzerland ... ..	\$75

At the end of January, the society was presented with 10 houses to be set up by the Italian Red Cross Society for relief work. This kind of house was found to be earthquake proof as the Messina earthquake, and is guaranteed to be absolutely safe at earthquakes, it being 30 feet square inside. It is 14 metres in length and 3 metres in width, and covers an area of 25 "mats" - "go." Two of these houses were applied to use for out-patients in the society's head hospital, and two were given to the permanent hospital of the Tokyo Office, two to the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, three to the Tokyo Municipality and 1 to the Asakusa Dojo-m. The Tokyo Municipality carried out as a consulting office for earthquake in its hospital at Bunkyo, 1 year, Tokyo, while the two others were employed for distributing milk giving the poor infants on the Take-no-dai, Givern Park and on the Kodan-juku, Kojimachi. The one to the Dojo-m, Asakusa, extended for housing 120

orphans, who have been under the care of the International Orphanage under the patronage of the society. Italy decided to have the houses erected at one place, but lack of a suitable place in Tokyo compelled their use in different places as above. The one at Bunkyo was first set up, and on February 19th, a ceremony publicly announcing the receipt of the houses was held at that place. It was opened with a speech delivered by Baron Murayama, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, announcing the receipt of the houses with thanks. It was followed by a speech by the Italian Ambassador and congratulatory addresses by Baron Matsui, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Nagata, the Mayor of Tokyo. Noted Government officials and other persons attended. Italy sent with the houses an architectural engineer, to instruct how to set them up. The Japanese people are very thankful to Italy for her sympathy and kindness.



Italy's gift is earthquake-resistant; the workshop is said to have strong resistance to wreckage of its earth. The building in the background is a typical Japanese building.



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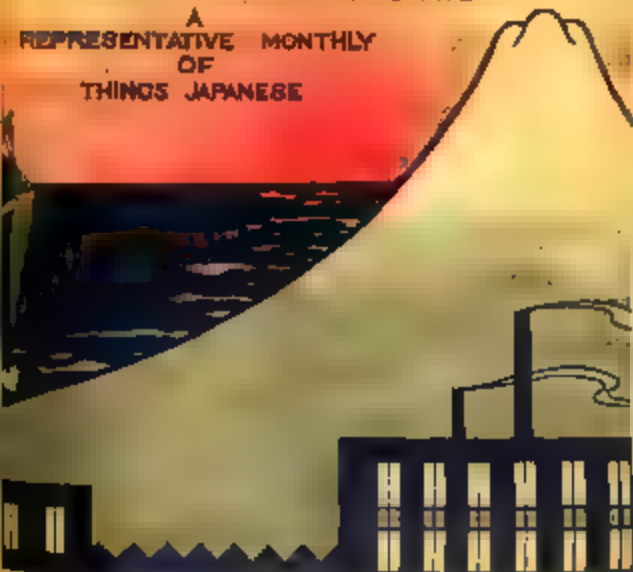
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IN 1910

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OF  
THINGS JAPANESE



THE JAPAN MAGAZINE CO

TOKYO, JAPAN





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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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Call's Cherry Blossom Overhanging the Ground at Ouse Park.



The Late Marjorie O'Connell, Chief Executive



The Late George Brown, President of Columbia



# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV

MAY, 1924

No. IX

## THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

### THE EDITOR'S DAIRY

**FEBRUARY 16** :—The authorities of Vladivostock formally prohibited the exchange of mails between Japan and Russia with a note sent on the previous day, so that the mail which included the note itself would be the last batch from Russia.

The officials of a law court here made public that some thirty radicals, who had been subjected to a preliminary examination since May, 1923, but about whom no information was given out, are incriminated by their efforts to open in Japan a branch of an international communists' organization, to cooperate with the radicals of Russia, and establish what they would call the Soviet Republic of Japan.

The Navy made manifest its readiness to uphold the cause of international peace, and faithfully put into practice the terms of the Washington conference, by completing the first period of warship scrapping today, the warships condemned being the Hizen, Mikasa, Kashima, Katori, Satsuma, Aki, Settsu, Ikoma, Ikubi, and Kurama.

Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance, at a banquet given by the Prime Minister for Privy Councillors, said that only a part of the money obtained by loans floated in London and New York should be spent abroad, and that the policy of the Government would be to encourage the use of home-made materials wherever possible, in the reconstruction of the quake-wrecked cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

**February 17** :—Press dispatches from Warsaw are to the effect that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Poland and Japan was approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Polish parliament.

The political agitation against the Cabinet is still red-hot; more than 20,000 people took part in a demonstration at Uyeno Park and paraded the streets, frequently clashing with the police.

The Tokyo Rotary Club celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of the International Rotary at the Bankers' Club and listened to addresses by Baron Matsui, Bishop Herbert Welch, Viscount Shibusawa, Mr. Miyaoka and Mr. Yoneyama.

**February 18** :—The Laconia, a Cunarder on a round-the-world trip, with 723 passengers, berthed alongside the Customs Quay at Yokohama in the afternoon. Many of the passengers are prominent citizens of the United States, including Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Driscoll, of Syracuse, N. Y., Dr. Edward Ahlswede, a well known bacteriologist of New York, Mrs. Lilian Townsend, Mr. Howard Whitfield of New York, Dr. W. S. Mortensen, of Santa Monica, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hoover of Lima, Ohio, Mr. J. T. M. Stoneoroad, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Edwin J. Aiken.

Announcement was made that the flight over Japan by American aeroplanes will commence on May 1st, when they are expected to alight on Little Shumushu, the northernmost island of the



Japanese Empire, and end by a start from Kagoshima for Shanghai on the 18th; the route is along the eastern coast of the islands; there will be five stops, including one week at the Naval Aerodrome at Kasumiga-seki, near Tokyo; the flyers will be received by the Army and Navy as guests of honor, and the authorities appointed committees to make preparations for the entertainment of the flyers.

The business of Tokyo curio dealers and silk merchants picked up due to the visit of the *Laconia*. A large amount of money is said to have been spent by the American visitors.

The medical profession of Tokyo strongly condemns the proposed establishment of a hospital with six million yen, from the funds collected by the American Red Cross for the relief of earthquake-sufferers, on the ground that it would be a waste of money. Officials of the Home Office, by whom the scheme has been promoted, have nominated a board of trustees, including Baron Shibusawa and Hon. Cyrus E. Woods, the American Ambassador.

A dedication service was held at Kobe opening the new Central Methodist Church erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, of the Southern Methodist Church; the sermon was delivered by the Rev. K. Uzaki, of Toiyo; the church was first opened in October, 1886.

On behalf of the South Manchuria Railway, the Syndicate Banks decided to float a loan of fifteen million yen, the issue price being 95 yen and interest 7 per cent.

February 19:—It is announced that Professor Robert Nichols, of the department of English Literature of the Imperial University of Tokyo, accompanied by his wife, will soon leave for Hollywood, Cal., where he will interest himself in motion picture scenarios.

At a banquet at the Bankers' Club, Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance, defended his policy regarding the loan issued in London and New York. He said it was impossible for the government to stay away from the world's

monetary centers, in order to obtain better terms; that, the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama had to be rushed, ¥700,000,000 being needed up to the end of 1925; that the earthquake risk had an adverse influence in raising the interest rate and that money rates the world over have increased since the World War.

It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government contemplates asking Japanese press correspondents in Russia to leave immediately, as a result of the refusal to admit a certain Russian journalist into Japan.

A Peking dispatch to the *Asahi* is to the effect that Mr. Karakhan, the representative of the Soviet signified Russia's willingness to recognize China's sovereign power over Mongolia and withdraw troops therefrom, renounce Russian extra-territorial rights and all special privileges in China, and to have an equal share in the control of the Eastern Chinese Railway.

February 20:—At the instance of Premier Viscount Kiyoura, a conference of the dignitaries of the various religions in Japan was held in Tokyo, for the inculcation of sane and sound thoughts in the minds of people. He deplored the fact that the public mind is prone to frivolity, to take moral life as a thing of little worth, to blindly pursue the attainment of material ends, to allow public order and social discipline to slacken, and ruin the unique constitution of the nation.

Press cables from Moscow are to the effect that the supreme committee of the Soviet has decided to retract the lumber concessions in Siberia which Russia offered to Japan for the relief of earthquake sufferers, on the alleged ground that the relief proposed is impracticable.

February 21:—According to a Shanghai cable, an English electrical engineer, who had charge of the erection of a wireless station in the interior of China, discovered in Sinkiang, a province lying partly in Mongolia, oil-fields, which, measuring from one end to the other several thousand miles, he believes are the largest and richest in the world; he



had conversations with the managers of the local branches of the oil companies of England and the United States, who sent cables to their home offices, requesting the dispatch of experts to investigate. Parties interested include the Mitsui Company, of Japan, and a New York firm. The Japanese firm has applied to the Peking Government for a permit to develop the resources.

A Dairen message states that, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce (Japanese) there, a conference will be held by representatives of the chambers at home and those of the Chinese chambers of Mukden, Yinkow, Liaoyang, Tieling, etc., and points in Shantung, in April, when the former arrive at Dairen for an extensive tour of China; officials of the Government-general of Kwantung and the South Manchuria Railway will participate in the proceedings. Much importance is attached to the conference, in view of Japan's position in Manchuria.

It is announced that thirteen delegates will represent Japan at the Ninth World Sunday Convention in Glasgow, which will convene for one week in the middle of June.

Responding to the invitation to attend the world convention, at Copenhagen in August, the Japanese Boy Scouts will dispatch a delegation comprising four officials and sixteen boys; Viscount Goto, President of the Boy Scouts, and ex-Minister of Home Affairs, has been asked to head the delegation; as many games will be held, the boys will be subjected to a rigid test.

It is stated on good authority that, as the preliminary step to the opening of a formal conference between Japan and Russia, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking, opened negotiations with Mr. Karakhan as regards affairs of minor importance, which require immediate solution.

February 22:—The *Asahi* attributes to a well-known official of the Foreign Office the statement that Japan's position in the matter of giving recognition to Soviet Russia stands by itself and, therefore, is different from those of England, France or Italy, with the consequence

that Japan does not feel obliged to act in concert with other nations; that she may give up her claims against Russia as regards the payment of the cost of supplies she furnished to the Russian Army during the World War; and that what she cares for is that Moscow should respect the concessions the Imperial government of Russia gave to Japan in Siberia as a result of the Japan-Russia War and treat Japan with fairness concerning Saghalien.

A Vladivostock dispatch reports that the postal authorities of Vladivostock, giving way to appeals of the Japanese bankers and business men there, who are constantly in touch with their home offices in Japan, have relaxed the severity of the anti-Japanese postal regulations and will admit commercial mail in unsealed envelopes.

A semi-official report is being circulated that economic cooperation with China is the only solution of the food situation and industrial problems of Japan, and that an investigating organ will be established by bureau heads of departments concerned, to study methods for its realization. The author of the proposition is the Minister of Finance, who hopes to see industries promoted in both countries, with capital jointly subscribed by the people of Japan and China.

February 23:—It is cabled from Peking that in the parley between Dr. T. C. Wang and Mr. Karakhan on the 22nd, the terms of China and Russia greatly approximated, and that it was decided to hold a preliminary conference, upon the success of which the final, formal conference will be convened.

The French Minister, in an interview with Mr. Koo, Foreign Minister of China, regarding the question of the payment of the outstanding sum of the Boxer Indemnity in gold, pressed the Chinese Government to carry out the assurances of Huang-hu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chang Administration, with the warning that unless China makes them good, Paris will not ratify the agreements of the Washington Conference, while the French Minister will



refrain from attending the Special Customs Conference.

According to an authentic estimate, despite the nominal amount of ¥550,000,000 of the loan floated in New York and London, the Imperial Government will not be able to get hold of more than about ¥470,000,000, as something like ¥80,000,000 will have to be spent for services of the underwriters and the conversion of old debts.

Due to the efforts of Mr. Hua, Director of the Hang-ye-ping Iron and Coal Company, who has been in Japan for some time past, the Yokohama Specie Bank has decided to make a loan of one million and a half yen to the Chinese firm.

Fishery concessions in Siberian waters will be exploited by Japanese fishermen on the strength of a provisional contract covering three years, based on the Portsmouth Peace Treaty; the fees that they will have to pay to the Siberian Government will amount to ¥1,750,000, which will be paid in three instalments.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission of Japan will spend ¥3,200,000 for rehabilitation work in the quake-rocked districts, the destroyed church buildings in Tokyo and Yokohama getting ¥100,000 and the Aoyama Gakuin and Jo Gakuin ¥2,000,000.

A quadruple birthday celebration was observed by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides (foreign) in Kobe in the grounds of the Kwansai Gakuin, in memory of George Washington, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Lady Baden-Powell, and Clarence Griffin, the founder of the local foreign Boy Scouts organization.

February 24:—Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess, who have been making a tour in the West, visited the Grand Shrines of Ise and performed the prescribed rite for the worship of the Ancestral Spirits.

It is announced that the Governor-general of French Indo-China will come to Japan, as the envoy of the French Government for the Imperial Wedding and some other missions.

General Semienoff, leader of the White Russians, who some years ago made

futile efforts to oust the Soviets from Eastern Siberia, quietly came up from Nagasaki to Tokyo and had interviews with prominent men; accounting for this, the *Asahi* states that he and his comrades see in the death of Lenin a great opportunity and, therefore, wish to secure the support of Japan; besides officials, some financiers were approached by him for the financing of their cause.

February 25:—Baron Matsui, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitted through the American Embassy an expression of his appreciation for the rescue by the President McKinley of the crew of the *Kyosei Maru* on January 6th.

The Minister of Home Affairs gave out an ordinance, announcing that the Reconstruction Board would be abolished and followed by the establishment of a bureau which will be subject to his jurisdiction.

Decision to advance to fire insurance companies eighty million yen at 4 per cent interest to be paid back in fifty years was reached by the Cabinet; on the other hand, the underwriters are ordered to indemnify the losses of their policy-holders to the extent of 10 per cent of the properties lost, provided the insured value of these properties does not exceed five thousand yen.

The anti-Government parties in the lower house issued a joint statement, proclaiming that the Seiyu-honto is their common enemy, whose sole object is to enslave them to the Kiyoura Government and that they will make their best efforts to defeat the Seiyu-honto in the forthcoming General Election.

The Budget of the fiscal year 1924-1925 includes appropriations of ¥133,000,000 for the Government-general of Korea, ¥90,370,000 for the Government-general of Formosa, ¥15,000,000 for the Government-general of Kwantung Peninsula, and ¥4,190,000 for the Government of the mandated islands in Oceania.

With reference to the question of the recognition of Russia, the *Asahi* quotes a Cabinet member, whose statement can be summarized as follows:—



If Japan should give recognition to Russia, the next demand of the Russians would be the complete evacuation of Japanese troops from Northern Saghalien. But Northern Saghalien is held for strengthening our position as regards the massacre of Nikolævsk.

By the Pacific Mail Liner President Wilson there reached Yokohama many passengers wellknown in this part of the world, such as Mr. and Mrs. Gamble—Mr. Gamble is the author of a social survey of Peking and other works which have been read widely in Japan—Mr. A. C. Kellog, of the International Banking Corporation of Dairen, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Barnett, of the Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai.

Mr. W. R. Devin is elected President of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club.

March 8:—Peking dispatches state that Karahan, Soviet representative in an interview with the Japanese Minister, handed to the latter the reply of the Moscow Government concerning the demand of Tokyo for the reopening of the Japanese Consulate in Vladivostock and exchange of mails between Tsuruga and Vladivostock; the reply is said to be a flat refusal and that the Soviet Government has decided not to make such arrangements with any nation which has not yet established formal relations with Russia.

It is reported from Seoul that the treatment meted out to the Japanese prisoners at Vladivostock is not so bad as generally imagined; in fact it is somewhat better than that of ordinary criminals; it appears that the purpose of the Russians is to force Japan to recognize Russia.

In an interview with Press representatives, the Foreign Minister said it is a mistake to expect that so weighty a problem as the recognition of Soviet Russia could be settled overnight, and that the Tokyo Government has full confidence on the ability of the United States Government to solve the anti-Japanese Question.

The report that the foreign insurance firms operating in Japan will follow the example of the Japanese companies in making partial payments to their policyholders who sustained losses by the fire following the earthquake, is denied.

March 9:—The Toyo Taku-shoku Kabushiki Kaisha (The Oriental Development Company), which was organized to work for the commercial and industrial development of Korea will be empowered to extend its operations to Manchuria.

The Police of the Government-general of Korea will hold a conference, to which invitations have been extended to the consular police in Manchuria, to discuss measures dealing with the maintenance of peace and order on the Manchurian borders of the peninsula, where the mounted bandits and Koreans desiring to create trouble for Japanese are active.

March 10:—Premier Viscount Kiyoura, in an official statement to an American paper, expressed the confidence of the Japanese nation in "America's sense of justice" and her "consideration for the sensibilities of others" regarding the anti-Japanese bill.

A Shanghai cable states that the agitation of the anti-Japanese Chinese there will be revived again.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki, the labor leader, often called the Gompers of Japan, has declined the offer of the Soviet representative Karakhan who intimated to him that Russia is willing to confer some forest and fishery concessions in Siberia on those working people who suffered from the disaster of September.

During the first ten days of March, the foreign trade of the five big ports totalled ¥110,476,000, which included exports valued at ¥30,836,000 and imports valued at ¥79,640,000; the excess of imports over exports reached ¥48,804,000.

During the last ten days of February, the import of raw cotton aggregated 115,105 bales, including 7,815 bales of American cotton and 98,097 bales of Indian cotton; the aggregate since September, 1923, amounted to 1,139,696 bales.



It has just been learned that two American engineers, representing the Sinclair Oil Company of America, who arrived at a Siberian port in the latter part of February, were refused admittance by the officials of the port and turned back to Odaru, to await instructions. They were to make investigations about the exploitation of oil-fields in Northern Saghalien, which the firm is reported to claim as a concession given to the firm by the Russian Government of the Far East in 1921; the supposed concession is said to cover the entire resources of Northern Saghalien.

At a conference held to-day, the high officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce decided to permit the importation of some twenty articles without duty till the end of October; these articles are confined to structural materials, electric motors, telegraphic and telephone machinery, motor trucks, woollen goods, clothing, beef, and eggs.

On the Admiral Line steamer President McKinley from Seattle arrived Mr. H. E. Byram, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Byram.

A contract was signed by the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha and Trowbridge and Livingston, a wellknown firm of architects in New York, for the erection of the latter's bank building in Nihombashi; the structure will have the largest counting room in the world; the actual work will be supervised by the James Stewart & Co., of New York, one of the largest and oldest firms of contractors in the United States.

March 11:—A new treaty of commerce and navigation was signed between Japan and Siam; throughout the negotiations, Japan showed the utmost friendship to the Siamese Kingdom, and Baron Matsui, Foreign Minister, sent a congratulatory cablegram to the King when the treaty was signed.

March 12:—A Kokusai cable from Peking states that Dr. C. T. Wang reported to the Cabinet that he and Karakhan have come to the following understanding.

1. Russia agrees to the abolition of all former treaties and to the conclusion of a new and satisfactory treaty.

2. A formal conference shall be convoked immediately.

3. China agrees to formal recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia before such negotiations are begun.

It is learned here that the Foreign Minister of China recently addressed a note to the representatives of the powers in Peking, requesting that the latter consent to the opening of the special customs conference, as agreed upon at the Washington Conference.

A meeting was held by a number of chauvinistic Japanese, at the Shobu-kan, Akasaka, who claim that Russia, as judged from late events at Vladivostock, has no sincerity in dealing with Japan.

Many leading members of the Emergency Relief Society headed by Prince Tokugawa visited St. Luke's International Hospital, for an inspection, the latter not only does much charity work, but also co-operates with the Tokyo Municipality in examining the milk distributed in the city.

A baseball stand having a seating capacity of 50,000 will be erected at Edagawa, Osaka, by the Hanshin Electric Railway Company, which has set aside ¥850,000 for the purpose.

An organization, the object of which is to foster friendship between Japan and France, will soon be set on foot by Viscount Shibusawa, Dr. Takuma Dan, Mr. Kintaro Hattori, and many other notables; it proposes to bring French scholars to Japan, at a cost of 300,000 francs annually, to deliver lectures and teach French.

March 13:—Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and delivered to Baron Matsui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the American Red Cross check for \$3,000,000 to be turned over to a committee for the erection and endowment of a charity hospital.

President Byram of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, ex-



pressed faith in the possibilities of the trans-Pacific trade. The remarkable increase in the volume of shipments from his country to Japan he characterized as a temporary development and declared the United States will continue to ship many kinds of manufactured goods to Japan and will import most of the manufactured products peculiarly Japanese as well as silk which has long been a staple import into America.

The three largest labor organizations in Japan—the Japan Federation of Labor, the General Federation of Workers in the Government Factories, and the Mariners' Association of Japan—have agreed to support Mr. Bunji Suzuki, President of the Japan Federation of Labor, as the chief delegate to the International Labor Conference.

March 14:—The Earthquake Relief Society, of which Prince I. Tokugawa is the president, gave St. Luke's International Hospital ¥25,000 today in recognition of the charity work done by this institution.

Dr. R. B. Teusler, of St. Luke's International Hospital, who paid a tribute to the skill of the American medical profession at the luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Club at the Imperial Hotel, declared that Japan should make official efforts to encourage post-graduate work among the promising students in universities and hospitals in the United States.

The Yen—Dollar exchange has had an alarming decline. To-day, it was quoted at 41  $\frac{1}{8}$  cents.

Peking cables report that the French Minister delivered a warning to the Chinese Government as regards the disposal of the Chinese Eastern Railway; he pointed out that the greater part of the railway is owned by French shareholders; and that China is under obligation to respect all the agreements she made with the Russo-Asiatic Bank and its predecessor concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway.

March 15:—The Home Minister, in connection with the establishment of a charity hospital with the donation of ¥3,000,000 from the American Red

Cross, appointed a number of eminent persons, largely government-office holders, as the board which will have charge of its affairs; the appointments include the Vice-Ministers of the Departments of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, the Prefectural Governor of Tokyo, the Mayor of Tokyo, Prince Ni-jo, and Marquis Tokugawa.

Dealing with the election of the principal delegate to the International Labor Conference, many labor unions jointly filed with the officials concerned a statement pointing out the shortcomings of the existing method of electing the delegate.

About 100 labor unions in Korea have agreed to incorporate themselves into a federation and to unionize Korean labor in Japan, by establishing a branch office in Tokyo.

The Fishery Commissioner of the Government at Chita has demanded that, the Japanese owning the concessionary rights on the Siberian coasts if they desire to renew them, pay a rental of ¥550,000 for arrears, and further to draw drafts for ¥1,200,000; they are undecided as regards their attitude, beyond their willingness to pay the sum of ¥550,000.

A Peking special to the Tokyo papers reports that the Wang-Karakhan negotiations on March 13th went on for more than twenty hours setting a record.

#### JAPAN STRONGLY FOR PEACE

Why the world will write down Japan as whole-hearted in the cause of international peace is her strict abidance by the terms of warship scrapping, as agreed on at the Washington Disarmament Conference. It was required of each Naval Power to condemn to the scrap heap or put out of commission by some other means a certain number of warships by February 16, 1924. This covenant was carried out to the letter, and to-day the Japanese Navy is short of ten battleships, including a few craft, which have a brilliant record in the naval history of Japan. Frankly speak-



ing, the heart of every loyal Japanese will ache to see such a ship as the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, have so unpoetical an end of her existence. In fact organized efforts were brought to bear upon the officials concerned to preserve her as an object of veneration; but, at this writing, they seem more inclined to turn a deaf ear to the petitions than otherwise. As far as the world's peace is concerned, Japan will always have a free hand, as is evinced by her ready acceptance of the suggestion of the convocation of a second disarmament conference. Therefore attempts to paint her in any other color would be doing an immense injustice to her.

Curtailment of fighting strength is equally unremitting in the other branch of the service—the Army. It is just given out that military officers who were dismissed from active service, in compliance with the armament limitation program, totalled 2,177 during the period from August, 1922, when the first dismissal was effected, to February of this year. It put an end to the military career of seven generals, twenty-nine lieutenant-generals, seventy-seven major-generals, 219 colonels, 336 lieutenant-colonels, 560 majors, 741 captains, and 208 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. It entailed an unpleasant task on the Minister of War personally, for, though a special school was opened by the War Department to instruct them for other work, still there are many men, with whom the removal from active service is a tremendous affair. The Diet, keenly alive to the difficulties confronting ex-service men in getting their living elsewhere, voted a bill granting them bonuses at the rate of ¥20,000 for full-ranking generals down to ¥2,500 for sub-lieutenants; still the loss of hope resultant from depriving them of their life's aspirations can not be properly compensated. These things are but a small affair before the solution of that mighty problem of mankind—the preservation of the peace of the world,—and the Minister of War thought it necessary to disregard them.

### "THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF JAPAN"

There was a feeling of mirth (in some cases disgust) experienced by every newspaper reader on February 17th, when the police lifted the ban on the report about a ridiculous communists' plot called the Soviet Republic Of Japan Affair. There is no more significance to the thing than the fact that some men, blindly wedded to sophisticated ideals, lose their mental balance and allow themselves to be tripped into making remarkable (and impossible) attempts. In the affair, the name of one of the wellknown educational institutions of Tokyo is seriously involved, for two members of the faculty of its economic department had part in the conspiracy.

The ringleader of the radicals is Toshihiko Sakai, who has gained the name of the country's most notorious socialist, and who served seven penitentiary terms. He is always remembered as a close friend and colleague of Shusui Kotoku, who, together with a number of other communists, was hanged for their plot against the life of the late Emperor Meiji. He first came into public notice by his connection with the infamous "red flag affair;" one of the first red flags ever flaunted in the face of Japanese police was unfurled during an official raid on a lecture meeting being held by him in Ueno Park.

Two of his associates are Professor Sano and Professor Inomata of the University of Waseda. The former is an alumnus of the Tokyo Imperial University and a son-in-law of a dean of the University of Waseda. He is a prolific writer and has contributed many articles of radical nature to magazines. The latter first studied in Waseda and did post-graduate work in the University of Wisconsin, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts. He was contaminated with socialistic beliefs in his student days; at the University of Wisconsin, the tendency became more confirmed, culminating in his formation of a close friendship with many imported radicals in America. Mrs. Inomata is



an American woman, a Russian by blood and socialistic in belief. They were married soon after their graduation from Wisconsin, Mrs. Inomata being one of his class-mates.

The purpose of the radicals is to rear a "government," alleged to transform Imperial Japan into the Soviet Republic of Japan. This made it necessary, so runs the story, for them to follow the footsteps of the late Nikolai Lenin. They were always in touch with Sen Katayama, a Japanese socialist who once held so high a post as an instructorship in the Staff College, but whose whereabouts were not very well known till a few years ago, when he was reported as holding a high portfolio in the Soviet Government of Russia. Their tenet is to divide the country into "cells" which are elective bodies of about ten persons of the same profession or occupation in the same locality. An assembly of "cell" representatives or the central executive committee is to elect delegates to the International. Nothing is said about the organization of the government of Japan; probably they do not care to bother much about the government of an individual country.

Japan, where the policies of all cabinets have been to make a solid nation, assuredly harbors no room for the activities of this class of people. They may make outcries about the "wretchedness" of the lower strata of society; they may shout at the "high-handedness" of the "capitalists class." They may count upon the assistance of their kind abroad. Still the common thought of the greater part of the people is aversion to any sudden break in the existing political and social regime, which, desirable or not, is the natural outgrowth of the political system of this country.

#### **CANTONESE CHINESE AGAINST JAPAN'S GIFTS**

We have had occasion to discuss the nature of Japan's cultural gifts to China, the care being taken to show impartiality toward all the factions in China. Notwithstanding this the Cantonese whose many leaders were educated

and well treated in this country, are said to regard these gifts in the following light:—

It is declared that Japan, in making a present of libraries and educational institutions to our country (China), entertains no political motives; besides her assurance is that she would have as much respect for our wishes as possible. Still the strange thing is that the Chinese, with whom she is negotiating about the matter, are all Pekinese, there being no one to represent the interests of Canton. How, then, can she know the likes and dislikes of us Southerners? All the information we have been able to gather point to the fact that, in the Japanese mind, the North weighs more heavily than the Southern provinces. If the Japanese have no political motive as they say, why don't they give more consideration to the distribution of political power in China and avoid the mistake of subordinating the South to the North? We are given to understand that Japan will plan for us a medical college with an affiliated hospital; but as things are to-day, God knows when it will be realized.

We are in a position neither to refute the charge nor verify its truth. But under the prevailing conditions China today, Peking must be acknowledged as the supreme seat of Chinese governmental power, with the result that the treaty nations of China do not recognize any other center. For that matter, there is reason to believe that the Cantonese themselves, though they have established their own "independent government," look to Peking as the fountainhead of the country's administration, when it is advantageous to them to assume that pose.

#### **THE AMERICAN FLIGHT OVER JAPAN**

It is learned here that the American world flyers will land in Japanese dominions, on the Island of Shumushu, the northern most possession of the Japanese nation. They will leave from



Kagoshima for Shanghai. The following is their itinerary in Japan :—

From Shumushu to Betsutobi in the Island of Etorofu.

From Betsutobi to Minato-mura or Asamushi, near Aomori.

From Minato-mura to Kasumi-ga-ura, near Tokyo.

From Kasumi-ga-ura to Kushimoto, Kishu.

From Kushimoto to Kagoshima.

From Kagoshima to Shanghai.

The Japanese Army and Navy have decided to extend every hospitality to the American aviators. At each stop, a number of officers representing both branches of the service will greet them. The Navy will dispatch destroyers to Shumushu and Betsutobi and take them abroad at night. At Kasumi-ga-ura, where the utmost cordiality will be shown to the flyers, the program of entertainment will cover a period of one week, including sight-seeing trips to Tokyo and a grand banquet given by the high officers of the Army and Navy. The program is in the hands of Major-General Ando, Commander of the Air Corps.

#### AMERICAN TOURISTS REJOICE SHOPKEEPERS

From some time past, Tokyo has been fortunate in receiving visits from the passengers of Americans tourist ships. As Americans usually do, most of them made manifest a keen interest in articles of the fine arts and immediately upon their arrival at the capital, proceeded to the curio shops. It is of course difficult to know what prices the shopkeepers charged. But there is reason to believe that the money that found its way into the tills of the dealers aggregated a small fortune, so that the income from this source is an important item for the trade. A Tokyo paper says :—

A phalanx of Laconia globe trotters 300 strong bore down on Tokyo's quake-stricken curio dealers and silk merchants, armed with American dollars. It was a big battle in which

both sides came out bearing the spoils of war. The stores were stripped of the cream of their wares, which were displayed triumphantly by flushed and excited shoppers to their friends in the Imperial Hotel lobby and on street corners.

Due to the generally impoverished condition of the local residents since the earthquake and a decided dearth in tourist trade during the past few months, the art and curio merchants have played in vain to Daikoku, the God of Plenty. Stores by the score have been forced out of business during the barren months, while those who have been able to keep their doors open have not enjoyed any tremendous rush of business.

Yesterday, Daikoku smiled on his worshippers. From the horn of plenty flowed a stream of bank notes and silver dollars.

Speaking of the anti-Japanese agitation, export circles in the United States are reported to expect a boycott against American manufactures in this country. This is sheer non sense. A single visit of a few hundred Americans to a Japanese city brought fortunes to the shopkeepers. Ask the iron-mill owners in Pennsylvania what orders for shipments to Japan mean to their business. If economic interests have influence over political policy the relations between Japan and the United States will experience nothing to cause a breach.

#### MR. SHODA AND HIS CRITICS

At the banquet given in his honor by the Bankers' Club, the Minister of Finance criticised the remarks of his critics about the bonds floated in New York and London. At the outset, he showed that, in view of the immense task of rebuilding the devastated districts, the arranging of loans in foreign financial centers had always figured largely in his mind. "One reason," said he, "which prompted us not to falter in the matter is the fact that the financiers of Europe and America, with whom we consulted, were unanimous in



warning us that if the present opportunity should be allowed to slip away, Japan would never be able to grasp another chance.

"Seeing that the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents (issued in London) will mature for redemption only in February and July, 1925, much argument is heard, criticizing the measures we have taken. I can very well appreciate the points in the argument. But the government came to the conclusion that unless the conversion of the loan should be settled at once, it could never be settled to advantage. This view was amply endorsed by the British and American bankers, who pointed out that if the loan we were going to require should be for rebuilding purposes only, it would be difficult to expect and the amount to come to a very large figure.

"The criticism we hear above all else is that the loan just issued bears an extraordinary interest rate. The government was not careless; on the contrary, the Financial Attaches assumed a strong attitude toward the underwriters. But, in the condition of the European and American money markets, the arrangements we made are the best that could be hoped for.

"Another cause is that the rate of Income Tax has become very high in England and the United States since the war. The people, therefore, find it oftentimes impossible to subscribe to foreign loans, with the result that investment in foreign bonds attract less attention than before. Because of these circumstances, the success in securing the rate of 6.96 per cent in England and 7.1 per cent in New York should be considered something extraordinary.

#### CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS FOR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

According to the statement of the Emergency Relief Committee, the aggregate amount of contributions it received for purposes of earthquake relief had run, by February 1st, up to ¥85,942,436.09, of which ¥45,002,800.52 was in cash, ¥777,499.87 was realized from the sale of goods unsuited for free distribution, and ¥1,307,510 was in the shape of

bonds and shares. The statement, which also covers its activities in the work of relief before that date, shows that in addition to the goods distributed in the form received, the sum of ¥29,126,432 had been expended for various relief purposes, and the committee had on hand ¥16,869,869 in cash, besides bonds and shares valued at ¥1,307,510. There remained to be collected, as contributions promised, ¥38,554,725.60. Reverting to the total contributions of ¥85,642,536.09. ¥52,277,042.61 was subscribed at home and ¥33,365,393.48 came from abroad. Of the foreign contributions, a trifle over ¥22,500,000 (\$11,329,147.06) was raised by one organization, the American Red Cross.

The employment of the contributions still unspent was discussed at a meeting of the Emergency Relief Committee held some days ago, when it was decided that the most immediate need was for dormitories to receive persons maimed by the disasters; small dwelling houses for those who have been rendered homeless since September 1st; maternity houses, and the extension of social service work now being conducted.

#### THE AID OF RELIGION

The alarming spread in the country of the various Western, social "isms" injurious to the national organization of Japan and the persistent occurrence of undesirable movements of the masses have reached, it is claimed, a point, where the situation is beyond control by mere governmental power. The matter therefore must be handled differently. Since it is to exert influence on the thought of people, the evoking of the aid of men who have charge of the cure of souls naturally suggested itself. Thus, in the name of the government, the Prime Minister sent invitations to leaders of the various religions to a conference with the officials concerned. Here Christian ministers had their opportunity. Only the cream of the Japanese Christian clergy had the privilege to attend the meeting, such as the Rev. Kajinosuke Ibuka, dean of the theological seminary of Meiji Gakuin,



the Rev. Masahisa Uyemura, of the Presbyterian Church, and others.

At the conference, the Premier emphasized the importance of religious faith and intimated his intention of giving more serious consideration to religious matters in the future in attempting to mould popular opinion in the country. The Minister of Education brought one thing to the notice of the Christian workers, about which non-Christian Japanese always find fault with the Christians in the country. He declared that those endeavoring to spread Christianity should learn to respect the national traits of the Japanese people and harmonize with them instead, as they do, of opposing them. The Christian leaders concurred in this opinion, saying that it is generally recognized by Christian workers and is considered a closed question.

The Rev. Ibuka pointed out that the main evil of the age is giving undue prominence to the attainment of material ends, which tendency has become more confirmed since the war. Therefore control over the state of the public mind must be gained with this understanding in mind. The Rev. Kozaki, of the Congregational Church, was somewhat critical of the religious and educational policy of the government. "Attainments," he said, "of scientists and the extraordinary development of industries may have had much to do with the social unrest in the West; but here something more must be considered.— In the early years of Meiji, when the foundations of the educational system were laid, the men in power made a grave mistake in completely ignoring the importance of religious faith." And the result is a nation spiritually defective, which is always an easy victim to undesirable social doctrines. Another significant comment came from Bishop Uzaki, who declared that Christianity teaches nothing inimical to Japan, and that the government should abandon its attitude of holding aloof from religious belief. Premier Kiyoura stated that he appreciates the activities of the Sunday Schools in Japan, giving assurance that

every assistance would be given them in future.

### A FEELING OF RELIEF

The decision of the British Government to abandon building the Singapore naval base has made a favorable impression in Japan. Admiral Takarabe, one of the leading officers of the Japanese Navy, declared:—

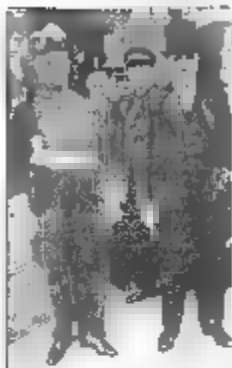
This announcement gives evidence that Great Britain does not entertain any prospect of hostilities with her former ally, who has given much in return for the aid England gave Japan, while she was fighting her way up to the front rank of the Powers of the world.

It would be hypocritical to say that Japan would not feel a vague sort of menace from the building of the Singapore base, even if it could be positively proved that England was not taking Japan into consideration as a possible imaginary enemy. Certainly it would be wrong to say that England planned the scheme solely because she feared a future conflict with the Empire. The supporters of the scheme must have looked forward to a future general situation in Asia, to a day when some emergency might arise in the Pacific with wellnigh any Power. But as Japan is the only strong country in this section of the world, there is a natural tendency on her part to interpret a plan of this kind as directed expressly against herself. This may be stupid, but it is human nature. In that sense, I am glad to hear the British official announcement.

### INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE SUFFERING

A series of events, contravening international justice, have occurred at Vladivostock. Some time ago, the Soviet authorities of Siberia unceremoniously notified the Japanese Consul Watanabe that the latter would not henceforth be treated as a representative of a foreign government, but as a private subject of that government, resident within Russian





**M. Morita Meets the Governor-General  
of French Indo-China, and Ambassador  
M. Paul Claudel of France leaving  
for the Japanese Imperial Palace**

borders. The Postal Director of Vladivostok sent a formal note to the Tsingtao post office, stating that the exchange of mails between Japan and Russia would be stopped immediately, and that the mail which carried the note would be the last batch shipped from Russia to Japan. The next development was the arrest of Captain Matsui, an attaché on the General Staff, who was sent to Vladivostok to study the language, together with that of another

officer, Minomura, and their interpreters. It is stated that the activities of the Soviet authorities culminated in the South-Fuzhou search of fifteen Japanese homes and the arrest of six officials and eight civilians. These events were the signal for the exodus of a large body of the remaining Japanese who claimed that they could no longer bear such conditions.

Conjecture is rife that Koreans with a grudge against the Japanese were largely responsible for the wholesale arrests. This is based on the fact that the arrested Japanese officials were those who have been in charge of the supervision of Korean students of Vladivostok. As Japanese subjects, the Korean population of the Siberian port is represented by the consul.

The Soviet Government of Russia has made repeated attempts to obtain recognition from the Tokyo Government, ever since the departure from Tokyo of Mr. A. A. Joffe, who earned no with a representative of the Foreign Office conversations looking toward the resumption of formal relations. But each time Japan turned her head away. Now the patience of Moscow and her post position seem to have gone, with the result that what may be her last card is being played.

Japan is not reluctant to give recognition to the Soviet Republic of Russia; she thinks even a day lost in doing this brings so much inconvenience and scandal. However, seeing that all the past efforts in that direction have met with failure she does not wish to repeat further expenditure of a similar nature. It would be folly to start again till the evidence is ample that there would be good results.

# AN EXHIBITION IN COMMEMORATION OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF JAPANESE PARTICIPA- TION IN A WORLD EXHIBITION

BY BARON S. HIRAYAMA, HON. VICE-PRESIDENT  
OF THE EXHIBITION

**I**T was decided to hold an exhibition in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Japanese participation in a world exhibition in Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, under the auspices of the Kyoto Municipality, in celebration of the wedding of H. I. H. the Crown Prince. The exhibition was open from March 20 to May 20, 1924, and it covered the whole of Okazaki Park, Kyoto.

The Main Building was the already existing Second Industrial Building (2,050 "tsubo") and the Industrial Art Building was the already existing First Industrial Building (534 "tsubo"). Besides, there was the Machinery and Electric Power Building (660 "tsubo"), stands (318 "tsubo") and the Entertainments Building (130 "tsubo"), the Korean Building, the Formosan Building, and other buildings occupied by big firms.

The total cost was estimated at 225,882 yen.

The old Capital, of great historical interest, was in a great bustle, with large numbers of visitors coming from all parts of the country to see the exhibition of the products of all quarters representing present day Japan.

This exhibition in commemoration of Japan's first joining in world's fairs reminds me of the Austrian Exhibition, which was held in the sixth year of Meiji (1873). It was just 50 years in 1923 that the exhibition was held, and I as one interested in it cannot but think of it with emotion.

The exhibition was held in Vienna,

the capital of Austria, and it was the first of the big fairs in which the Empire of Japan participated.

The old Tokugawa Government and the old Kagoshima and Saga clans exhibited some articles at the Great Exhibition held in Paris in the third year of Keio (1867), but this participation was on too small a scale to represent the Empire.

The Austrian Exhibition was joined in very eagerly by the Imperial Government of Japan, which appointed Marquis Okuma the Chief Commissioner, Count Sano the Vice-Chief Commissioner, and over ten persons as Commissioners, including Y. Tanaka, N. Yamataka, and M. Shioda. A number of engineers, business men and workmen was chosen to go with the commission. Besides, Dr. Wagner and a few other foreigners were engaged. The scale of participation was thus very extensive.

Few people knew much about an exhibition, and were therefore pleased to exhibit their articles at their own expense. All articles for exhibition were purchased by the Government, which collected a good assortment of Japanese products. Besides these products, some old curios were shown. These exhibits gave a satisfactory idea of how Japan's arts and industries stood, and were a source of wonder to the visitors.

The exhibition was held for the six months from May to October. Its site was Prater Park in the suburbs of Vienna. The main buildings were very extensive and were on the following plan: They had in the centre a round hall Rotond. This hall was retained in remembrance



of the exhibition and is said to be still in the park.

The Japanese Building occupied a wing of the main building. There was a Japanese style garden in its compound. A small shinto shrine was placed in the inner part of the garden, and before it was a pond with a bridge over it. Japanese houses were erected near the bridge, and Japanese products were exhibited and sold there. Nearly all the sovereigns of the world visited the exhibition. The old Emperor Wilhelm of Germany came accompanied by Bismarck. The King Victor Emmanuel of Italy also came. These sovereigns all paid a visit to the Japanese Building. The number of general visitors to the building regrettably decreased, however, on account of exaggerated news of a cholera epidemic in Japan.

The exhibits being all by the Government, the commissioners themselves arranged, explained and sold them. The Vice-Chief Commissioner Sano earnestly encouraged the men in the building, which he daily visited. The writer, who served as chief interpreter, was very busy assisting selling and inspecting. The exhibits sold very well or were presented to the Museum, except a very small portion, which was taken back to Japan.

The Japanese commissioners and others travelled on a steamer of the Messageries Martimes line. The latter company then ran big steamers on the line between Marseilles and Shanghai on its Asiatic service, and small steamers of about 1,000 tons on a branch line between Hongkong and Yokohama. It was therefore necessary for the passengers to and from Yokohama to change steamer at Hongkong. The "Phase" one of the steamers of the branch line, happened to have to undergo repairs in France, as no Japanese docks were available for it. She was offered for charter to France rather than to take home empty. The Japanese Exhibition Office having heard of the offer, had her examined by an expert, and as she was reported to be safe, the office hired her for sending its men and exhibits to

France. The writer embarked at Yokohama.

At the beginning of the third year of Meiji (1870) the writer came to Yokohama from Shizuoka to study French at the expense of the Shizuoka clan. He had cut his queue, but never had worn foreign clothes. His appointment to France as chief interpreter necessitated wearing foreign clothes, which he had made up by a foreign tailor in Yokohama under the direction of Du Bousquet a Frenchman.

The party left Yokohama at 8 A.M. on January 30, 1873. They arrived at Hongkong on February 6 and at Singapore on February 12. When landing en route, the workmen were divided into parties, each of which had an interpreter. The trouble was that there were but few English interpreters, being mostly French and German.

We arrived at Point Galles Ceylon on February 22, at Aden on March 4 and at Suez on March 12. The day following, we sailed through the canal and made Port Said on the 14th. We were troubled by the heat of the Red Sea at first and then by sand from both sides of the Suez Canal, where there was nothing visible but desert, while the steamer slowed down. Port Said was then a very uninteresting place, but when the writer again passed through it in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900), it was found to be much improved and presented quite a different aspect from what it was before, and a bronze statue of the founder of the canal had been erected there.

We left the port on the 15th and entered the Mediterranean Sea, after which we safely arrived at Trieste, Austria, on the 21st.

We spent our time in much comfort in the steamer, which had no strangers on board, except the crew. Men of the world among us went out on deck in "yukata" (a bath-dress) and played on "samisen." The crew having become familiar with Japanese habits during their stay in Yokohama, we were often served Japanese meals by them, which much pleased us.

We were all in good health after the



long journey and were very pleased as we first set foot on European land.

Trieste astonished us by its splendor. We were a great novelty to the local people, who had never seen so many Japanese visiting them at once; and they crowded thickly before our hotel and looked at us going in and out it with strange eagerness, which was unpleasant to us. All left for Vienna, leaving the writer behind. The writer settled up his business and left for Vienna on the evening of the 24th. He could not understand German. An Austrian addressed him on the train on next morning, but he could not make out what he said. He was embarrassed. Seeing this, the foreigner asked to dine by gestures. We got out of the car and dined in the refreshment-room of the station. The foreigner left the car on the way and the writer was left alone to be more troubled by his ignorance.

One great trouble occurred in Trieste. We had made a papier-mache Buddha of Kamakura for an exhibit. It was as big as the original, and for convenience in transportation, it was taken apart and packed in cases. The cases were so big that passage through the tunnels to Vienna was at first a question. But we were set at ease as their passage was found possible by investigation. Unfortunately, however, a part of the Buddha was burnt by fire caught by a bundle of straw from sparks left by a workman unpacking the case at the exhibition. This partial loss of the exhibit rendered it impossible to completely embody the Buddha and erect it in the garden exposed to the weather as first intended. It was only its huge head that was exhibited. It was highly regretted that we were unable to show the visitors by the exhibition of the whole body how Japanese paper with stood rain.

Most of the Japanese officials took the French steamer, but the Vice-Chief Commissioner Count Sano and a few others started from Japan a little later by a British steamer. In Vienna, we separately had a few lodgings, of which one in the neighbourhood of the exhibi-

tion, resembled a panorama hall. None of us wished to lodge in it, and finally, Mr. Shioda, a Commissioner, volunteered reluctantly to stay in it. The writer had to follow the Commissioner into the lodging, as he acted chiefly as his interpreter. We found the house very humble. We had only small bedsteads and very stiff straw mattresses. We were also discomfited by the bad meals. About ten other men lodged in the house, but they could not bear it and soon removed to another house.

Count Sano very earnestly directed the unpacking and exhibition of the articles every day from early in the morning, and the Commissioners Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Shioda also very diligently worked with the workmen. Through our energetic efforts, we put everything in order by the date of the opening of the exhibition much to the honour of the Japanese office.

The exhibition buildings had a main avenue running through the centre and one or some of them were allotted to each country. Japan occupied the innermost one and faced Turkey across the road. The entrance was decorated with the golden grampus of the Nagoya Castle, which were arranged to face the road.

Europeans then looked upon Japan as a dependency of China and whispered "Chinese, Chinese" as they saw us. They were, therefore, greatly astonished at viewing such splendid Japanese exhibits of fine arts, and agricultural and other products. These exhibits were highly reputed and the Japanese building was overcrowded by visitors, who purchased nearly all the exhibits.

The Japanese garden was at a distance from the main building, and the Shinto shrine and stands looked quite novel to the Westerners, who visited them in great crowds.

Before the opening of the exhibition, Queen Elizabeth of Austria came to see the garden with a few court ladies. She admired the clever way of planing by the Japanese carpenters. She asked for pieces of the shavings and the court-





Михаил В. Шварцман



Ornament of the Niagara Falls



The  
Grand Clock



The Big Levers

These Clocks were Exhibited at the International Exhibition held  
at Vienna in 1873



ladies carefully folded up long shavings and carried them away.

While the exhibition was open, the Japanese Envoy Prince Iwakura and party came to Vienna. The prince was much pleased with the Japanese dishes cooked by one skilled in cuisine among us. One evening he went to a dinner party, and put away a box of Japanese dishes in his hotel room. Upon coming back, he opened the box and found the contents gone, having been eaten by some one, to his great disappointment. Upon hearing this we prepared another box of Japanese dishes for him.

Recently, the writer met Count Hirata, when our conversation turned on the subject of the Austrian Exhibition. The Count said that he was in Berlin, when the exhibition was held, and was given a piece of "senbei" (a rice-cracker) by Viscount Aoki and Viscount Shinagawa, who came back from a visit to the exhibition, as a souvenir. They told him that the cracker was too valuable for them to give him more. Later, he was spared another piece. "I was much obliged to my friends on account of the two pieces of senbei!" the Count said, laughing.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was held in the big hall in the centre of the main building, and the awarding ceremony in the square riding-course at the Palace. This riding-course was a fine oblong building with a roof and stands. The ceremony was held with solemnity.

The Honourary President of the Exhibition is remembered by the writer to have been Grand Duke Rainer and its President Baron Schwarzenborn. He also remembers the Foreign Minister was Andrassy and the Minister of Commerce was Banhans.

An Austrian in Yokohama planned to set up a tea house in the exhibition, engaging three Japanese girls and to make a profit. But he forgot to arrange for it previously with the Japanese Exhibition Office, which protested against it. As he could not, therefore, carry out his plan, he did not pay the Japanese

girls. So the girls came to the Japanese Legation for help and were sent back to Japan by it, after they received their wages after presenting a strong demand. Count Sano, who was the Japanese Minister in addition, advised them to learn an art, while they were staying in the legation, as idleness would not do any good. So they were trained in glove making. This fact recalls how the Count was eager in encouraging industry in Japan.

The Japanese office did not hold sufficient funds, which compelled it to reduce the number of its staff by sending home men several times and also to cut down the pay to the remaining ones, until it was able to settle its affairs satisfactorily. The writer was the last to leave Vienna where he stayed until 1874, as he received employment in the Japanese Legation at Paris.

The special Japanese exhibits and most of the industrial specimens purchased in foreign lands were sent to Japan by "Nil" a French steamer. It was a matter of great regret that the larger portion of the cargo was lost by the sinking off the steamer off the coast of Idzu, Japan. The golden grampuses of the Nagoya Castle were rumoured to be lost, too, but later, it was ascertained that they being very heavy, were left at Port Said and were brought by the next steamer. They thus narrowly escaped sinking.

Count Sano, the Vice-Chief Commissioner of the Japanese Exhibition office, being additionally the Minister to Italy, left for Rome in January, 1874, when the writer went with him, as he understood French.

Soon, Count Sano contracted serious liver disease and was treated for it in Ischl near Switzerland. The writer was with him. Having nearly recovered, he intended to start for Japan. He eagerly wished the writer to go with him. This the writer could not decline, as he could not bear to let the sick man go alone, while he owed much to the great trust put in him. He therefore gave up his intention to go to Paris after settling the



remaining affairs of the exhibition office, and came back to Japan with Count Sano.

Count Sano was engaged personally and diligently in the re-adjustment of the remaining business of the exhibition office from the beginning of 1875. His chief business was the compilation of a report on the exhibition and the training of men in arts learned in Austria. The salvage of the cargo lost by the sinking of the vessel also formed part of his business.

The Count personally directed the compilation of the report. It was divided into several parts, each of which began with a preface by him. The writer drafted it. All reading the report were impressed with the far-sightedness and zealousness of the Count.

The machines and other articles purchased in Europe were exhibited at the Museum at Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo to the public. The Museum was visited by T. M. M. the Emperor and Empress. An experimental silk reeling filature was built then in the compounds of the Imperial Botanical Garden, Shinjuku, Tokyo, and taught the Western method of silk reeling to students collected from various parts of the country.

All but a very small portion could not be recovered of the cargo carried by the sunken steamer, after various efforts made with the assistance of the French Legation, whose representative was present at the salvage work. Of the articles salvaged, a lacquered book-stand is kept in the Imperial Museum, Uyeno, Tokyo and a silver flower-vase by the Sano family. The latter has the shape of a carp and the length of 1 foot 2 inches or 3 inches. It has a fine colour, got during its long stay in the sea. It had engraved on the back of the tail, "Don't say that I shall be long in the water, for I may leap out of it at any time." This seemed to presage the possibility of its salvage. Interested by this, Count Sano earnestly desired and obtained it.

In 1875, the remaining business of the exhibition office was settled. Count Sano was appointed a senator and the writer

obtained a position in the Foreign Office. Japan joined the Philadelphia World's Fair held in that year. The writer was recommended to be a Japanese commissioner, but he declined the offer, as he earnestly wished to go to France. His desire was realized in 1878, when Mr. Samejima went to France as Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary, and the writer accompanied him as a clerk.

A grand exhibition was held in Paris in the same year. Prince Matsukata, the Minister of Finance, was appointed the Vice-Chief Commissioner of the Japanese Exhibition Office, and the writer additionally held a position in it. In this way, the writer remained interested in exhibitions, originating in the Austrian Exhibition.

A friendly meeting of about 70 men who went to Austria in connection with the exhibition was held at the Maple Club, Shiba, Tokyo in February, 1885 at the instance of the writer, who regretted that these persons, who were different in occupation, had little occasion to meet to renew their old friendship. The meeting was attended by Count Sano and thirty-four others, who recalled their past experiences. It was decided to hold a meeting once a year.

At the 9th meeting in 1893, it recorded the desire to investigate the results of Japanese participation in foreign exhibitions and compile the investigations in a book. The writer and Mr. Y. Tanaka were selected as the compilers, and the book compiled by them was distributed in various directions.

In it was proposed to hold an exhibition in commemoration of Japan joining the Austrian Exhibition, and to show in it a collection of articles connected with the fair as it was just 25 years since the holding of the latter exhibition. Messrs. Tanaka and Shioda exerted themselves to carry out the proposal, and an exhibition was held in the exhibit-gallery of the Japan Fine Arts Association, Uyeno, Tokyo, from November 1st of that year.

The members of this society decreased yearly by death, and especially the demise of Count Sano made us very lonely, and the society was dissolved.



regrettably but unavoidably after its 14th meeting. At present, there are only 8 persons, including the writer, surviving out of the 70 members.

The writer is very happy to say that he enjoys robust health and was able to be interested personally in the Exhibition held in commemoration of the fiftieth

anniversary of Japanese participation in a world exhibition. At the same time, he cannot but profoundly regret that Count Sano and many other friends have passed to the other world. When he recalls the events of fifty years ago, they seem like a dream!

## THE SCRAP BOOK

*[This department is maintained for the information of Western readers on the Far East, and what is being said in the Far East, and, therefore, efforts are made to cull excerpts from as many sources as possible; but the Japan Magazine does not lay any claim to identity with the opinions or views expressed or attesting to the authenticity of the statements made.]—THE EDITOR.*

### KOREA THE OLD AND THE NEW

ON the morning of September 24th last, I left for a trip to Chosen and China. My main object was to study Christian education in those two countries, but I tried to keep eyes and ears open to some other things as well.

I bought a round trip ticket from the Japan Tourist Bureau in Kobe, which took me through Korea to Mukden, thence to Peking, Tsinan, Nanking, Soochow and Shanghai, and from there back to Kobe. The ticket called for second-class by rail and first-class by boat, and, with the exception of the railway from Mukden to Peking, this was very satisfactory.

There, after trying second-class for five or six hours, I changed to firstclass and a sleeper. The connections at Shimonoseki and Fusan are admirable, and both trains and boat are excellent. Also, the railway from Mukden to Dairen and Port Arthur, made as a side-trip, was good, and the officials of the South Manchurian Railway—or, "Mantetsu", as is called over there—were most courteous and kind, furnishing me unusual facilities for looking into things in Dairen, and seeing the famous

battle fields and monuments at Port Arthur (Ryojun.)

I was fortunate in having good weather—almost perfect—during the entire time. The fall is the best time for this trip, and it is best to enter China from the north, and work towards the south, as the weather is growing colder as the season advances.

I made a trip to Chosen in 1906, going with two friends, one a Japanese and one a foreigner, on a tour of investigation. We hardly landed at Fusan, when we saw Japanese mistreating Chosenese. We went on to Taiku, where we saw a Japanese youth, sixteen or seventeen years old, smack a Chosenese in the face on the platform of the railway station. And the whole attitude of Chosenese everywhere was one of fear and uneasiness. They all seemed to be in dread of some impending evil. All three of us were greatly troubled by what we saw and heard. We knew that nothing good could come of it.

Events since that time have amply justified our fears, for, in spite of the large contribution Japan has made to the material and intellectual welfare of Chosen, she has failed to win the hearts of the Chosenese people. It is a terrible thing to have 17,000,000 disloyal sub-

jects, and a still more terrible thing to have that number that hate you. Even a much smaller number may give an immense amount of trouble. Witness, for instance, the case of England and Ireland.

On this visit, I am glad to say, I did not see a single case of a Japanese mistreating a Chosenese, and that appearance of fear and dread was gone. There was an upstanding, manly way about the average Chosenese that was quite different from what I was before. And in response to the numerous inquiries made about Governor-General Saito and his government, I heard the most hearty praise from practically everyone, even from those that had been disposed to be rather critical of the Japanese regime. Such words as "real statesman" . . . "sincere"——"kind"——"working for the good of the Chosenese"——"has the welfare of the Chosenese on his heart," were freely used of Governor-General Saito. This was exceedingly gratifying, as any government worthy of the name works for the welfare of the people governed.

I was also assured that untoward incidents were comparatively few, and then higher officials; and that the Government-General seemed to be trying faithfully to carry out its promises made after the uprising in 1919; and also, that Chosenese were learning to "hit back" when mistreated. In other words, the present government realizes that the method of force was not a success, and is trying to win the confidence and love of the people. At the same time, it is doing all that former governments did for the betterment of the people and more besides. The result is that, on the surface, at least, things are quiet, and the Chosenese are eagerly seeking education, in order to be worthy of a larger measure of self-government.

As I visited hospitals, schools, and churches under Christian auspices, I was greatly impressed with the progress made in the last few years. In 1906, comparatively little had been done in the way of Christian education, but now it is being pretty generally realized that

the school and college have a large part to pay in the advancement of the Christian cause. In Seoul (Keijo), Songdo (Kaijo), Pingyang (Heijo), and doubtless in many other places, the hospital, school, and church are now going hand in hand, to produce sound bodies, sound minds, and pure hearts. The Severance Hospital with the Medical School in Seoul is doing a great work, and the young, but vigorous Chosen Christian College should have a great future. In addition to these, there are schools for the training of Christian workers and several others, nearly all of which have been established since my former visit. This promises well for the future. On Sunday, a friend took me in his automobile to visit a numbers of churches, where the attendance was much larger than in similar churches in Japan. In one Methodist Church, the congregation must have numbered 500 or 600, but the students from one or two schools had swelled it considerable. An ordinary mid-week prayer-meeting visited in Pingyang had about 250 present. The church-membership in Chosen is growing rapidly, and the country as a whole is one of the most promising fields for Christian work.—*Delivered by Dr. T. H. Haden at the Zenrin Club in Kobe.*

#### INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Open intimation was given here to-day in public speeches of leaders of the Nationalists party that a declaration of independence may be addressed to the United States by the Philippine Islands.

The occasion for the outburst was a ceremony of laying of the cornerstone of the new Philippine Columbian Club House, and Manuel Quezon, President of the Senate, referring to the latest recent failure of the Roxas mission to get Washington to listen to the plea for independence, declared frankly that "the bond of friendship binding that to peoples now is in danger of being broken."

Quezon said this is so particularly as an outcome of acts of the administration in the Islands of Governor-General Leonard Wood.



"American capitalist," Quezon continued, "will not need the American flag for protection after the Philippines become independent, but they will be treated squarely."

#### BREAK IS IMMINENT

Another speaker, Representative De Lasalias, said frankly, "It will not be long before the relations between America and the Philippines are completely served if present tendencies of the Washington Government was maintained."

"If the Philippine Columbian Association wants to be true either side," he continued, "it must exert every effort to prevent a break between the two peoples."

"We must confess, however, that no matter how great an effort in this direction is made by the Association failure is inevitable, unless certain facts are admitted by Americans who are living in the Philippines."

"Americans who live here with us," he said emphatically, "must admit these things:

"First, that Filipinos are socially their equals."

"Second, that intellectual and government capacity isn't the exclusive patrimony of any single race."

"Third, that we Filipinos desire the independence of our country."

"Fourth, that it is the duty of America to grant us independence at the earliest possible moment."

"Fifth, that Americans living here should not wage campaigns of misrepresentation against the Philippine Islands."

"Unless these facts are conceded by Americans in our midst, all efforts to preserve friendly relations between the two peoples will be in vain."

#### COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

Quezon touched upon commercial aspects of the controversy in the course of his speech.

"It's high time Americans here should know what we will give them

in return for what we are asking," he said.

"They can build and maintain a naval base unhampered. America must have a country in this part of the world where she can sell her products and get what she can't produce in her own homeland."

"We want the assistance of America and of the Americans who are here, but they do not have to govern the country to get the things they need."

"If America grants freedom to us she can have her naval base and we will give her preference in our trade. We will buy her products and will give Americans all concessions necessary for the United States to maintain its position the Orient."—*The Seoul Press*.

#### MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN CHINA

The political changes in China during the past decade have had two opposite effects on the intellectual sides of Chinese life. The revolution of 1911 gave a powerful stimulus which enabled the intellectual aristocracy to revolt successfully against the domination of tradition and to advance a scheme of education free from the chains of classicism: but the concurrent political disorder has led to a reactionist triumph in administration.

The reform in education which was regarded in 1911 as of primary importance was the replacement of the old written language by one based on an alphabet. The debt China owes to its written character is incalculable. They have formed the real bond between the many provinces and races of the empire, and long training in their use has given the Chinese their precision in observation, tenacious memories and fine artistic perception.

#### TO READ AND WRITE

These great benefits have been attended by serious drawbacks. Learning the characters practically monopolizes all school time. Each character has to be learned by a distinct effort of memory. A child learns in the four years in the

lower primary classes 700 or 1,000 characters and a little arithmetic, and if he leaves school with a knowledge of only that number he in time falls into the ranks of the illiterate. Knowledge of 4,000 characters is required for general purposes, and a well educated man is expected to know 8,000 to 10,000. Hence the seven years spent at the lower and higher primary schools, and most of the subsequent four years at a secondary school, are occupied in learning to read and write.

There have accordingly been repeated attempts during the last 2,200 years to replace the ideographic by an alphabetic system; but they have failed owing to the inherent advantages of the old system. The primary difficulty is that while the written characters are the same throughout China, the meaning of the word alters with the tone of expression, and the pronunciation varies from province to province. A phonetic rendering of a given character would mean difficult things in different localities. A uniform alphabetic system is possible only if the same pronunciation be adopted in all parts of China.

The first is therefore the establishment of a standard pronunciation for the whole country. Such a system having been prepared and enacted, the second step is the invention of a set of phonetic alphabetic characters. A Commission for the Unification of the National Language adopted an alphabet of 39 letters, and the teaching of its system was begun experimentally in 1915. In 1918 the scheme was regarded as satisfactory and it was introduced into the schools. The 39 letters having proved insufficient; another was added in 1920, and in addition to the established 40 others will be required for some dialects, such as Cantonese, which are exceptionally rich in sounds.—*Professor J. W. Gregory.*

#### THE MASSES WAKING UP

In Japan, as in other countries, Socialism draws its recruits largely from the humbler classes, who have been incited to espouse its cause by a small

group of intellectuals. Socialism in Japan is more or less unorganized, so far as a definite political platform is concerned; at the same time it is sufficiently strong to have made itself felt in the politics of the last few months.

Evidences of its influence are apparent in the renewed fight for universal manhood suffrage, and other manifestations have been the demands for administrative reforms within the Government, and the organized labor demonstrations.

The new Cabinet faces tremendous internal problems. Or, rather, the Cabinet to follow the present make-shift will face them. To it will fall the difficult questions which the present Ministry will merely postpone until the Prince Regent is safely married. Then the Cabinet, as it appears from indications at present, will gracefully slide out, leaving to the next Cabinet the solution of these issues as an unwelcome heritage.

How much influence the growing power of the Socialistic element will exert upon future legislation and possible reform it is impossible at the moment to predict. But there is certainty that the influence will be appreciable.

In the hands of this new element is a two-edged sword. One blade is fear, fear on the part of those in political power; and the other blade is strength, the strength of their own power. The present uncertainty, the air of mystery which surrounds the machinations of the Socialists, is largely the indirect fault of those who entertain a fear of their ability. It is also true that the stronger the terror grows, in just the same proportion grows the Socialists' power.

Japanese Socialism at present is like a huge untrained giant. Whether the forces of reaction and conservatism now controlling the Government will raise up a David only the future can unfold. At present giant is just coming out of a long sleep.—*Margaret De Forest Hicks.*

#### PRESENT-DAY CONVERSATIONALISTS

Public speaking is a new thing in



Japan, and the Japanese have not yet produced a really great orator. But conversation is as old as life itself, and Japan has not been poor in brilliant conversationalists. Because of their political training, or lack of it, the Japanese have a tendency to deprecate public speaking and appreciate private conversation more. A man talented in speech with his friends is certain of success. And particularly if he is able to mix a grain of Kosan's humor—not salt, but sugar.

Mr. Shigemaru Sugiyama, to my mind, is the greatest conversationalist of the present day. He almost reaches the plane of genius. No wonder that he captivated the late Prince Yamagata and was referred to as the "power behind the Genro." He made and unmade many a cabinet by the sheer power of his tongue.

There are three outstanding figures in Japanese public life whose humor has made them popular.

One is Viscount Shibusawa. The old man is at his best when he makes after-dinner speeches in a humorous vein. His phrases are rounded out so carefully that there is no edge to give a sting.

Another is Viscount Goto. He has a penchant for coining new, attractive phrases and is very good in conversation. With a personal magnetism peculiar to him, he abruptly fires his joke. His humor is not so well-rounded as Shibusawa's, and he has a laugh every once in a while at the expense of at some of his compatriots. Reporters are fond of interviewing him for this reason and write up these new jokes, much to the delight of the public, but to the frequent embarrassment of some men in public life.

Then there is another, Dr. Nitobe. He has made for himself an impenishable place in the field of education. Through his gate have passed thousands of young enthusiasts, who are growing up and maturing now. One of the things Dr. Nitobe taught them was a love of genuine humor. Brimful of humor himself, he looked at things from a delightfully witty point of view. Young men are susceptible to such natures. Dr.

Nitobe encouraged their sense of humor, and gave them a new sort of education. The so-called educators of Japan are mostly men of dreary appearance, and laughing usually has been taboo in classrooms in this country. But Dr. Nitobe laughed his way through the presidency of the First Higher School.

Japanese humor, however, is not yet a well-polished thing. Japanese often mistake a sarcastic jibe for a joke. Cases of sarcasm and cheap puns are numerous, and many public men whose humorous natures are much talked about do not seem to me to be humorous at all. Most of them are tainted by cynicism or sarcasm, and many by sheer foolishness.

### THE DIPLOMACY SCHOOL

A new way of handling international problems is being developed by the League of Nations Assembly, and as a result of its activities the world is being taught to think more broad-mindedly. The League is building a base for the day when this manner of settling international problems will be accepted by the entire world. In the life of humanity 10 or 20 years are as but the twinkling of an eye. We must take a broad view, a far-sighted view, and withhold our criticisms of the League as it exists to-day.

As one example of its concrete work let me cite the peaceful settlement of the Corfu affair between Italy and Greece, which last fall threatened to result in conflict between these two nations. The trouble grew out of the assassination of the Italian commissioner for settling the Albania boundary dispute. Four days later Italy sent a fleet to the island of Corfu and occupied it. The situation became critical, and war clouds gathered. The League of Nations council stepped in, however, and thanks to this body the dispute was settled in two weeks.

The League has a membership of 54 nations, which includes every important nation except the United States, Germany and Russia. I believe the day is not far off when Germany and Russia will be enrolled in the League. Article



10 is objected to by the United States because it implicate all nations in quarrels which do not concern them. Efforts to put a modified interpretation on Article 10 have failed. It is necessary

to make some changes in order to obtain the membership of the United States in the League, for without her the League will never be a success.—*Dr. K. Hayaishi, President of Keio University.*

## FISH ON THE JAPANESE TABLE

NO people like fish more than the Japanese. An observant English tourist once said this is to be envied, for many poor English people suffer from want of food, and these people might be relieved, if they could consume marine products as do the Japanese. The Japanese know how to cook any kind and any part of fish for eating, even what is quite neglected by the Europeans and Americans.

They eat sea-slugs, jelly-fish, cuttle-fish, octopus, sardines, dolphins and whales. Russian children once staying at the Russian cathedral in Tokyo for study, cried at seeing octopus flesh brought before them at dinner, which they thought to be something dreadful.

Japanese fish-eaters, like dried gray mullet ovaries called "karasumi," which is a special product of Nagasaki, also the ovaries of sweet-fish and sea-slugs, which are called "uruka" and "kono-wata" respectively; they are relished with sake. The soup of sea-bream eyeballs is a unique dainty. Gristle of the head of salmon is called "hizu," and the intestines of bonito "shiokara."

Sting-ray and devil-fish livers are delicacies for some Japanese. Fish hearts are called "hoshi." Salmon kidneys are valued under the name of "sewata." Even globe-fish are eaten. This fish is poisonous, especially in certain parts. Its flesh, skin and blood also contain a poison. Nevertheless, the fish is greatly prized by eaters of unusual food, and not a few are poisoned to death.

Shimonoseki has been noted from old times for glove-fish cuisine, and there are restaurants specially for it.

Rice, potatoes, and sardines are regu-

larly eaten by the poorer Japanese people, for potatoes can be had at 1 sen a piece and the fish at 1-3 sen a piece.

The yearly production of fish in Japan proper amounts to 1,700,000 tons, to which is added that of Formosa and Korea, the total coming to 2,500,000 tons. Of this amount, 24 per cent. is eaten raw, 38 per cent. is canned and otherwise manufactured and 38 per cent. is used as fertilizer. The average Japanese daily eats fish at the ratio of 16 to 1 of bird and animal meats. "Konbu" (Japanese tangle), "nori" (laver) and "funori" (*Gloiopeltis furcata*) are eaten.

The latest yearly yield of marine products in the world was 254,000,000 yen for England, 222,000,000 yen for America, 120,000,000 yen for Canada, 100,000,000 yen for Russia, 100,000,000 yen for Norway, and 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 yen for Holland, France and Germany. As to Japan, it amounted to 270,000,000 yen, which is enough to show how the Japanese marine products industry has developed.

In making "Shiokara," the fish intestines are taken out and washed, cut into pieces and mixed with 2.5 "go" of salt, after which they are put into a pot and sealed. The contents are stirred several times a week, at the end of which they ferment and become "shio-kara." Sometimes, they are flavoured with cut radish or citron juice.

"Uruka" of sweet-fish is made in a similar way to "shiokara," the ovary of the fish being taken out and mixed with salt at the ratio of 1 "sho" to 3 "go" of salt.

These things are appreciated chiefly by drinkers of *sake* and others who eat unusual food. Few women like them.



Cuttlefish is cooked with the bone and intestines taken out, the flesh is notched crosswise and is broiled with soy on both sides, after which it is cut up and eaten. The tentacles are cut up and put into a mixture of "miso" and buds of tree. Sometimes, the raw meat is sliced and eaten with ginger, soy or citron juice.

Octopus seasoned with vinegar is most appreciated. The flesh is salted and cooked in hot water, after which it

is sliced and seasoned with a mixture of soy and vinegar. Ginger is added to it. Jelly-fish is cooked in a similar way.

The Japanese, who eat more fish than any other meat, well know when it is best to eat. They call fish in the best season "shun-no-uo" (fish in season). Every kind of fish is most delicious just before the breeding season. The Japanese cook has the following table of Japanese shore fish:—

Fish.	Best Season.
"Tai" (Sea-Bream) ... ..	March and April
"Hirame" (Flat-Fish) ... ..	February, March and April
"Katsuo" (Bonito) ... ..	May and June
"Saba" (Mackerel) ... ..	" " "
"Buri" (Yellow-Tail) ... ..	October, November and December
"Ayu" (Sweet-Fish) ... ..	July, August and September
"Tara" (Cod-Fish) ... ..	November and December
"Sawara" ... ..	March and April
"Anko" (Devil-Fish) ... ..	January, February and March
"Sayori" ... ..	March and April
"Ebi" (Lobster) ... ..	May and June

The number of fish-mongers equals the demand for fish, and was 3,148 in Tokyo alone before the earthquake. These persons purchased their goods at the fish market at Uo-gashi, Nihonbashi, which is equally important to Billingsgate, London and the Fulton Market, New York, the two latter being believed to be behind the first mentioned in the variety of fish handled.

Uo-gashi is beside the Nihon-bashi, and was always crowded by representative Yeddo-ko (Tokyo men), who are quick tempered. The market was destroyed by the fire after the earthquake, and it was removed to the former site of the Higher Naval College, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The removal of the market had been a long standing question, and could not be effected quickly, as there was very strong opposition to it. The principal reason of the pro-removal party was that the place is not so conveniently and cheaply situated for sea and land transportation, the market was too narrow and unhealthy and its removal was ordered by an Imperial Ordinance, while the anti-removal party held the view

that it was undesirable to remove the market from the place occupied by it since the time of their ancestors, that the removal of the market would affect the prosperity of Nihonbashi-ku, which largely owed its existence to it and that the removal of the customary right possessed by the market would reduce its earnings. The recent earthquake, however, satisfactorily solved this difficult question, for all arrangements and historical buildings there were reduced to ashes. Thereupon, its removal was easily decided on and carried out through the efforts of the Tokyo Prefectural and City Offices, as everybody recognized the too limited space occupied by the market and its transportation inconvenience.

Apropos, it may be interesting to tell our readers the history of the Uogashi market.

At the opening of Yedo, Tokugawa Iyeyasu felt the difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of fish, and made arrangements with Magoyemon Mori, the chief of Tsukuda-mura, Nishinari-gori, Settsu Province, with whom he became

acquainted on the occasion of the attack on the Osaka Castle, to carry on fishing at Yedo. Soon, he, his family and his 30 fishermen settled down at Yedo. In the Kan-yei era, an islet was given to them for their residence, and this they named Tsukuda-jima after their village name.

Before that year, or in the sixth year of Kicho (1601), fish left after supply to the Tokugawa Government was first sold by the fisherman at Odawara-cho on one side of the Nihonbashi with the approval of the Government. The place is now known as Uo-gashi.

The number of fish mongers increased as years passed. In the second year of Genna (1616), Yamatoya Kangoro from

the Province of Yamato, took up his abode at Hon-Odawara-cho, where he opened a new fish market by getting fish from Suruga and Tōtōmi Provinces under arrangements with fishers there.

The fish market before its removal occupied several streets, Honfuna-cho, Anjin-cho, Nagahama-cho, Hon-Odawara-cho and Uo-gashi, which were generally known as Uo-gashi. The market handled fish to the yearly value of not less than 20,000,000 yen, and there were 642 wholesalers and 310 brokers. The places from which fish have been shipped to the fish market valued at not less than 1,000,000 yen a year, are as follows:—

		(In Thousands of Yen)	
Place.	Amount.	Place.	Amount.
Misaki ... ..	1,533	Mito and Northward ... ..	1,277.5
Izu ... ..	1,022	Shiogama and Vicinity ... ..	1,277
Korea ... ..	1,022	Aomori and Vicinity ... ..	1,022
Takudajima (Tokyo Bay) ... ..	1,022	Hokkaido ... ..	2,044
Fuakata-Hira ... ..	2,555	Outer Boshu ... ..	1,533
Chahi ... ..	1,022	Total ... ..	21,845

There are 36 lighters, and 50 7-ton freight cars carrying fish to the market per day on an average, the value of fish handled amounting to 59,800 yen daily.

The market is opened every day at 4 A.M. and is closed at noon, it being regularly closed on the 22nd of each month, besides the first day of January. The market is opened in the afternoon from May 15th to October 31st, when it is called "yu-gashi" (the evening market). This afternoon opening is for quickly disposing of raw fish arriving in the warm season.

One visiting the market will find the people there talking over business as noisily and roughly as if they were quarreling. Their words cannot be easily understood even by the Japanese, as they are characteristic of the Yedokko.

These people fancy themselves as true Yedokko, and are showy in everything, as they have money at their command. All sorts of performances rely upon their support, which is a principal source of their success, every performer think-

ing it honourable to have a "maku" (curtain), which is uniform in pattern, given by the people. The people spend money ungrudgingly for the local shrine's festival. They wore "yukata" (evening dress) of crepe at a recent festival. This cost heavily. Moreover, the dress was thrown away after the festival. This is one example of their luxurious customs. This is a phenomenon caused by the Japanese valuing fish meat more than any other kind of food, except rice.

There is the Yokkaichi fish market also in the neighbourhood. It is interested chiefly in salted and dried fish and other marine products.

In former days, the Yedo people greatly appreciated bonito at its first appearance on the market. It was not because of its delicacy but for its being rare on the market. Salmon is highly prized in Echigo Province even now when it is first caught there. First on the market, is also sweet-fish, prized by the Japanese.

When the Japanese won successive



victories in the Japan-Russia War, an opinion gained ground among Europeans and Americans, who were astonished, that the Japanese were victorious because of their good physical development and clear brain from phosphoric

nutrition, as a result of their eating fish as their principal food. Whether this is true or not it is but natural and advantageous for the Japanese to get their staple food from the seas, which surround their country.

## TRADITIONS OF THE SEA IN JAPAN

### SEA-GIRT JAPAN HAS MANY TRADITIONS OF THE SEA

#### A LEGEND OF IWAWADA BAY, KAZUSA PROVINCE.

SEA-EARS abound in the Bay of Iwawada, Kazusa Province, and furnish sustenance to the local fishermen, who catch and sell them. It is said that there lives on the sea-bottom a huge sea-ear, which appears near the shore once in 300 years, and when touched, the sea becomes very rough. The local people, kept in fear by the story, were most careful not to go near the monster, when they came across it at the sea-bottom.

A fine looking girl, catching sea-ears, fell in love with a young fisherman. Infatuated with her lover, she wished to be always with him. But she could not, as the two were out at sea separated from each other, and had to be satisfied with the exchange of looks.

The girl wished for high seas and to have a day of rest happily with her lover. But the weather continued fine and the sea very calm. She wanted to disturb the peace of the sea, and the tradition of the big sea-ear came into her head. One day, at the sea-bottom catching sea-ears she walked about the rocks eagerly seeking for the spirit of the sea. At last, she found it. She approached it and threw at it a small sea-ear, after which she hastily came to the surface of the sea and returned home looking as if nothing had happened.

The tradition proved right, for a storm

occurred the day following. The fishers could not go out to sea, which was running very high. The girl was very happy with her lover for the day.

She resorted to the same expedient every time she grew impatient for her lover, and passed happy days with him. She was blind with love and finally was not satisfied with a day's meeting. She wished to have rough seas at least for ten days. The next day, she went to the sea-bottom with greater determination than before, and battered the big sea-ear, after which she came back to the shore, expecting a storm the next day. The sea-ear raged and created a storm on the very day. The girl's lover, who was out fishing, tried to row back to the shore through the storm, but the boat was tossed about as if it were a leaf and was carried away to the offing, far from the shore. The girl nearly went out of her senses. She resolutely put off in a boat to rescue her lover in defiance of the neighbours' attempts to dissuade her. Her boat also, at the mercy of waves, was carried away to the offing. Soon, the two boats disappeared.

The storm lasted three days and nights, at the end of which peace returned. A number of wrecks were thrown upon the coast, and among them, there was the young couple, dead.

The local people speak even to-day of the dreadful power of the monstrous sea-ear.

**OKAMEJIMA, THE FLOATING ISLAND**

There was once a floating island known as Okame-jima off the coast of Tokushima in the Province of Shikoku. The island was about two miles in circumference and was inhabited by 500 or 600 fishermen. A shinto shrine stood in the centre of the island and it was surrounded by big trees. In front of it were stone figures of "Koma-inu" (Korean dogs). The shrine was greatly venerated by the villagers. One day, an old Buddhist priest came to the island. He was highly respected by the villagers, who cared for him very kindly. He heartily thanked them and left a prophecy behind him, when he departed from the island after staying in it for a time. The prophecy was to the effect that the villagers should watch carefully the stone figures of the "Koma-inu" in front of the shrine, for the shedding of blood by them would presage a great calamity for the island.

The villagers put great confidence in the words of the old priest. They daily watched the stone images, and though nothing occurred for tens of years, the priest's prophecy was never forgotten.

After a storm, six men were thrown ashore on the island with their wrecked ship. They were kindly treated by the villagers, for about ten days, and were deeply thankful.

They were pirates from the Inland Sea, but concealed their vocation. While in the island, they heard of the old priest's prophecy, and as soon as they recovered from their fatigue, evil thoughts arose and they planned to turn the prophecy to account.

Accordingly, one of them secretly painted liquid red dye on the bodies of the stone images. Soon, the villagers found the bloody liquid, with great astonishment and jumped to the conclusion that the unhappy time as prophesied by the old priest at last had come. They took out their chief household furniture, in great confusion and fled to Tokushima by boat, leaving behind them the six pirates.

The villains laughed and rejoiced at

the success of their plan, clapping their hands. They held a banquet with wine and dishes from the houses abandoned by the villagers, after which they intended to loot the village. They drank and ate to their heart's content and fell into a deep sleep. The island, that night, gradually went to the bottom, while the villains were fast asleep. After dawn the island was invisible but the six corpses were thrown ashore.

**THE GHOSTLY DRUM**

Ataka is a small town on the coast of Kaga Province. There a rivulet emptied into the sea. There was no bridge and travellers had to take a ferry-boat. One day, a poor looking priest came to the ferry to cross the river. He could not pay, so he was treated with contempt by the ferrymen. "Well, then I'll cross by myself", said the priest, and he picked up a stone by the roadside and threw it into the river. Strangely enough, the stream was divided into two parts, and a white road opened between them, affording a passage for the priest, who walked along it to the opposite side.

It rained heavily and continually from the morning of the next day, and the river at its mouth overflowed the banks and the fields were laid waste. Since then the river mouth shallowed and was closed every year at that time.

In the meantime, the villagers became aware that the poor looking priest was the famous Kōbō-daishi, and they held a festival in honour of the priest, whom they prayed not to blockade the river mouth, which they believed to be a curse from the priest. The festival was held every year since then on the day, that the priest passed the place. For the festival, a celebrated drummer used to be engaged from the town of Ishikawa.

Once, a young drummer was engaged for the occasion. He was to beat his drum on a boat as usual. He had a sweetheart, who could not tear herself away from him even for a day. She asked her lover to beat the drum skilfully for her when he saw a light on the



shore, which she would give as a signal of her being there, listening to his drumming.

The drummer consented to the girl's desire and went out on the Japan Sea. He carefully watched for the sign of the light from the girl. But he could not see it. The girl perhaps forgot, or had no real intention to do so from the first. The drummer tried to see the sign by getting further out in the offing, and sailed out on a rough sea in his eagerness to keep the promise with his sweet-heart.

Dawn came but the drummer did not come back. He either had been wrecked or threw himself into the water desperate at the unfaithful conduct of his love.

His spirit remains in the offing of Ataka, for it is said that every summer and autumn, the villagers can hear, by straining their ears, a drum beaten far out to sea.

#### **DANCING ON TOSHIMA**

Toshima is an inhabited island off Tsuno-ura, Iyo Province. It is hidden at high-tide and only appears at low tide.

The local Governor took it into his head to reclaim the sea coast which was very narrow and rocky. He engaged two good stone masons from the Province of Tanba, which lies far away, and set about the excavation of the cliff.

In five years, the reclaimed work was successfully concluded, and a large area of rice fields was opened. The stone masons were sufficiently paid for their labour, and they greatly rejoiced and were to leave for home the next day.

The Governor was avaricious and greatly regretted his high payment to

the stone-masons. He made up his mind to get the money back.

On the day before their departure, the stone-masons were invited to a farewell dinner by the Governor, who pressed them to drink sake, until they were overcome by it. His servants carried the two, who were unconscious, into a boat. When the boat was in the offing, a hole was made in its bottom, by the servants, who abandoned it to sink. Of course, they did not forget to recover the money held by the unfortunate fellows.

From the next day, one of the sea-villagers died daily. The Governor feared that all the villagers would die in this way and it would come to his turn to die. So thinking, the Governor repented.

He took advice from a fortune-teller, and was told by him that the curse would last forever, if means should not be taken to console the spirits of the stone-masons.

The advice was acted upon, for the Governor at once despatched a young villager skilled in dancing to the native place of the stone-masons, where he learned the local dance "Ise-odori". Upon returning to the village, the young man taught the dance to other villagers.

When the villagers were trained they went out to the offing in boats, which were connected with one other, and danced there. The mason's spirits were consoled and the curse lapsed after that time.

This custom exists still, and the dance is performed every year on July 16. The dancers are dressed in white and dance to the music of drums. If the dancers or drummers make a mistake, they consider it useless and repeat the performance from the first.

# ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

THE following is an extract from the report of the Japan Red Cross Society submitted to the Third meeting of the Red Cross League :—

The Japan Red Cross Society received a request from \_\_\_\_\_, the General Manager of the Red Cross League, under date of October 2nd, 1923 to send deputies, not more than five, to its third meeting to be held in Paris, France, in May, 1924. In compliance with the request, the Japan Red Cross Society appointed the deputies Mr. Y. Sugimura, a Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in France and the Vice-Manager of the Imperial Japanese Office of the International League, Mr. Y. Nagata, Third Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Switzerland, and Mr. S. Kageyama, chief physician of the Japan Red Cross Society Hospital, in Germany.

At the same time, a report was submitted to the Red Cross League, on relief work in connection with the earthquake of September 1st, 1923, which may be summarized as follows :—

## 1. THE GENERAL CONDITION OF DAMAGE DONE BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

Japan was visited by an unequalled calamity on September 1st, 1923, when Tokyo, the Capital, Yokohama, a most important port, suffered most disastrous earthquake shocks and fires, which laid waste the most part including the most prosperous streets of the two cities. The disaster extended to five prefectures adjoining Tokyo, where the damage was piteous. The number of shocks amounted to 856 on the first day of the

earthquake and to 289 on the second day. Fires occurred in 134 places in Tokyo, while severe shocks were constantly felt. Usually, September has typhoons in Japan, and especially, the 1st or 2nd of the month is generally known as the 210th day, which is thought to be most critical for the Japanese farmers.

The earthquake occurred the day before this critical day, when there was still intense summer heat prevailing, and a strong gale blew on that day. Fanned by this gale, the flames soon enveloped the whole city of Tokyo, producing a veritable hell. The tramway service stopped at the first shock, which destroyed the power stations, and the waterworks were also rendered useless, leaving the fires to take their course.

Numberless people were burnt to death in various open parts of the city, where they had taken refuge with their household furniture, and especially at the former site of the Military Clothing Department, Honjo, Tokyo, where the deaths by fire reached 35,000. In no part of the world's history can we find a record of an equally tragic event. How awful the conflagration was may be seen from the fact that it took the lives of 56,000 in Tokyo alone while those crushed to death were only 2,500.

In Yokohama, conditions were more miserable than in Tokyo, for the earthquake was severer and deaths by crushing were greater in number than in Tokyo and the fires were equally disastrous.

The following table shows the damage done to houses and people in the affected districts :—

District.	Houses Damaged.	Sufferers.	Proportion to the Population	Deaths.	Wounded.	Missing.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Tokyo ... ..	350,000	1,600,000	71	70,000	30,000	34,000
5 Adjoining Districts ...	75,000	216,000	15	7,100	2,400	4,400
Kanagawa-Ken ... ..	175,000	868,000	63	2,900	66,000	3,500
Saitama-Ken ... ..	39,000	216,000	16	217	517	0
Yamanashi-Ken ... ..	7,400	39,000	7	20	116	0
Shizuoka-Ken ... ..	10,200	56,000	4	360	1,100	100
Ibaraki-Ken ... ..	460	2,400	—	10	50	0



Besides dwelling houses, 142 shinto shrines, 502 Buddhist temples, 144 Government and other public offices, 180 schools, 93 hospitals, 6,352 factories and 104 amusement buildings were destroyed by the fire in Tokyo, and in Yokohama, those lost by the fire were 33 Government and other public offices out of the 43, all foreign consulates numbering 26, 309 banks and companies out of the 326 and 2,700 factories out of the 3,000. In Tokyo, Yokohama and other affected districts, 680,000 houses were totally burnt down or smashed, 3,120,000 suffered, including 98,000 deaths 103,000 wounded and 43,000 missing, the total of which comes to 245,000. The total damage done to houses, household furniture, goods, Government and other public properties, etc. is officially estimated at about 10,100,000,000 yen.

## 2. RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SUFFERERS.

As soon as the earthquake occurred, the Japan Red Cross Society established a relief hospital in the compound of its head office. On the morning of the day following the event, the latter office was destroyed by a fire, which compelled the removal of the relief office to the society's head hospital in the suburbs of Tokyo.

When news of the catastrophe was given to the whole country, every branch office of the society formed a contingent. These contingents arrived at Tokyo one after another and they were attached to the Tokyo and Kanagawa branch offices and the head office's hospital.

On September 5th, it was decided by the society to organize the Extraordinary Earthquake Sufferers' Relief Department and to appropriate 5,000,000 yen for the relief work. The Department was presided over by Baron Hirayama, the President of the society, and most strenuous efforts were made by it for relieving the sufferers from the earthquake.

There are at present 47 branch offices of the society in Japan, besides which one exists in each of Formosa, Korea and Manchuria, the total coming to 50.

Nurses are trained in three years for relief work in war time, and they are under obligation to serve the society for the twelve years after being so trained immediately upon being called by it. All these branch offices, except those in Formosa and Okinawa Prefecture, which are most distant of them, despatched their contingents to Tokyo, where they arrived in two to ten days after the disastrous event, despite interrupted communications.

Activities in Tokyo.—One contingent was formed of one or two physicians and 5 to 18 nurses. In Tokyo, these contingents established their hospitals or visited the sufferers or were attached to hospitals. There were 43 contingents working in Tokyo and suburbs, and they as well as the itinerants and those attached to hospitals had relieved 332,058 persons by November 20th.

Besides, there was a large number of sick and wounded sufferers. These people amounted to 45,332 in-patients and 14,043 out-patients at the society's head hospital and to 7,082 in-patients and 23,313 out-patients at three general hospitals and to 5,263 in-patients at two infectious disease hospitals, out of the temporary hospitals.

Of the general hospitals, the tent-hospital presented by America had a very large number of patients, as it started work most quickly, amounting to 5,944 in-patients and 2,333 out-patients. We are very grateful to America for this valuable contribution.

The society's lying-in hospital fortunately escaped damage, and received pregnant women among the sufferers, by erecting a barrack accommodating 60 in-patients and by establishing a branch hospital in a rented house capable of receiving about 100 in patients. These in-patients reached the total of 938 in the period from the earthquake to November 20th. A temporary lying-in hospital was set up by the society on October 21st for taking in 200 patients to meet the shortage of service caused by the loss of many hospitals of the kind in the city. It accommodated 200 patients until November 20th. A baby hospital



H. L. BLISS SPEAKING AT THE 3RD GENERAL MEETING OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS



SECRETERY PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY



capable of taking in 100 babies was built and it was opened on October 21st. It received 100 babies until November 20th. A nursery was opened on September 20th to receive 200 orphans and stray and poor children, and the number taken in until November 20th reached 94 newly born babies 37 infants, 17 school children and 15 children of abnormal character, a total of 165.

Activities in Yokohama:—The disaster destroyed the society's Kanagawa Prefectural Branch Office, one-half of the staff of which was wounded. The office however started relief work forthwith with the remaining staff. Having asked for help from all directions, it placed its contingents in 31 places in the prefecture, 235,000 patients being treated up to November 20th. A temporary hospital was set up by renting the Negishi Hospital to receive patients having serious illness, and it was opened on October 1st, its capacity being for 150. Since then, it treated 10,950 patients until November 20th. Later, another temporary hospital was opened, on November 5th, at Higashi-Kanagawa with a capacity of 300 patients. The total number of out-patients there amounted to 2,951 until November 20th. The tent hospital presented by America was erected on the Bund. It was closed on November 1st, as the place was badly situated for receiving patients in the cold season. The total number of patients treated in it reached 1,624.

Activities in Other Places: In Chiba Prefecture, the local branch office of the society started its relief work in its compound and despatched two contingents to Tokyo and to places in the prefecture, where the damage from the earthquake was most serious. A relief corps was stationed at Narashino to treat Koreans, Chinese and general refugees, succeeding to relief work at first done by the Army. The total number of patients treated in the prefecture amounted to 8,803.

In Saitama Prefecture, the society's branch office placed relief corps in four important places through which passed most of the refugees from Tokyo. These

corps treated 7,699 persons.

In Yamanashi Prefecture, 719 persons were treated by the contingents of the local branch office of the society.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, contingents were stationed in the places where the damage was most severe, in Shimidzu port, through which passed a large number of the refugees by steamers from Tokyo and Yokohama and also at the railway stations, where a large number of the refugees alighted. The total number of patients treated in the prefecture amounted to about 7,000.

In Ibaraki Prefecture, the society's local branch treated injured passengers of a train, which overturned on account of the sinking of the track near Tsuchiura due to the earthquake. It also placed its relief corps at a railway station where a large number of the refugees from Tokyo alighted. It treated over 500 persons.

The society's head office distributed among the citizens printed directions for the prevention of infectious diseases which it was feared might spread among them as a result of a lower standard of sanitation on account of the earthquake, to arouse the citizens' spirit of self-preservation. It also explained how to disinfect. During the period from September 2nd to November 20th, 3,355 persons contracted infectious diseases in Tokyo, including 1,669 dysentery, 1,473 typhoid fever and 213 other diseases. To meet this spread of infectious diseases, the infectious disease department of the head hospital of the society was extended to receive 100 more patients, and two other infectious disease hospitals were established for taking in 500 patients. Great trouble was experienced by the society due to the shortage of relief work materials caused by the destruction by the fire of its godowns, and it is very grateful as well as its numerous wounded and sick patients for the large quantity of hospital materials presented by America and other countries.

Since the earthquake, the society's Volunteer Nurse Society presented the sick, wounded, pregnant women and

infants in its head hospital, maternity hospital and relief agency with clothes, layettes and other articles, and the society's President and staff visited these patients and inquired after their health.

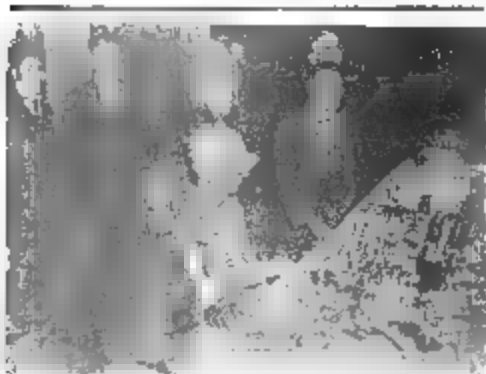
About 100,000 members of the Japanese Red Cross Corps in 11 branch offices of the society donated school text-books and other school requisites and money, and their representatives partook in the relief work for the sufferers by the carrying and distribution of food stuffs, water, and other articles. Visiting the sufferers the removal of obstacles on the roads and the regulation of traffic.

H. M. the Emperor being greatly concerned about the catastrophic personal-ly inspected the affected districts in Tokyo and Yokohama and visited others in September and November the society's head hospital, the ten hospital presided

by America and other temporary hospitals and other establishments, inquiring after the health of the sufferers.

H. J. J. Prince Kanin, the Honorary President of the society, and other Imperial Envoys also visited these hospitals and relief corps donating clothes, cosmetics and other articles to the in-patients.

Various countries and their Red Cross Societies extended great sympathy to the sufferers from the earthquake. They either suspended work or half-masted flags in mourning for the victims. They also contributed money and relief materials or despatched medical men and workers or helped the society's relief work. The society as well as the Japanese nation are very thankful to them for their sympathy and friendship.



Two Japanese Children to their Japanese Friends



# AROUND THE HIBACHI

## FOUR SAMURAI

A CERTAIN daimyo in Shikoku in feudal times had three young retainers known as Sannojo Iwase, Gonzayemon Morokawa and Gengoyemon Kishida. Being intimate with each other, these samurai went on a picnic to the seashore one spring day, taking food and saké,

They enjoyed the view of distant mountains and white sails flying like butterflies far off the coast. They drank sake and started for home a shade flushed. So changeable was the spring weather that it began to rain suddenly. The three were not provided with umbrellas and hastened home covering their heads with their sleeves.

They met a samurai in high clogs and with a paper umbrella up, who was coming along. He was holding his umbrella sideways against the slanting rain as he stepped on hurriedly. The three from the opposite direction hastened too with their faces covered by their sleeves. When they passed the stranger, the latter's umbrella top struck the forehead of Gengoyemon Kishida.

The stranger apologized for his carelessness and went on. Iwase noticed blood on the face of Kishida, and said, "Your forehead is bleeding. We can't let him off with a simple apology." Kishida took out a sheet of paper from his pocket and applied it to his forehead. He noticed blood on it. The samurai, who was passing them, heard the remark and came back in surprise. He took off his clogs and apologized by bowing, and saying, "I have no words to express my regret for my clumsy action." The taking off of clogs is a Japanese custom observed in showing great respect. Kishida looked at the samurai, to whom he drew nearer, and found him to be a stranger, whom he could not conceive of harbouring hatred against him and intentionally doing wrong to him. He concluded the accident was due to the carelessness of both, and replied, "Your apology has settled the matter. I'll forgive you, although I feel it very un-

lucky to have had my face cut. You may go." So saying, he went ahead.

Iwase being more in liquor than the other two, could not let it go as Kishida did. "You are a lucky fellow," he abused the stranger, "You have been pardoned by Kishida, who is too good natured. If your umbrella had touched me, you would have not been pardoned, and would have been killed at once." He kicked away the samurai's clogs, which fell into an irrigation pond nearby, splashing mud on the face of Morokawa who stood by and also on his haori crest, which was stained badly. The family crests were so valued and protected by the samurai class of the day that they felt their soiling to be as disgraceful as bringing shame on their houses.

Morokawa was calmly wiping the mud of his face and was controlling his anger. The unknown samurai seized Iwase by the breast and said, "You rude fellow! Why have you kicked away my clogs? Go and put them on my feet; otherwise I'll kill you." As he said this he pushed the man down on the ground. Iwase stood up and said, "You are most insolent to get angry at my kicking away your clogs, and to order me to put them on your feet." He drew his sword and faced the samurai, who also drew his sword and prepared for a fight. Kishida pushed his way between the two and said, "How thoughtless and impetuous you are, Iwase, young though you may be! See, I am the principal in this quarrel; still I have forgiven the man. Be silent." Turning to the samurai, he said, "You must be very angry at the young fellow's rudeness, but you may pardon him and leave us in consideration of my having borne also what is unbearable."

"All right," the samurai said, "I'll bear it as I must obey you who have forgiven me."

Iwase would not yield but held his own, abusing the man. Kishida tried hard to persuade him, and at last, he



sheathed his sword as a mark of his consent to the suspension of the fight as his opponent had done.

The matter was settled. Upon this, Morokawa pulled Iwase by the sleeve and quietly asked him to fight with him, as he had splashed muddy water on his face and "haori" crest most rudely. Iwase was greatly vexed and begged pardon of Morokawa, whom he had insulted unintentionally. But Morokawa did not listen to his apology and insisted on fighting.

"No, no, you chose it yourself," Morokawa retorted, "That gentleman struck Kishida with his umbrella by mistake. But your action is quite different. You kicked away the clogs and splashed mud on me, persistently resisting him, while the affair was settled by Kishida's pardons. You chose your method and must suffer for it."

So saying, Morokawa put his hand to his sword to draw it. It was then the turn of the stranger to offer his good offices.

"You are right," he said, "But you may forgive him on considering my forbearance after his kicking away my clogs."

"There is reason in what you say," Morokawa replied, "from your appearance I suppose you to be a ronin (an unemployed samurai). As for me, I have a master and I shall have no excuse to offer to him, if I do not retaliate. Don't trouble yourself."

"I am a ronin as you suppose," the samurai said, "I am living on earnings got by temporary services with different persons. Having no regular master, my life is my own and not of any one else. I am not, therefore, restrained in my liberty by any one, and am quite free to fight with others. You have your master, and you ought not to throw away your life except for him, if you wish to be loyal to him. I ask you to have patience with this man, who has apologized."

Morokawa was not to be easily shaken in his resolution, as it was made deliberately, but the ronin's earnest plea moved him and allayed his anger.

"I am much obliged to you for your very kind and reasonable advice," he

said, "I'll accept it and forebear from punishing the man."

"You have apologized to me, Iwase," he said to the youth.

Iwase, who had been apologizing to Morokawa, whose attitude had filled him with fear, felt relieved and again began to bluster, seeing that Morokawa had given up his intention to fight.

"Yes, I have apologized," he said, "But I'll fight with you, if you cannot pardon me."

He drew his sword and attacked Morokawa. At this, the ronin fell upon Iwase, whom he instantly put under him. Iwase was skilled in military arts, but not to match the ronin, who easily took his sword away, and scolded him bitterly.

"You are a rude and unmannerly fellow," he said, "Why did you not draw your sword earlier, if you so wished to fight? You are a disgraceful coward to bluster upon the other's showing his intention to forebear. I can no more have patience with you."

He cut down Iwase with his sword and said to the two others, "Since I have killed this man, I do not care to go elsewhere. I'll die here, as I am a solitary ronin having no family, I have no one to regret my death, which is only to maintain the unyielding spirit of a samurai. Excuse me, gentlemen."

So, he politely bowed to the two and committed harakiri calmly, sitting on the corpse of Iwase and without indicating his name and native place.

Morokawa and Kishida at once went back to the castle and told the story to their lord, who declared that Iwase was shameless and was quite unworthy of being a samurai, while the ronin was very praiseworthy in his behaviour and was a brave warrior, the two affording a good contrast of animal spirits and true courage.

Iwase's family stipend was at once forfeited, while the ronin's corpse was buried with solemn rites by the lord, who also caused the facts to be told to all young retainers of his clan, warning them against the foolishness of animal spirits and encouraging them to nurture true bravery.

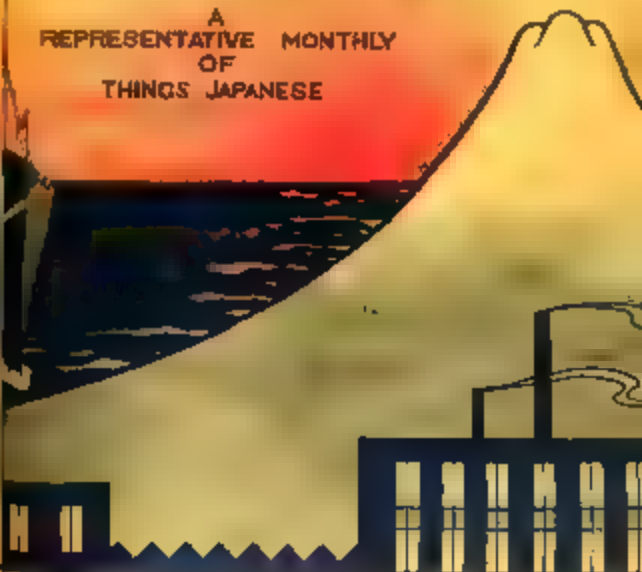


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## The Semi-Tropical Trans-Pacific Line

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<sup>4</sup> *Verbs and nouns are marked*. They agree in person, and gender, and number. Equipped with a lexicon (a lexicon, *lexicon*)<sup>5</sup> a person can tell the meaning of words (in person and for safety and comfort

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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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1911. At the Program, trying the famous L.A. water. Lady Seward is the center  
of the Equine Pool Game Society.



1911. At the Program, trying the famous L.A. water.



# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV

JUNE

No. X

## THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

### THE EDITOR'S DIARY

**M**ARCH 16th:—An official statement given out at the Secretariat of the Minister of the Imperial Household states that the condition of His Majesty the Emperor who has been ill from a malady of a chronic sort for many months past, is showing general improvement, except in his speech and memory.

A Moscow special to the Tokyo papers reports that the Foreign Department of the Soviet Government of Russia has just made the announcement that the formal conference between Russia and China has been started.

The representative of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Peking delivered a protest to the Foreign Minister of China on the ground that the reported agreement about the retrocession by Russia to China of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as arrived at between Karakhan and Dr. C. T. Wang, is a flagrant violation of the treaty of 1896 and therefore null.

On March 14th, the British Minister to China obtained an interview with Mr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister, and insisted on giving immediate signature to the pact for the retrocession of Weihaiwei; but Mr. Koo, refusing, pointed out that the public in China is dissatisfied with the terms, adding that the only possible way of a speedy settlement of the matter is for Britain to make further concessions to China.

The Department of Communications has received a report from the Chief of the Wireless Station at Choshi that he was successful in exchanging telephonic con-

versations with a steamer 3,500 miles away from the coast of Japan: a record-breaking achievement in the field of radiography.

The Osaka Rotary Club, which was formally admitted as a member of the International Rotary Club in February, 1923, has launched a new campaign for promoting international friendship both at home and abroad; the membership numbers 1,349.

March 17th:—Replying to a delegation of Japanese who called at the Embassy, Hon. Cyrus E. Woods, American Ambassador, enlisted himself in their movement to preserve the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship in the Battle of the Japan Sea, which had been condemned to the scrap heap at the Washington Disarmament Conference; the movement is being carried on with much ardor in some quarters.

M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, who had audience with the Crown Prince this morning, presented to the latter the wedding present from the President of France.

Despite sanguine reports the Wang-Karakhan parley has come to a standstill; it is reported from Peking that the Soviet representative of Russia in the Chinese capital, irritated by the Chinese government's hesitancy to sign the draft formulated by him and Dr. C. T. Wang, served upon the Chinese authorities an ultimatum, declaring that Russia would invalidate the terms, if China should not sign within three days from March 16th; Dr. C. T. Wang, who represented China

during the negotiations, 'ch Peking for Tientsin-fu, Shanghai, in fear of being made the scape goat in the affair; a foreign paper published in Peking has attributed the laboring of the Chinese Government to adverse influences exerted by Tokyo and Washington.

Another cable as to the effect that on March 17, a Cabinet meeting was called in Peking, in order to obtain a final solution of the matter; but the indication is that China is now in a position to sign the agreement made by Wang and Karakhan.

A St. Petersburg special to the *Verdander* reads as follows:—

At the close of the negotiations between Dr. Wang and Leon Karakhan on March 14th, it was decided by them that the text they had worked out should not be subjected to any further amendment; with this understanding, they put their signatures to the minutes of their conference. But at the Cabinet meeting in the following morning, much opinion dissension in the results of the efforts of Karakhan and Wang found expression; especially the utterances of two of the ministers prevailed and went to mould the decision of the Chinese Government against them. The other factors which entered as influencing Wang's labors were the interference coming from the missions and in Japan, France and the United States as regards the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The *Asahi's* Vladivostok correspondent reports that the Soviet authorities of the place, finding Vice-General Guo's reply, ordered him to be deported; a similar order was made regarding two Japanese called Harada and Kurokawa; Lieutenant-Commander Minamoto and Captain Matsui who were arrested on the charge of being spies are being held for trial.

Moscow, March 18th.—After a consultation of some length, the Army and Navy and the Japan Red Cross have come to an agreement about the appointment of a delegation in the international Red Cross conference which will meet in Paris between April 29th and May 2nd; the delegation

will be headed by Dr. Kageyama, Chief of the medical staff of the Red Cross, assisted by Mr. Furukawa of the Japanese Embassy in Paris and Mr. Kageya of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

It is added from Peking that, when Mr. Karakhan's note was considered in the Cabinet meeting on March 17th, many officials contended Russia so having violated international rules of courtesy, with the result that China would return the note of Karakhan with an answer in the following tenor:—



These are the persons referred to in the text as Kageyama and Furukawa. (Kageyama, left; Furukawa, right.)

While the Chinese Government is giving its utmost consideration of every clause in the Wang Karakhan agreement, the attitude that Russia has suddenly assumed is exceedingly regrettable. If the Russian should result in breaking the relations between China and Russia, the blame must be laid at the door of Russia.

An important organization of Tokyo was a cable to the Senate Chamber of Congress, asking them to exert their influence with the Admiral Linn for



gaining a day in the President Jefferson's passage to Yokohama, which was scheduled to arrive April 1st; seeing that a number of imported articles will become dutiable on April 1st, consignees in Tokyo urgently desire to have all their goods in before that date.

March 19th:—Prince Hirotada Kachono-miya, son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, a lieutenant in the Navy, died of illness at the Naval Hospital in Saseho.

At a point three miles off Fukase, a fishing-village ten miles from Saseho, a naval base, Submarine No. 43 collided with a cruiser and immediately sank with all hands, she had a crew of forty-two.

At Tsuchi-ura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Dirigible No. 3 caught fire and fell to the ground a mass of burning, tangled wreckage; her crew, two officers and three sailors, met with instantaneous death, their charred bodies being found in a grove. The airship was making a flight from Yokosuka to Tsuchi-ura, where the naval aerodrome is located.

The *Asahi* printed a Peking special that, at an interview with Wang on the 18th, Karakhan stated that unless China signed the agreement by 2 o'clock in the afternoon on March 19th, Russia would regard all their past efforts as having come to nothing and refuse to carry on the negotiations imbroglio. The Rosta News Agency gave out a lengthy statement, holding China responsible for the unfortunate termination of the conference.

The Privy Council which is giving its deliberation to the Treaty of Lausanne, is reported to have criticized the Cabinet concerning the latter's alleged tendency to servilely follow in the footsteps of other governments in international affairs.

March 20th:—The Soviet representative of Russia, having received definite instructions from his home government as regards the sudden breach of his parley with Dr. Wang, delivered to Mr. Wellington Koo a note, embodying the following five points:—

1. Russia will consider the negotiations between Karakhan and Dr. C. T. Wang as having been completely and lawfully brought to an end.

2. Russia will refuse to go into another conference, concerning the agreements which have just been agreed on.

3. Russia will not give her consent to anything which it is believed will seriously and adversely affect the future relations between herself and China.

4. Unless the draft of the Wang-Karakhan text should receive immediate signature, Russia is at liberty to assume an entirely free position in discussing any treaty or agreement which may come up between China and Russia.

5. Unless China signs the Wang-Karakhan draft within the time limit set forth, China must first recognize the Soviet Republic of Russia unconditionally before establishing any connection with the latter.

Another cable from Peking is to the effect that, relative to the question of the validity of Wang's signature to the text of the Sino-Russian agreement, the Chinese Government holds that Wang simply put his name to the document as an indication of the fact that the conferences he had been carrying on with M. Leon Karakhan were successfully brought to an end, while Karakhan maintains that Wang was the accredited representative of China and that his signature should bind her as such.

It is further stated that the War Minister of China insists on reprimanding Dr. C. T. Wang as a matter of official discipline, for signing the agreement exceeding his official capacity.

Seeing that his activities with the Chinese Government have come to nothing, Mr. Karakhan is turning his attention to Japan; it is reported from Peking that he paid a call on Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, today and exchanged views with the latter about many things.

On the contrary, official quarters here claim that Japan is not prepared to go into formal negotiations, until it is ascertained that the terms of Russia would coincide with the policy of Japan, formulated by the Administration of the late Admiral Baron Kato.

Three Japanese consular officers, including Mr. Gunji, Vice-Consul, who had

been at prison in Vladivostok, were deported by order of the Moscow Government, Mr. Kurita, being no more in any hope, was taken direct from the prison to the wharf, where a steamer was waiting to take him to Japan.

March 22nd.—It is stated that the note of the Chinese Government demanding the payment of indemnities to the relatives of the Chinese who were killed during the excitement of the earthquake period has been delivered to the Foreign Minister, who however is not expected to comply with the demands; spokesmen of the Foreign Office declare that Peking has failed to obtain even the release of several Japanese who have fallen into the hands of Chinese bandits.

The unsuccessful issue of the Sino-Russian passport continues to engage the attention of the press; Dr. C. F. Wang, who held himself responsible for the recent diplomatic row, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the President of China; hopes are in negotiation between China and Russia, & soon will be in the hands of Mr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister.

The Peking Government, which regards Kurukhan's action as a violation of diplomatic decorum, called attention to it. The Chinese representative in Moscow, lodged a protest with the Soviet Govern-

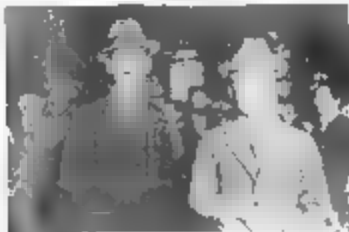
ment that the impudic of Kurukhan is unpardonable, and that the first thing he should do now is to remove the diplomatic relations between the two nations.

The following remarkable cable from Moscow is received by the Tokyo press:—

The Soviet Government, in making public its late deal the relations between Russia and China have reached a critical point, has decided to concentrate a vast army along the Manchurian borders in Nicholas and Ussuri, and thus many crime-carrying troops and military moves left China for points in the Manchurian Province.

Another informal meeting between Yabuzawa and Kurukhan took place, and there is every indication that they have found some common ground; the Russian army is reported to be maintaining the indifference of willingness on part of Japan to give recognition to the Soviet Republic in the initial step of the opening of a formal conference between the nations, and that when that is arrived at the solution of such matters as the arrest of the Japanese consul in Vladivostok will be reached without further delay. — *Q. A.*

March 22nd.—Mr. Semizov Kozak, Polish Minister, was received this morning in audience by the Prince Regent and



Mr. Semizov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish Republic.  
Prince Regent.



presented to the latter the Insignia of the Order of the White Eagle, which is the highest decoration of the Republic of Poland.

The Kyoto Industrial Exposition was formally opened this morning at the Municipal Office of Kyoto, in the presence of some 1,000 notable persons, Mayor Mabuchi presiding over the proceedings; Baron Hirayama, Vice-Hon. President of the exposition, read the congratulatory address of the Hon. President, Prince Fushimi.

Mr. Gunji, Vice-Consul at Vladivostock, who returned to Tokyo a few days ago, gave a surprise to Tokyo officialdom with the statements that Vladivostock today is not much worse than what it was under the Imperial regime, and that Japan should recognize the Moscow Government.

A Tokyo news agency received the report from Moscow that M. Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Government, refused to regard Li as the duly constituted representative of Peking, until the Wang Karakhan agreements have been signed; he further refused to consider Li's proposal to carry on negotiations about Mongolia in the capital of Russia.

March 23rd:—Mr. Wellington Koo, in a note to Karakhan informing the latter that he had been appointed successor to Dr. C. T. Wang, requested him to fix a date for resuming the informal conference.

Announcement is made that Prince Higashi-kuni, who is in Paris prosecuting certain studies, has been appointed envoy to Rumania to return the visit of Prince Carol to Japan some time ago.

The Privy Council has passed the bill authorizing the existing provisional treaty between Japan and Peru to further remain in effect, the term being from April 1st to December 31st.

March 24th:—"Save the Mikasa" (Admiral Togo's flagship) movement being sponsored by Baron Shiba, Baron Togo, Dr. Yamada of the Imperial Tokyo University, and some other gentlemen, for the purpose of preserving the famous warship, they approached the American Ambassador and he has pro-

mised to make a favorable recommendation to the United States Government.

An *Asahi* special from Peking is to the effect that, judging from the frequent exchange of calls between Mr. Karakhan and Mr. Yoshizawa, negotiations about the proposed conference of Japan and Russia have made favorable progress; when this takes place Mr. Yoshizawa will make efforts to settle the complications which recently took place in Vladivostock and work out the fundamental principles of the proposed conference; then Japan will give recognition to the Soviet Republic; consequently the conversations which have been started between the envoys may be considered as a preliminary negotiation.

The Department of Railways has decided to carry out its plan of electrifying the portion of the Tokaido Line between Tokyo and Odawara; the actual work will be commenced in November.

March 25th:—The Metropolitan Police which has been carrying out an investigation about the number of voters eligible for the forthcoming General Election estimates that there are 180,197 persons having such qualifications.

The Cabinet decided to leave beef, eggs, and rice out of the Emergency Free List which expires at midnight, March 31st; the period in which beef and eggs are to remain exempted from duty is a year from the date, and that of rice till July 1st.

The Cabinet approved the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1924-25, the items of expenditure being Yen 1,347,173,000 and revenue Yen 1,320,793,000; the deficit will be defrayed with the reserve carried forward from the current fiscal year.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki, President of the General Federation of Labor of Japan, is elected candidate for the office of delegate to the International Labor Conference to be held in Geneva in June; his competitor was Mr. Yozo Nagato, of the General Federation of Naval Plant Workers, who was defeated by a vote of 71 to 65.

Leaders of Catholic churches in Japan are collecting materials relating to Buddhism, Shintoism, and Mohammedanism,

for placing them on display at the International Religious Exposition to be held in Rome at the Vatican next year.

Bishop Charles E. Locke, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Manila, who is en route to Springfield, Massachusetts, was so interested in a representative of an American paper here on the subject of the Filipinos' independence "from the Americans," said he, "he opposed to Philippine independence of economic grounds. They do not believe the Filipinos capable of self-government, but believe that there is not the proper tone for the Philippines to enter the connection with the United States."

March 27th.—Paraphrases from Peking state that Mr. Wellington Koo made several approaches to Mr. Karakhan for the resumption of the conference between China and Russia, but the latter has been refusing to say anything definite other than that he is awaiting instructions from Moscow.

A later cable as to the effect that Karakhan has demanded that the Chinese Government recognize Russia unconditionally, before China does anything further.

The Foreign Minister of China recently wrote a letter to the American Minister, requesting the latter to take such measures as to prevent the continuation of a negotia-

tion by the Federal Commerce in Shanghai from being started, on the ground that it would make the comparisons all the more serious.

The new French Embassy will be erected on the site of the old structure which was destroyed in the earthquake conflagration of 1912. Claude hopes to have the work started during the forthcoming visit of Governor-General Merle to Indo-China.

As a result of the recent census poll, the Navy has decided to reduce the number of naval officers by 10,000 in May and make a corresponding reduction in the working plan of all grounds in Japan.

In opposition to the radical movement in Korea, thirty-five leaders of some other organizations have formed a federal union to urge members of their organizations to cooperate with the public in support of the government.

March 27th.—Mr. Ichiro Tokutomi, the Japanese editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, publishes a book dealing with the Pacific war, his theme is that the Washington Conference has added nothing to the probability of peace in the Pacific Ocean, and that there is only one policy for Japan to be prepared for any eventuality.

Petitioners have been sent to U. S. consulates in Yokohama, Kobe and Bay in



Mr. T. H. Morgan, Mr. H. C. Morgan, and Mr. H. C. Morgan.



Paramushiru and Bettobi in Yedorofu, to allow them to meet the round-the-world airplanes of the U. S. Army.

What will be called the Fabian Society of Japan will soon be organized in Tokyo by Professor Isoo Abe of Waseda University and some other socialist thinkers; the aim of the society is to make a systematic study of various phases of politics, economics, and social problems in general on the basis of science.

It is learned that a conversation between the representatives of Japan and Russia took place in Peking yesterday, due to the fact that M. Karakhan received instructions from Moscow, whose attitude toward Japan is said to have become conciliatory; on the contrary it is reported that a Japanese medical practitioner at Blagovetchensk was taken into custody by the local police.

March 28th:—The Chinese Government has decided, it is stated, that, as regards the pourparlers with Leon Karakhan, any amount of formal negotiation would not attain the end, with the result that the matter would be taken up with him in private.

The American destroyers which will be sent to the Kurile Islands to carry supplies to the American aviators on their round the world flight, will take on board Japanese officers who will assist in guiding them through the straits between the islands.

Dr. Kiyosue Inui, lecturer at the University of Southern California, delivered a significant speech at the Pan-Pacific Club luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel, characterizing Uncle Sam as "not a tall, angular, stern-faced and rather venerable figure such as pictured by the cartoonists, but a husky, broad-shouldered and enthusiastic young man who is likeable even though he does have bad manners now and then" (his speech is quoted in *The Scrap Book*).

March 29th:—Mrs. Cyrus E. Woods, the wife of the American Ambassador, delivered a speech before a gathering of the Tokyo Women's Club, at a meeting at the Imperial Hotel; in paying tributes to the Japanese people, she said in part,

that "in America many of my friends wondered at what they called my fortitude during the disaster, and admired what they named bravery in wanting to return to Japan—on the contrary, it was only a desire to return to the land where I could enjoy new inspirations and new friendships."

The Kaiji-Kenkyukai (Association for the Study of Maritime Affairs) had adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the Jones law, which is to take effect May 20th.

A naval committee has been appointed for carrying on investigations about the further curtailment of naval strength of the world, for which purpose a second disarmament conference is being proposed.

Cables from the Chinese capital report that, in a conversation which he had with Mr. Karakhan on March 28th, the Japanese Minister made further representations to the former concerning the many complications at Vladivostock; that Karakhan filed with Yoshizawa a plain-spoken protest as regards the reported signature of Japan to the protocol allowing Rumania to annex Bessarabia, claiming that such action on the part of Japan would render Japan irreconcilably opposed to Russia's interests in the Balkans, in the eyes of the Russian people; and that the representatives of China and Japan who have been conducting negotiations at a point in Szechuan, relative to the release of some Japanese who had been taken captive by the anti-Peking insurgents in the province, have agreed to pay 100,000 yuan for the redemption of the prisoners.

March 30th:—A Paris dispatch says that the French Government has decided to recall M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador to Japan, whose term will soon expire.

The foregoing report has aroused the large circle of Japanese friends of the ambassador, including many wellknown writers and literary critics, to adopt a resolution requesting the authorities at Paris to leave him at this post.

It is reported from Peking that a considerable number of Chinese students there have started to organize a movement to cause the Chinese Government to lose

no time in giving recognition to the Soviet Government of Russia.

March 11:—Funeral services for Prince Kowsho, whose death took place at Saitcho two weeks ago, were held at the Imperial Cemetery at Koshikawa, Prince Chichibu, the second son of the Emperor, being present.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent cables that, in the ten days of the Yodokura-Kashima pourparlers, the question of opening a formal conference between Russia and Japan was brought out on some occasions, but Japan insisted unshakably the compulsory in Yodostock first, particularly the arrest of an army officer and a naval officer who had been sent there to learn the Russian language on the contrary M. Laro Karakhan is insistent on securing an immediate armistice against the Japanese claim with the result that even the most directness from it difficult to say, how soon the conference will materialize was late.

Further dispatches from Peking are to the effect that, at a meeting held by some members of the Chinese Parliament and representatives of the Yankow papers in the capital city, a resolution was adopted advocating the recall of Karakhan, while expressing regret at the course of the Chinese Government which resulted in

the capture of the Wong-Karakhan negotiations.

April 1st:—A Peking cable states that the sensational charge is being made against the Soviet army that he has been dishonouring Russian girls among the educational bodies and students, in order to form Chinese public opinion unfavorably to Russia.

It is stated on good authority that, at the meeting between Karakhan and Yashizawa on March 29th, which was devoted to the latter's demand for the immediate release of the Japanese prisoners in Vladivostok, Karakhan did not give full course to Yashizawa's proposal to re-establish consular representation in each country, the Japanese Minister grew quite firm and frankly told the Soviet army that it would be no longer useful for them to hold further negotiations, the Japanese Minister will next start on a trip to the South.

The treaty with Turkey was taken under deliberation by the Privy Council; it is reported that Marquis Iwano, who succeeded to the rank and estate of the late Marquis, one of the late Emperor Maru's trusted servants, raised many questions as regards the bill; the intention of the Privy Council was to call the attention of the Government to the latter's



Ladies Seated at the Chamber of the Yankow Press Agency  
at the Tokyo City



weakness in servilely following other nations in international questions.

It is cabled from Canton that fighting was resumed between Dr. Sun Yat-sen, southern President, and General Cheng Chiung-ming, rebel commander, on the East River, in the Province of Kwantung; Sun's troops are claiming victory.

The Emergency Free List which has been admitting a large number of foreign-produced commodities duty-free passed out of existence at midnight, March 31st; this is expected to have immediate effects in raising the market prices of many articles, including motor cars; but the fact that the market is overstocked by certain reconstruction materials, notably lumber and steel, warrants the belief that their prices will rise much more gradually.

Both official and open market rates on yen-dollar exchange in Tokyo are identical for the first time in many weeks, the quotation being forty-two cents; this indicates that the rate of the Specie Bank has had a drop of two cents and that of the open market a rise of  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

At the weekly meeting held yesterday, the Cabinet took into consideration the bill for universal suffrage; the ministers are inclined to favor restricting the proposed extension of the franchise to male citizens possessing certain financial qualifications.

The French Ambassador Paul Claudel and Madame Claudel were hosts last night at a brilliant ball in the Imperial Hotel in honor of Admiral Frochot of the French Battleship Jules Ferry, now in Yokohama harbor, and members of his staff; a large number of the Diplomatic Corps were invited to the function.

April 2nd:—It is learned here that tenders were invited by the Government of Vladivostock on April 1st, for granting rights to exploit the Siberian fisheries, without participation of Japanese fishermen; this is because of the fact that the Russian authorities have a mind to reserve for their immediate management some of the fishing places which have been accustomed to be leased to the Japanese, while proposing to shorten the term of the lease generally.

A Peking dispatch to the *Asahi* states that Mr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, in a note addressed to the Soviet representative late in the night of April 1st, signified China's willingness to sign the terms of the Wang-Karakhan convention without any alteration whatever, provided Russia agrees to reserve the "three affairs" for settlement in a separate protocol in future; this fixed, China would be willing to give recognition to the Soviet Republic on the very day, when the matter was so fixed; the "three affairs" quoted above mean the nullification of the treaty between Russia and Mongolia, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Outer Mongolia, and the disposal of the landed properties of the Russian Orthodox Church in China.

The *Asahi's* Changchun (Manchuria) correspondent cables that the Moscow Government, favorably responding to the request of the Japanese Minister in Peking, gave instructions to the local authorities at Blagoveshchensk to set at liberty two Japanese residents (at first only one was reported) who had been arrested on the charge of being spies.

With reference to the reported invitation of the officials at Vladivostock calling for tenders for fishery rights (which fact constitutes a grave violation of the Portsmouth Peace Treaty against the interests of Japan), a spokesman of the Foreign Office declares that Japan should be prepared to resort to measures vigorous enough to meet the attitude of the Russians, and that the Cabinet would be required to decide, whether free-handed action should be the course of the Japanese fishermen.

What may be translated as the Imperial Economic Council (Teikoku Keizai Kaigi) is set up by the Cabinet, so that affairs closely bearing on the economic development of Japan might be radically investigated; it is divided into the sections as of Finance, Foreign Trade, Agriculture, Manufacturing Industries, Social Investigation, and Colonization; it will be an organ immediately subordinate to the Prime Minister and comprises 110 persons, prominent in all walks of life.



The Japanese Government is awaiting with considerable anxiety the approaching date for discussion of the Lodge-Johnson immigration bill in the American House of Representatives; but the Foreign Minister repudiates any idea of making protests to Washington.

The Y. W. C. A. in Japan is to be represented by Miss Kita Hasegawa, vice-President of the National Committee, and Mrs. Edward Mendelson, of Yokohama, at three important conferences in the United States: the biennial conference of the Y. M. C. A. to be held at New York from April 30th to May 6th; the Congress of the Women's International League for Peace at Washington, May 1st to 8th, and a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. World Committee, May 13th to 20th; they will sail from Yokohama on the liner President McKinley on April 7th.

April 3rd:—A press message from Vladivostok says that the pending fishery question, though it was adversely settled for Japan, may yet have another chance for settlement; it is suggested that Japan should hand to Russia a draft for the amount of Yen 1,200,000 which the latter would need immediately as fees for leasing the fisheries to the Japanese, while the Russian authorities should retract their intention of taking away some of the places for their own management; in conclusion, it is mentioned that the afore-said plan of solution has every possibility of being materialized.

It is reported from Peking that M. Leon Karakhan, when he received the second note of the Chinese Government, immediately sent a cable to Moscow, asking for instructions about the matter; that the Chinese Government is so eager to resume negotiations with Karakhan is due to the pressing request of General Wupei-fu, who is of opinion that the resumption of the conference with Russia is the only way of tiding over the present political difficulties; as things are today (the Soviet envoy himself will suffer much from the rupture of his pourparler with Dr. T. C. Wang), political observers are inclined to believe that the proposal of

China will possibly be received favorably by the Soviet authorities at Moscow.

M. Albert de Bassompierre, Belgian Minister, declares that his work of relief for the earthquake refugees with funds and supplies amounting to 2,000,000 francs will come to an end by April 15.

The steamer *Resolute*, bringing 270 tourists on the Raymond & Whitcomb round-the-world tour, will arrive in Kobe today from Shanghai, remaining in the Western Japan port four days and sailing for Yokohama April 7th.

April 4th:—It is reported in official quarters that what will be considered the counterpart of the recently-established Imperial Economic Council is now contemplated by the ministers; as the Economic Council was set on foot for studying the nation's needs in material life, so the proposed organ will have for its field the investigation of affairs relating to the spiritual and moral uplift of the people.

Press dispatches from Peking state that the French Minister there served upon the Chinese Government a note, warning that the restoration of the Russian Exclusive Concession in Hankow, China, as proposed by M. Karakhan, would be a flagrant violation of the Franco-Chinese protocol governing the concession, should this be carried out without consent of the Government of France.

M. Leon Karakhan has just given out that citizens or subjects of a nation which has not yet established diplomatic connections with the Soviet Republic shall hereafter be prohibited from entering Russia; this is believed to be another attempt of the Soviet to force Japan into giving recognition to their country.

After a long preliminary hearing, the Tokyo District Court has delivered a verdict of robbery and murder against a gang of thirty-seven pirates headed by one called Ezure; the charge against them was that they killed twenty-one Russians on the Amur in 1922 and robbed their victims of goods valued at Yen 100,000.

April 5th:—The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps of Peking, representing the ministers of all the nations concerned in the Lincheng Affair, delivered to the



Chinese Foreign Minister a request for payment of an indemnity for those foreigners who suffered mal treatment at the hands of the bandits at Lincheng, Honan; the indemnity is fixed at 354,220 yuan, of which the United States is to share 143,639 yuan, Italy 100,840, Britain 66,052, Germany 25,147, Mexico 11,743, and Denmark 6,799.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking entered a protest with the Chinese Government as regards the Trade Mark Law, reiterating the importance of the installation of trade mark experts; it was pointed out that, should China continue disregarding this advice, the representatives of the foreign governments will prevail upon their nationals not to register the latter's commodities in the country.

It is cabled from Peking that a number of members of the Chinese Parliament, displeased with the progress of the conversations between Karakhan and Yoshizawa, have started a movement to have them deported on the ground that the matters they are conferring about violate the sovereignty of the Chinese nation.

M. Leon Karakhan, the Soviet envoy, has received instructions from his home government that Russia refuses to resume the conference halted by the rupture of the Wang-Karakhan pourparlers.

The authorities of the Home Office decided to check the growing vogue of employing air planes in political propaganda in the General Election.

The number of candidates seeking election to the House of Representatives reached 612, of which 131 belong to the Seiyu-kai, 152 to the Seiyu-honto, and 148 to the Kensei-kai.

The Bureau of Social Affairs has given out a plan for building 8,000 small dwelling-houses, at a cost of Yen 10,000,000, for those homeless people who are now living in relief barracks.

April 7th:—With reference to the abolition of the Mixed Courts in Shanghai, the Diplomatic Corps recently announced that the nations concerned are willing to assent if the Chinese courts should not fail in upholding the legal rights of foreign subjects and if China assents to extending

the foreign concessions in Shanghai. Chinese in Shanghai held a meeting recently and adopted a resolution calling for the unconditional abolition of the Mixed Courts.

The officials concerned have made public a number of bills, which they expect to refer to the Imperial Economic Council, the most important ones being relative to the development of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and the solution of the food question and matters relating to the population.

At its Convention at Okayama the National Women's Christian Temperance Union (the Kyofu-kai) declared in favor of prohibition, the abolition of licensed prostitution, and suffrage for women.

Sonosuke, the famous actor of the Imperial Theater died on the stage at a theater in Shinjuku, near Tokyo, where he was playing in the drama "Mercy of Tsubosaka Kwannon".

April 8th:—M. Leon Karakhan is reported to have asked the permission of the Chinese Government to establish a trade agency in Shanghai for the Soviet Government of Russia.

The Chinese Government is reported to have informed the French Minister that, in the light of treaties which China under the Manchu Dynasty concluded with Russia, the disposal of affairs relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway rests with China and Russia only.

A business commission from China now on tour in this country was received in audience by the Prince Regent.

A medical commission to which has been entrusted the investigation of beri-beri, under the auspices of the War Minister, is in session; the most interesting part of the discussions concerns the relations between the disease and the effect of the lack of Vitamine B in human bodies.

April 9th:—It is confirmed here that the French Government has no intention of recalling M. Claudel, the ambassador.

It is stated that the Tokyo Rotary Club will be represented at the International Rotary convention in Toronto this summer by Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, who will

also attend the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Philadelphia and a gathering of British, Canadian, and American lawyers in London.

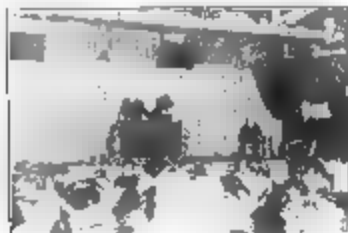
The Cabinet approved a law governing the organization of the Bunsei-shingi-kun referred to above as "the counterpart of the Imperial Economic Commission", immediately subject to the Prime Minister, and to act as an advisory organ to him, in formulating policies of administration about the moral, spiritual, and intellectual education of the public; it is to be organized with fifty members, from the various classes of the nation.

The T. X. K. seamen Siberia Maru arrived in Yokohama from San Francisco this morning, with four Japanese fishermen who were picked up by a Norwegian steamer, after they had been adrift for forty-five days clinging to the wreck of their fishing boat which had been wrecked off Hakodate, Hokkaido.

The Japanese fishing companies, who are vitally concerned in the solution of the Siberian Fishery Question, have given expression to their grievances, contrary to the belief of the Foreign Office that the matter had been settled for another three years; they allege that the rent is too high, the area leased is too small, and there are too many unnecessary limitations imposed on their fishing activities.

April 10th:—It is learned here that an official of the Section of the Far East, of the Foreign Office of Russia, who it is believed is carrying important instructions to the Soviet representative in Peking, had passed through Changshan, Manchuria, en route to the Chinese capital.

Peking dispatches as to the affairs about the Yushichwa-Kharakhan negotiations were held on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of April, showing that some progress has been made.



Figures: 1 member of the Association of the League of Nations by members of the Woods University



# The Scrap Book

*[This department is maintained for the information of Western readers on the Far East, and what is being said in the Far East, and therefore, efforts are made to cull excerpts from as many sources as possible; but the Japan Magazine does not lay any claim to identity with the opinions or views expressed or attesting to the authenticity of the statements made.]*  
—The Editor.

## THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA

UNCLE Sam is not a tall, angular, stern faced and rather venerable figure such as pictured by the cartoonists, but a husky, broad shouldered and enthusiastic young man who is likeable even though he does have bad manners now and then.

"California is one of 48 states who combine in a beautiful orchestration of peace and progress. California's drum-like noise is sometimes harsh, but remember that the drum is not the most important part of the orchestra."

In a speech packed full of facetious metaphors Mr. Kiyosue Inue, lecturer at the University of Southern California, talked frankly on the Japanese question in California to members of the Pan-Pacific Club yesterday noon at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Inue was introduced by Viscount Inouye, who said Mr. Inue was qualified to speak on the subject since he has lived in California 20 years and married a Japanese girl born in America.

### OBJECTIONS ARE NUMEROUS.

"I asked a class of students in California one time to gather all objections which were voiced in California against the Japanese," began Mr. Inue. "They turned in a total of 32 objections. But each objection negatized another one. For example one objection was that America wanted foreigners who knew their place as laborers, while another objection, which nullified the other was that America was opposed to so-called 'gang labor.' One objection said that the Japanese were not assimilable, while another said that the Japanese were not wanted because they tried to adopt American ways. So it was throughout

the list, each objection nullifying another one.

"There are two phases of assimilability. One is adaptation, and the other is assimilation or the process of losing one's identity in order to conform to other customs and manners. I cannot speak for the Japanese as a whole, but I do know that the Japanese in America are assimilable from every standpoint. Even in Japan I see characteristics which indicate the ability for adaptation. Ten years ago, when I returned to Japan for a short visit, I could identify each Japanese who had been abroad from the way he wore his clothes—in particular the way his tie was arranged. This time, 10 years later, all Japanese wear their European clothes with much better grace and I am unable to distinguish those who have been abroad from those who have not. I believe I can speak frankly enough to say that the Japanese are much more adaptable than the Americans.

In the first phase of assimilation or adaptation, the Japanese alter their mental attitude to conform to American ideas and ideals. My wife, for example, in speaking of 'we,' means 'we Americans'; when she says 'you,' she refers to the Japanese. I know of one Japanese wife who is the mother of four children born in California, who went to a night school in order to learn English. She said that when her children quarreled, she spoke in English, and she was not able to scold them because she didn't know what they were quarreling about. My little Japanese boy returned from school one day and said, 'Father, they tell me Japan and the United States are going to war. Since you are a Japanese and I am an American, I will have to fight you.' Thus you see how easily the Japanese mental attitude conforms with American ideas.

## PHYSICAL CHANGES SEEN

"In the other phase of assimilation, the Japanese loses his native physical identity. A Japanese boy 12 years of age born in America is about one inch taller and weighs about one and a half pounds more than his brother of the same age in Japan. The typical features of a Japanese, patterned with slanting brows, bulging eyeballs, protruding teeth and dark skin is not a true picture of the Japanese in California. I have facts from doctors who say that the Japanese in California have smaller lips and more even skin, due to the fact that they are fed on a better diet after they are a year old, a condition not found in Japan. Because we in California spend more of our time out of doors the texture of our skin changes, our eyeballs sink back into our skulls and our eyebrows and eyelashes are more like those of Americans. Different living conditions found in California bring about these physical changes without the necessity of intermarriage.

"We in California may be presuming too much, but we have taken upon our shoulders the task and hope of adding something to the body politic of America. We desire consistency, fair play, liberty and happiness throughout the universe." — *The Japan Ex-Editor.*

## THE KOREAN BOOK

What wonderful little books are! They are like links in the chain of mortal life. They bring forgotten ages together and let us look into the hearts and lives of those whose bodies have long since mouldered into dust. With books we possess all that our fathers left and wonder without them we are dead back into the dark ages, ruled by the present and the far-off circle of our belated vision.

I thank Korea for her books. Taking our hint from the shelf I read that a certain Choi Seung-an was born in the last generation of Chosun and gazing up my table I find in 426 B. C. His home was in Kouru-iso, the old capital of Silla. Here an only son, his father taught him with the greatest care, taught him not only the classics but religion as well. The King in

Seogdo, hearing of Seung-an's fame as a scholar, called him and had him read the classics, the sciences, etc. I can imagine the young man in his sweet song-song voice charming the King's ear with its cultured accent and intonation. His mastery was delighted and gave him rich rewards: deeds for salt-the birds, bags of rice, high titles and honors. Years passed and there came a occasion when the state needed correction, when the ruler's wife had



Mr. No. 100, the author of *Chosun*, his wife, and his two sons, Chosun, Chosun, and Chosun.

some away and pain and suffering were Korea's lot. Would Choi have courage at such time to speak the truth, and would he have loved life enough to say a helpful word? Listen till the old Korean book tells us. "Choi Seung-an in the year 100 (B. C. 2 A. D.) wrote a memorial to the king in which he said, 'I pray that your majesty will do away with all useless sacrifices and prayers and shams, instead, a righteous life and a repentant spirit, with a mind offered up as food. If this be done



trouble will naturally take its departure and blessings will surely come."

Perhaps there could be no better word for the world to-day than Seung-no's message of a thousand years ago.—*Dr. J. S. Gale in the Korea Bookman.*

### THE GRAND EFFORT OF KOREA

On March 25th, a significant meeting was held at the Keijo Hotel here by 34 Korean leaders of eleven political and other organizations in Chosen. The meeting was to proclaim the federation of these bodies for the furtherance of the co-existence and common prosperity of Japan and this country. Mr. Kim Myong Chun, leader of the Koku Min Hyop Hoi well known for its persistent efforts to obtain the right of Korean representation in the Imperial Diet, opened the meeting with an address, and the declaration and mottoes given below were read amid hearty cheers by Mr. Chai Keui Doo, leader of the Korean Peasants Mutual Aid Association. Mr. Pak Choon Keum, noted Korean labour leader in Tokyo, who won fame for his self-denying activity in the metropolis after the September calamity, made a speech on his experiences. The atmosphere of the meeting, according to our reporter, was charged with great animation.

### DECLARATION

Affairs in Chosen have made remarkable progress in the main, but we are still confronted with a very important question, namely, how Koreans with such a low standard of culture and the limited economic resources at present possessed, can maintain their existence and expect prosperity in the future.

The annexation was effected solely in order to meet the demand of the times by combining the two peoples into one body politic, that internally they might enhance the well-being of the masses and the prosperity of the State, and externally conform to world progress by guaranteeing peace in the Orient. It is, therefore, of urgent necessity for the Koreans to promote their own enlightenment, take a comprehensive view of the situation at

large, and unite in efforts to secure a flourishing existence.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Koreans have for years sacrificed in vain many lives and considerable property in the cause of the independence movement. Despite this, some biased Koreans are still dreaming of the advent some day of a golden opportunity for the realization of their ideal, and are constantly attempting to excite and bewilder the popular mind, not caring one while how seriously law-abiding people are being disturbed in their enjoyment of peace and security. These men have imported such extreme ideas as communism, and we cannot but regret that, without attentively studying the spirit even of this theory and its merits and demerits, they have become so enamoured with the apparent grandeur of its impracticable theories and the glib effusions of its orators that they continually commit themselves to rash and blind action. If they are really sincere in their profession that they love their fellow-countrymen and are solicitous about the fortune of the State, it is absolutely outside argument that they should place the peace and order of the State and community above all other things and exert themselves to develop a new situation by legitimate means. It is also imperative they should try to obtain such improvement in Government affairs as will befit daily life, invigorate education, and develop industry, and set themselves to stimulate the advance of every other thing most beneficial to actual life. To attain these objects, governors and governed, first of all, should unite in their exertions and Japan and Chosen come together in thorough harmony. The co-existence and co-prosperity of the two peoples, the co-operation of labour and capital, and the stabilizing of the foundation of the national life must be made slogans, so that the root policy of the State may be firmly established.

We, men of one and the same mind, now rise to make resolute advance toward our common goal by breaking away from all evil conventions and habits, by rising above all party prejudice, by sacrificing

our differences in trifles for the sake of larger issues, and by putting reality above empty theories. We hereby publish our mottoes, and hope that the public will not grudge their sympathy and support to our movement.

### MOTTOES

1. Unity of governors and governed and improvement in Government affairs.
2. Unity of all people and well-advised guidance of thought.
3. Harmony and co-operation between labour and capital, and security of life.

### PROMOTERS

Promoters of the movement are as follows:

Pak Pyong Chul (Yu Min Hoi)  
 Pak Hai Muk (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)  
 Yi Poongchai (Yu Min Hoi)  
 Yi Tong Woo (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)  
 Yi Chang Whan (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)  
 Yi Yong Han (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)  
 Yi Heui Kan (Tong Kwang Hoi)  
 Yi Yung Sok (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)  
 Yu Pyong Pil (Kyo Poog Hoi)  
 Woo Sung Hyen (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)

Chyong Kyu Whan (Tong Kwang Hoi)  
 Chai Keui Doo (Chosen Sochakin Sangcho Hoi)  
 Kim Woo Sik (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)  
 Kim Sang Sul (Chongim Kyo)  
 Kang In Woo (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)  
 Min Kap Sik (Yu Min Hoi)  
 Yei Chong Sok (Taisho Shimboku Kai)  
 Pak Hai Won (Chosen Kyongche Hoi)  
 Pak Choon Keum (Sangai Hoi)  
 Yu Pyong Yul (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)  
 Yi Tong Hyok (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)  
 Yi Sang Hyen (Chosen Kyongche Hoi)  
 Yi Kei Ho (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)  
 Ryu Pyong Yong (Yu Min Hoi)  
 Yu Moon Whan (Kyo Poong Hoi)  
 La Hong Sok (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)  
 Ko Heui Choon (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)  
 Chyong Chin Hong (Yudo Chinheung Hoi)  
 Kim Whan (Kukmin Hyop Hoi)  
 Kim Myong Chun (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)  
 Kim Tai Hoon (Yu Min Hoi)  
 Kim Choong Whan (Kyo Poog Hoi)  
 Sin Sok In (Tong Min Hoi)  
 Chon Yung Keui (Taisho Shimboku Kai)—*The Seoul Press.*



# Must the Asiatics Unite?

By DR. K. HAYASHI,  
President, Keio University

(Dr. Hayashi was formerly a senior counsellor in the Foreign Office, and was four times elected to the House of Representatives in the Imperial Diet. He is an authority on diplomatic history and taught that subject in the great university in which he was once a student and of which he became the head last year.)—The Editor.

**T**HE recent determined efforts of the leaders of the anti-Japanese agitation in the United States to transform that movement from a local and sporadic one into one of national proportions by writing their antipathy to the Japanese into the Federal statutes has brought about an acute crisis in the relations between that country and Japan. More distant, but more similar, they may be, beyond the horizon, another ominous development.

If the Americans in general insist on discriminating against us and treating us apart from the white race, it may stimulate the awakening of the racial consciousness of the yellow race as a whole, and lead to the idea of a great yellow racial union. This must be considered with the utmost seriousness by us all. We do not wish to make a distinction between the white and yellow races. It is not our desire to unite against the white race. But if the latter defy us and act in utter disregard of righteousness, we may be driven to uphold the existence of the yellow race separately from the white. Such an outcome would not be welcome; it would not make for the happiness of mankind.

The Japanese in the United States hitherto have suffered much from the operation of various State land and leasing laws. Those in California and Washington are absolutely prohibited from owning or leasing land. Even tenant and harvesting privileges are denied them. Under such restraint the Japanese agricultural residents there have found it impossible to maintain their past form of life and have been obliged to become labourers or tradesmen. These laws have been as cruel as capital punishment for these Japanese, and are unworthy of a civilized people.

Still, we Japanese have been patient under this severe discrimination, confident

in the final victory of justice, and trusting in the early recognition by thoughtful Americans of the mistakes of these State laws. That the national Congress, by large majorities, has gone on record in favour of insulting discrimination against the Japanese is extremely regrettable.

Moreover, the folly is extreme of those Japanese who endeavour to rush to America, at a time when even those in that country are experiencing such hardships as to force them to return to Japan.

Japan has faithfully observed the provisions of the Gentlemen's Agreement, restricting immigration to the United States. Yet Americans give us this bitter affront, in the shape of a law absolutely excluding us by discriminative treatment. Not only is this intolerable, but we are at a loss to discover the true object of such a law, for the actual results would be practically negligible as far as the United States is concerned, while it seriously wounds our amour propre. The Americans should, on the contrary, take pains to avoid insulting a friendly nation, and incurring her ill-will.

It is our hope that President Coolidge will resolutely refuse to sanction the ill-considered action of Congress, and strive to uphold the traditional justice, characteristic of the United States. If the law goes into operation, I fear that the trust in and respect for Americans may at once be greatly shaken among the mass of the Japanese people.

Since the arrival of Commodore Perry, we have learnt civilization from the Americans, whom we have regarded with high respect as imbued with righteousness and humanity. We have put our trust in them. If it is betrayed by such unjustifiable action as is proposed, it may lead to the Japanese execrating American civilization instead of looking up to it. The

misapprehension of such a situation can hardly be properly avoided.

Japan expressed in the special statement of all races, at the Paris Peace Conference. The righteousness of this has been recognized by all civilized public men of the world. It must be strengthened by an

It can appeal to American's sense of justice. In this, we must appeal against the influence before the peoples of the world.

The white peoples, and American capitalists, should consider supply the increasing demand on the workers of the world that would result from definitely ending the "yellow peril" as such against the white races.



Mr. Takahashi, President of the Imperial Diet

## Notes Exchanged Between Japan and the United States on the Immigration Question

Notes addressed to Secretary of State Hughes by Ambassador Murakami on April 13

In paying the Congressional record in April 14, 1924, I had read the letter I addressed to you on April 10, a copy of which you sent to the Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, was made a subject of discussion in the Senate.

In the event of a rejection this would be the strongest evidence of opinion which was apparently accepted by many other members of the body than my letter

concerned "a veiled threat." As it appears from the record that it is the phrase "game massacre" which I used in the concluding part of my letter that some of the members considered as "a veiled threat," I may be permitted to quote here full text of the sentence which contained the words in question.

"Relying upon the confidence you have been good enough to show me on all issues, I have stated or rather proposed all this as you very candidly said in a more



friendly spirit, for I realize, as I believe you do, the grave consequences which the enactment of the measure retaining that particular provision would inevitably bring upon the otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations between our two countries."

Frankly I must say I am unable to understand how the two words read in their context could be construed as meaning anything like a threat. I simply tried to emphasize the most unfortunate and deplorable effect upon our traditional friendship which might result from the adoption of a particular clause in the proposed measure. It would seriously impair the good and mutually helpful relationship and disturb the spirit of mutual regard and confidence whatever characterizes our intercourse of the last three quarters of a century and which was considerably strengthened by the Washington Conference, as well as by the most magnanimous sympathy shown by your people in the recent calamity in my country. Whereas there is otherwise every promise of hearty co-operation between Japan and the United States of America which is believed to be essential to the welfare not only of themselves but of the rest of the world it would create or at least tend to create an unhappy atmosphere of ill-feeling and misgiving over the relations between our two countries.

As the Representative of my country whose supreme duty is to maintain and if possible to draw still closer the bond of friendship so happily existing between our two peoples, I honestly believe such effects as I have described to be "grave consequences." In using these words which I did quite ingenuously, I had no thought of being in any way disagreeable or discourteous and still less of conveying "a veiled threat." On the contrary, it was in a spirit of the most sincere respect, confidence and candor that I used these words which spirit I hope is manifest throughout my entire letter; for it was in that spirit that I wrote you. I never suspected that these words used as I used them would ever afford an occasion for

such comment or interpretation as has been given them.

You know I am sure that nothing could be farther from my thought than to give cause for offence to your people or their Government and I have not the slightest doubt that you have no such misunderstanding as to either the spirit in which I wrote the letter in question to you or the meaning I intended for the phrase that I used.

In view, however, of what has transpired in the course of the public discussion in the Senate, I feel constrained to write you as a matter of record that I did not use the phrase in question in such sense as has been attributed to it.

**Reply of Secretary of State Hughes to Ambassador Hanihara on April 18**

I am gratified to receive your letter of the 17th instant with your frank and friendly explanation of the intent of your recent note in relation to the pending Immigration Bill.

It gives me pleasure to be able to assure you that reading the words "grave consequences" in the light of their context, and knowing the spirit of friendship and understanding you have always manifested in our long association, I had no doubt that these words were to be taken in the sense you have stated, and I was quite sure that it was far from your thought to express or imply any threat. I am happy to add that I have deeply appreciated your constant desire to promote the most cordial relations between the peoples of the two countries.

**Statement of President Coolidge on the Immigration Bill on May 26, 1924**

In signing this bill which in its main features I heartily approve, I regret the impossibility of severing from it the exclusive provision which in the light of existing law affects especially the Japanese. I am glad to recognize that the enactment of this provision does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation. The bill rather expresses the determina-



tion of the Congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangement. It should be noted that the bill exempts from the exclusion provision Government officials, those coming to this country as tourists temporarily for business or pleasure, those in transit, seamen, those already resident here and returning from temporary absence, professors, ministers of religion, students and those who enter solely to carry on trade in pursuance of existing treaty provisions. But we have had for many years an understanding with Japan, by which the Japanese Government has voluntarily undertaken to prevent the emigration of labourers to the United States; and in view of this historic relation and of the feeling which inspired it, it would have been much better in my judgement and more effective in the actual control of immigration, if we had continued to invite the cooperation which Japan was ready to give and had thus avoided creating any ground for misapprehension by an unnecessary statutory enactment. That course would not have derogated from the authority of the Congress to deal with the question in any exigency requiring its action. There is scarcely any ground for disagreement as to the result we want, but this method of securing it is unnecessary and deplorable at this time. If the exclusion provision stood alone, I should disapprove it without hesitation if sought in this way at this time; but this bill is a comprehensive measure dealing with the whole subject of immigration and setting up the necessary administrative machinery. The present quota act of 1921 will terminate on June 30th next. It is of great importance that a comprehensive measure should take its place and that the arrangements for its administration should be provided at once in order to avoid hardship and confusion. I must therefore consider the bill as a whole and the imperative need of the country for legislation of this general character. For this reason the bill is approved.

May 28, 1924

## JAPANESE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

Foreign Office

The Immigration Bill, which had passed the United States Congress, was signed by the President May 26 and was made into a law. The exclusion provision affecting Japanese, will come into force from July 1 of this year, and, by virtue of this provision, the Japanese people, with the exception of those already resident in the United States and returning from temporary absence, Government officials, those going to that country as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, those who go solely to carry on trade in pursuance of existing Treaty provisions, students, professors, and ministers of religion, have been prohibited from entering the United States.

Since the introduction of the Johnson Immigration Bill—which was the base of the present Act—into the American House of Representatives last December, the Japanese Government have frequently and earnestly called the attention of the United States Government to the Japanese exclusion provision. The Japanese Government, therefore, deeply regret that this provision has been enacted in spite of their representations and of the vigorous and repeated endeavors which the President and the Secretary of State of the United States have made to prevent the inclusion of the discriminatory provision in question.

The Japanese Government remain unshaken in their opposition to discriminatory legislation against Japanese, and they have instructed the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to lodge a solemn protest with the United States Government on this occasion.

Japanese Embassy,

Washington, May 31, 1924.

Sir,

In pursuance of instructions from my Government, I have the honor to present to you herewith a Memorandum enunciating the position of Japan on the subject of the discriminatory provisions against Japanese which are embodied in



Section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, approved May 26, 1924.

I am instructed further to express the confidence that this communication will be received by the American Government in the same spirit of friendliness and candor in which it is made.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Masanao Hanihara.

Honorable Charles E. Hughes,  
Secretary of State.

The Japanese Government are deeply concerned by the enactment in the United States of an act entitled the "Immigration Act of 1924". While the measure was under discussion in Congress they took the earliest opportunity to invite the attention of the American Government to a discriminatory clause embodied in the Act, namely Section 13 (c), which provides for the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, in contradistinction to other classes of aliens, and which is manifestly intended to apply to Japanese. Neither the representations of the Japanese Government, nor the recommendations of the President and of the Secretary of State were heeded by Congress, and the clause in question has now been written into the statutes of the United States.

2. It is, perhaps, needless to state that international discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, are opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend. To these very principles the doctrine of equal opportunity now widely recognized, with the unfailing support of the United States, owes its being. Still more unwelcome are discriminations based on race. The strong condemnation of such practice evidently inspired the American Government in 1912 in denouncing the commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, pursuant to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 31, 1911, as a protest against the unfair and unequal treatment of aliens of a particular race in Russia. Yet dis-

crimination of a similar character is expressed by the new statute of the United States. The Immigration Act of 1924, considered in the light of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the naturalization laws, clearly establishes the rule that the admissibility of aliens to the United States rests, not upon individual merits or qualifications, but upon the division of race to which applicants belong. In particular, it appears that such racial distinction in the Act is directed essentially against Japanese, since persons of other Asiatic races are excluded under separate enactments of prior dates, as was pointed out in the published letter of the Secretary of State of February 8, 1924, to the Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives.

3. It has been repeatedly asserted in defence of these discriminatory measures in the United States that persons of the Japanese race are not assimilable to American life and ideals. It will, however, be observed, in the first place, that few immigrants of a foreign stock may well be expected to assimilate themselves to their new surroundings within a single generation. The history of Japanese immigration to the United States in any appreciable number dated but from the last few years of the Nineteenth Century. The period of time is too short to permit of any conclusive judgment being passed upon the racial capabilities of these immigrants in the matter of assimilation, as compared with alien settlers of the races classed as eligible to American citizenship.

4. It should further be remarked that the process of assimilation can thrive only in a genial atmosphere of just and equitable treatment. Its natural growth is bound to be hampered under such a pressure of invidious discriminations as that to which Japanese residents in some States of the American Union have been subjected, both at law and in practice, for nearly twenty years. It seems hardly fair to complain of the failure of foreign elements to merge in a community, while that community chooses to keep them apart from the rest of its membership. For these reasons the assertion of Japanese



non-assimilability seems at least premature, if not fundamentally unjust.

5. Turning to the survey of commercial treaties between Japan and the United States, Article II of the Treaty of 1894 contained a clause to the following effect:—

“It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding Article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries.”

When the Treaty was revised in 1911, this provisory clause was deleted from the new Treaty at the request of the Japanese Government, retaining the general rule which assures the liberty of entry, travel, and residence; and, at the same time, the Japanese Government made the following declaration, dated February 21, 1911, which is attached to the Treaty:—

“In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States, the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States.”

6. In proceeding to the exchange of ratifications of the revised Treaty, the Acting Secretary of State communicated to the Japanese Ambassador on February 25, 1911, that the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of the Treaty “is given with the understanding, which is to be made part of the instrument of ratification, that the Treaty shall not be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled ‘An Act to Regulate Immigration of Aliens into the United States’, approved

February 20, 1907”. The Acting Secretary of State then added:—

“Inasmuch as this Act applies to the immigration of aliens into the United States from all countries and makes no discrimination in favor of any country it is not perceived that your Government will have any objection to the understanding being recorded in the instrument of ratification.”

Relying upon the assurance thus given by the American Government of the absence of any statutory discrimination against Japanese, the Japanese Government consented to have the above quoted understanding recorded in the instrument of ratification.

7. The foregoing history will show that throughout these negotiations, one of the chief preoccupations of the Japanese Government was to protect their nationals from discriminatory immigration legislation in the United States. That position of Japan was fully understood and appreciated by the American Government, and it was with these considerations in view that the existing Treaty was signed and the exchange of its ratifications effected. In this situation, while reserving for another occasion the presentation of the question of legal technicality, whether and how far the provisions of Section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924 are inconsistent with the terms of the Treaty of 1911, the Japanese Government desire now to point out that the new legislation is in entire disregard of the spirit and circumstances that underlie the conclusion of the Treaty.

8. With regard to the so-called “Gentlemen’s Agreement”, it will be recalled that it was designed, on one hand, to meet the actual requirements of the situation as perceived by the American Government, concerning Japanese immigration, and, on the other, to provide against the possible demand in the United States for a statutory exclusion which would offend the just susceptibilities of the Japanese people. The arrangement came into force in 1908. Its efficiency has been proved in fact. The figures given in the Annual Reports of the United



States Commissioner-General of Immigration authoritatively show that during the fifteen years from 1908 to 1923, the net excess, in number, of Japanese admitted to Continental United States, over those who departed was no more than 8681 all told, including not only immigrants of the laboring class, but also merchants, students, and other non-laborers and non-immigrants, the number of whom naturally increases with the growth of commercial, intellectual, and social relations between the two countries. If even so limited a number should in any way be found embarrassing to the United States, the Japanese Government have already manifested their readiness to revise the existing arrangement with a view to further limitation of emigration. Unfortunately, however, the sweeping provisions of the new Act, clearly indicative of discrimination against Japanese, have made it impossible for Japan to continue the undertakings assumed under the Gentlemen's Agreement. An understanding of friendly cooperation reached after long and comprehensive discussions between the Japanese and American Governments has thus been abruptly overthrown by legislative action on the part of the United States. The patient, loyal, and scrupulous observance by Japan for more than sixteen years, of these self-denying regulations, in the interest of good relations between the two countries, now seems to have been wasted.

9. It is not denied that, fundamentally speaking, it lies within the inherent sovereign power of each state to limit and control immigration to its own domains. But when, in the exercise of such right, an evident injustice is done to a foreign nation in disregard of its proper self-respect, of international understandings or of ordinary rules of comity, the question must necessarily assume an aspect which justifies diplomatic discussion and adjustment. Accordingly, the Japanese Government consider it their duty to maintain and to place on record their solemn protest against the discriminatory clause in Section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, and to request the American Gov-

ernment to take all possible and suitable measures for the removal of such discrimination.

Reply of Secretary of State Hughes to Ambassador Hanihara on June 18th, 1924

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note under date of May 31st containing a memorandum, stating the position of the Japanese Government with respect to the provision of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act. of 1924.

I take pleasure in noting your reference to the friendliness and candor in which your communication has been made and you may be assured of the readiness of this Government to consider in the same spirit the views you have set forth.

At the time of the signing of the Immigration bill, the President issued a statement, a copy of which I had the privilege of handing to you, gladly recognizing the fact that the enactment of this provision "does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation". Permit me to state briefly the substance of the provision. Section 13 (c) related to all aliens ineligible to citizenship. It establishes certain exceptions, and to these classes the exclusion provision does not apply, to wit:

Those who are not immigrants as defined in Section 3 of the Act, that is "(1) a government official, his family, attendants, servants, and employees, (2) an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure, (3) an alien in continuous transit through the United States; (4) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, (5) a bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in the pursuit of his calling as a seaman, and (6) an alien entitled to enter the United States



solely to carry on trade under and in pursuance of the provisions of a present existing Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

Those who are admissible as non-quota immigrants under the provisions of subdivision (b) (d) or (e) of Section 4, that is "(b) an immigrant previously lawfully admitted to the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad"; "(d) an immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of Minister of any religious denomination or professor of a college, academy, seminary, or university, and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him; or (e) an immigrant who is a bona fide student at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor, which shall have agreed to report to the Secretary of Labor the termination of attendance of each immigrant student and if any such institution of learning fails to make such reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn".

Also, the wives, or unmarried children under 18 years of age, of immigrants admissible under subdivision (d) of Section 4, above quoted.

It will thus be observed that, taking these exceptions into account, the provision in question does not differ greatly in its practical operation, or in the policy which it reflects, from the understanding embodied in the Gentlemen's Agreement under which the Japanese Government has co-operated with the Government of the United States in preventing the emigration of Japanese laborers to this country. We fully and gratefully appreciate the assistance which has thus been rendered by the Japanese Government in the carrying out of this long established policy and it is not deemed to be necessary to refer to the

economic considerations which have inspired it. Indeed, the appropriateness of that policy, which has not evidenced any lack of esteem for the Japanese people, their character and achievement, has been confirmed rather than questioned by the voluntary action of your Government in aiding its execution.

The point of substantial difference between the existing arrangement and the provision of the Immigration Act is that the latter has expressed, as the President has stated, 'the determination of the Congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangement.'

It is not understood that this prerogative is called in question but rather your Government expressly recognizes that 'it lies within the inherent sovereign power of each state to limit and control immigration to its own domains', an authority which it is believed the Japanese Government has not failed to exercise in its own discretion with respect to the admission of aliens and the condition and location of their settlement within its borders.

While the President would have preferred to continue the existing arrangement with the Japanese Government and to have entered into negotiations for such modifications as might seem to be desirable, this Government does not feel that it is limited to such an international arrangement or that by virtue of the existing understanding, or of the negotiations which it has conducted in the past with the Japanese Government, it has in any sense lost or impaired the full liberty of action which it would otherwise have in this matter. On the contrary that freedom with respect to the control of immigration which is an essential element of sovereignty and entirely compatible with the friendly sentiments which animate our international relations, this Government in the course of these negotiations always fully reserved.

Thus in the treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded with Japan in 1894 it was expressly stipulated in Art. 2:



"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding Article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances or regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

It is true that at the time of the negotiation of the Treaty of 1911 the Japanese Government desired that the provision above quoted should be eliminated and that this Government acquiesced in that proposal in view of the fact that the Japanese Government had, in 1907-08, by means of the Gentlemen's Agreement, undertaken such measures of restriction, as it was anticipated would prove adequate to prevent any substantial increase in the number of Japanese laborers in the United States. In connection with the treaty revision of 1911, the Japanese Government renewed this undertaking in the form of a declaration attached to the treaty. In acquiescing in this procedure, however, this Government was careful to negative any intention to derogate from the full right to exercise in its discretion control over immigration. In view of the statements contained in your communication with respect to these negotiations I feel that I should refer to the exchange of views then had.

Your will recall that in a memorandum of October 19, 1910, suggesting a basis for the treaty revisions then in contemplation, the Japanese Embassy stated:

"The measures which the Imperial Government have enforced for the past two and a half years in regulation of the question of emigration of laborers to the United States, have, it is believed, proved entirely satisfactory and far more effective than any prohibition of immigration would have been. Those measures of restraint were undertaken voluntarily, in order to prevent any dispute or issue between the two countries on the subject of labor immigration, and will be continued, it may be added, so long as the condition of things calls for such continuation.

"Accordingly, having in view the actual situation, the Imperial Government are convinced that the reservation in question is not only not necessary, but that it is an engagement which, if continued, is more liable to give rise to misunderstandings than to remove difficulties. In any case it is a stipulation which, not unnaturally, is distasteful to national sensibilities. In these circumstances the Imperial Government desire in the new treaty to suppress entirely the reservation above mentioned, and to leave, in word as well as in fact, the question to which it relates, for friendly adjustment between the two Governments independently of any conventional stipulations on the subject. In expressing that desire they are not unmindful of the difficulties under which the United States labor in the matter of immigration and they will accordingly, if so desired, be willing to make the proposed treaty terminable at any time upon six months' notice.

"The Japanese Embassy is satisfied that in the presence of such a termination clause the Contracting States would actually enjoy greater liberty of action so far as immigration is concerned, than under the existing reservation on the subject, however liberally construed."

Replying to these suggestions the Department of State declared in its memorandum sent to the Japanese Ambassador on January 23, 1911, that it was prepared to enter into negotiations for a New Treaty of Commerce and Navigation on the following basis:

"The Department of State understands, and proceeds upon the understanding, that the proposal of the Japanese Government made in the above-mentioned memorandum is that the clause relating to immigration in the existing Treaty be omitted for the reason that the limitation and control which the Imperial Japanese Government has enforced for the past two and a half years in regulation of emigration of laborers to the United States, and which the two Governments have recognized as a proper measure of adjustment under all the circumstances, are to be continued with equal effectiveness during



the life of the New Treaty, the two Governments when necessary co-operating to this end; the Treaty to be made terminable upon six months' notice."

"It is further understood that the Japanese Government will at the time of signature of the Treaty make a formal declaration to the above effect, which may in the discretion of the Government of the United States be made public."

"In accepting the proposal as a basis for the settlement of the question of immigration between the two countries, the Government of the United States does so with all necessary reserves and without prejudice to the inherent sovereign right of either country to limit and control immigration to its own domains or possessions."

On February 8, 1911, in a memorandum informing the Department of State of the readiness of the Japanese Government to enter upon the negotiations which had been suggested by the Embassy and to which the Department had assented subject to the reservation above quoted, the Japanese Embassy stated that.

"The Imperial Government concur in the understanding of the proposal relating to the question of immigration set forth in the above-mentioned note of January 23 last."

It was thus with the distinct understanding that it was without prejudice to the inherent sovereign right of either country to limit and control immigration to its own domains or possessions that the treaty of 1911 was concluded. While this Government acceded to the arrangement by which Japan undertook to enforce measures designed to obviate the necessity of a statutory enactment, the advisability of such an enactment necessarily remained

within the legislative power of this Government to determine. As this power has now been exercised by the Congress in the enactment of the provision in question, this legislative action is mandatory upon the executive branch of the Government and allows no latitude for the exercise of executive discretion as to the carrying out of the legislative will expressed in the statute.

It is provided in the Immigration Act that the provision of section 13 (c) to which you have referred shall take effect on July 1, 1924. Insomuch as the abstention on the part of the United States from such an exercise of its right of statutory control over immigration was the condition upon which was predicated the undertaking of the Japanese Government contained in the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907-08 with respect to the regulation of emigration of laborers to the United States, I feel constrained to advise you that this Government cannot but acquiesce in the view that the Government of Japan is to be considered released as from the date upon which Section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act comes into force from further obligation by virtue of that understanding.

In saying this I desire once more to emphasize the appreciation on the part of this Government of the voluntary cooperation of your Government in carrying out the Gentlemen's Agreement and to express the conviction that the recognition of the right of each Government to legislate in control of immigration should not derogate in any degree from the mutual good will and cordial friendship which have always characterized the relations of the two countries.

Accept, Sir, . . . . .



# Editorial

Farewell to Our Honored Friend, Cyrus E. Woods :

Your resignation from the post of American Ambassador to Japan, and your departure for home, are the cause of sorrow to your friends, the Japanese people.

You are an American who truly loves, who well understands, the Japanese nation. The members of your family also have given us their warm sympathy.

During your stay in Japan, short in time but long in achievement, you have done much toward the fundamental solution of Japan-American questions, always in the spirit of justice, humanity, impartiality. With deep gratitude do the people of Nippon appreciate this.

In your timely and fruitful endeavors for us at the time of the great September catastrophe shone your true understanding of Japan and your wish to be on peaceful, happy terms with us. You so aroused the sympathy of your own people in our behalf that they showered on our sufferers goods and treasure of immense value. We thank you, and them. Your official residence was destroyed, your mother-in-law was injured, in the same disaster. We in turn sympathize with you—which we know you appreciate.

The law lately placed on the statute books of your Country, excluding Japanese, must have greatly worried you. You assured us, with deep feeling, that you did your utmost in opposing that measure, and that its enactment, during your tenure of office here will be a deplorable remembrance throughout your life. These words from your lips prove your love of this country. Your sympathetic efforts were in vain: an unhappy page has been written in the record of human relationships. With you, we grieve over it. Perhaps you can imagine the profound emotion with which we bid you farewell.

But no matter what course the relations of our two nations take hereafter, we are sure that the bonds of heart between you and us shall never break. And we are confident that you will keep on in your endeavors to better the friendship between your nation and ours. We trust that Mrs. Wood's mother will steadily improve in health.

Farewell, Mr. Woods! From the bottom of our hearts we wish for you a happy and glorious life.

# The Educational System of Japan

**T**HE educational system of Japan consists of primary schools, middle schools, high schools (or academies) and universities.

The primary school is divided into two parts, ordinary and higher, the former of which gives compulsory education for six years and the latter free education for two years to Japanese children from full six years old. A proposal is being discussed among the educational authorities now for extending the term of compulsory education from six years to eight years, and the proposal has the possibility of early materialization.

The primary school teaches ethics, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing and gymnastics, besides which the girls are taught sewing and the boys manual work. The higher primary pupil has foreign languages, principally English, as an optional subject.

Any one graduating from an ordinary primary school can enter a middle school. The higher primary school course is for those wishing to receive complete primary education and not intending to study in middle schools.

The middle school course is five years, and any one finishing that course for four years can enter a high school or an academy. The middle school teaches ethics, the Japanese language, English, arithmetic (algebra, geometry and trigonometry), Japanese, Oriental and Western history, Japanese and world physical geography, science (natural history, physiology, physics and chemistry), drawing, and gymnastics. Girls finishing the primary school course go to high girls' schools of the middle school grade, the lessons of which are the same as those of the middle school and include additionally sewing, cookery and etiquette.

The high school has a course of three years. The graduate from it is licensed as a middle school teacher for the subject in which he has shown special talent. But few such graduates are satisfied with this

license to-day, and all go to universities, for which high school education is practically a preparatory course. The high school teaches in its Literary Department ethics, logic, psychology, the Japanese language, first and secondary foreign languages, Japanese, Oriental and Western history, world geography, natural history (particularly origins of plants and animals) and gymnastics. Its Scientific Department gives lessons in higher arithmetic (differential and integral calculus), zoology, botany, physics, chemistry and drawing instead of logic, psychology and history. The foreign languages taught are English, German and French, of which the student chooses one as the first language and the rest as secondary languages.

The high school system is somewhat different from the foreign system, for the Japanese high school corresponds to foreign colleges, which rank with Japanese universities.

In foreign countries, college graduates have to study much more in order to make themselves scholars or to pass the examination for barristers or physicians in order to follow such professions. In Japan, no such examination is needful for the Government university graduate.

There are such academies as the Higher Commercial Schools, the Higher Technical School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Mining School, the Higher Sericultural Schools, the Higher Agricultural Schools, the Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools, the Pharmaceutical Schools, the Higher Mercantile Marine School and the Foreign Language School, where they teach respective higher grade courses.

The university is open only to high school graduates and has a course of three years, except for the Medical College, which is four years. The university is divided into the College of Law, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Medicine. As a Government university, the Tokyo Imperial University is complete with these departments, while the Kyushu,



Kyoto, Tohoku and Hokkaido Universities lack some departments but are adding them by degrees.

Graduates from the Girls' High Schools enter the Women's Universities, which have the departments of Literature (the Japanese and English languages), Science, Household Economy and Medicine. The College of Science of the Tohoku University allows woman students without an entrance examination, provided that they are graduates of women's academies or are licensed as high girls' school teachers.

The most noted girls' academies are the Imperial Girls' Academy (literature and household economy), the Special Department of the Doshisha Girls' School (household economy and the English language), the Joshi Eigaku-Juku (English literature) and the Women's Dental School.

For training school teachers, there are the normal and higher normal schools, some of which have men's and women's departments. The normal school admits free ordinary primer school graduates and has a course of four years. The higher normal school is for normal school and middle school graduates and has a course of three years and one year's post-graduate course.

The normal school graduate is qualified as a primary school teacher and the higher normal school graduate as a middle school or higher girls' school teacher. The higher agricultural and forestry school graduate gets qualification as an agricultural school teacher and the higher commercial school graduate as a commercial school teacher.

As industrial schools of the middle school grade, there are a number of A class commercial schools, technical schools and agricultural schools in the country. The B class commercial school is of the elementary grade and teaches book-keeping and other practical lessons of the elementary grade.

The total number of these schools and colleges and their teachers and students in Japan, may be seen from the following tables:—

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Pupils Per Teacher
Municipal, Town and Village Schools .....	25,407	183,336	8,555,805	46.67
Private Schools...	143	825	33,593	40.72
Schools Attached to Higher Normal Schools ...	4	85	2,466	29.01
Schools Attached to Normal Schools .....	85	1,102	41,007	37.21
Total .....	25,634	185,348	8,632,871	46.58

## Middle Schools and Higher Girls' Schools:

## MIDDLE SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Graduates.
Government .....	2	36	750	109
Public .....	282	5,835	135,254	17,645
Total .....	368	7,620	177,162	23,377

## HIGHER GIRLS' SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Graduates.
Government .....	2	50	2,208	313
Public .....	407	4,872	115,295	27,650
Private .....	104	1,618	34,780	7,468
Total .....	513	6,540	151,283	35,431

## Industrial Schools:

## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Graduates.
Public .....	32	868	11,624	2,553
Private .....	2	58	630	120
Total .....	34	926	12,254	2,673

## AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Graduates.
Public .....	304	2,344	44,330	13,281
Private .....	11	166	2,681	904
Total .....	315	2,510	47,011	14,185

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Graduates.
Public .....	130	1,512	41,799	6,942
Private .....	31	925	16,002	2,588
Total .....	161	2,437	57,801	9,530

## FISHERY SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Graduates.
Public .....	11	76	983	203
Private .....	0	0	0	0
Total .....	11	76	983	203

## MERCANTILE MARINE SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Gra- duates.
Public .....	10	119	2,732	638
Private .....	0	0	0	0
Total .....	10	119	2,732	638

## APPRENTICES SCHOOLS

	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Yearly Gra- duates.
Public .....	114	821	16,025	5,256
Private .....	11	86	1,082	369
Total .....	125	907	17,107	5,625

The apprentices school teachers middle school lessons at night to office and working boys.

The abovementioned teachers include 42 and 28 foreign men and women respectively, mostly engaged in giving lessons in English conversation.

## HIGH SCHOOLS

	Number.	Professors.	Students.
Government.....	26	1,663	17,020
Private .....	1	0	0
Total .....	27	1,663	17,020

The abovementioned private high school is the Musashino High School, but no high school lessons are given as yet in it, only middle school lessons. This applies to the Government Tokyo High School also. The Government Himeji and Hiroshima High Schools were established this year and their students are not yet up to the fixed number, as they have been admitted only this year. There are the newly established Toyama High School (public) and Konan High School (private), but they have not yet published their returns.

The following are the Government academies:—

Name	Number.	Professors.	Students.
	No.	No.	No.
Pharmaceutical School.	1	12	187
Foreign Languages „	2	42	958
Fine Arts School .....	1	45	670
Music „ .....	1	24	818
Agricultural and Forestry Schools .....	5	122	865
Sericultural Schools ...	3	84	663
Commercial „ ...	9	191	3,379
Industrial „ ...	16	425	4,697
Mining „ ...	1	16	196
Mercantile Marine School .....	1	36	189
Total .....	40	985	12,435

Since last year, 1 higher agricultural school, 3 higher industrial schools and 3 higher commercial schools have been created to add to the above total.

The public and private academies number 63. The Government schools other than those belonging to the Educational Department are as follows:—

Department.	School.
Household .....	1 Jingu-Kogaku-Kwan (Shinto Priests Training)
Agriculture and Commerce .....	1 Fisheries Institute
Military Staff.....	1 Military College
Communications...	1 Mercantile Marine School and 1 Training School for Communications Officials
Inspector-General of Education...	4 Military Preparatory Schools and 8 Military Academies
Military .....	5 Military Academies
Navy .....	8 Naval Academies

The following table exhibits the Japanese academic and higher grade schools in the Japanese territories and foreign lands:—

Place.	Schools.	Professors.	Students.
	No.	No.	No.
Formosa .....	9	223	1,858
Korea .....	7	263	1,073
Kwantung Province ...	2	91	467
China .....	1	34	313
Total .....	19	611	3,711

The higher normal schools number 4 with 211 professors and 2,001 students.

Below show the name, professors and students of the Government universities and colleges:—

Name	Professors.	Students.
	No.	No.
Imperial Tokyo University.....	309	5,836
„ Kyoto „ .....	194	1,874
„ Tohoku „ .....	86	593
„ Kyushu „ .....	121	749
„ Hokkaido „ .....	99	1,198
Tokyo Commercial College.....	96	1,893
Niigata Medical College.....	27	19*
Okayama „ „ .....	40	246
Chiba „ „ .....	32	406
Kanazawa „ „ .....	28	436
Nagasaki „ „ .....	26	356

The public and private universities and colleges number 20 of which the representative ones are shown below:—

Name.	Professors.	Students.
	No.	No.
Keio University .....	352	6,510
Waseda „ .....	242	14,770
Doshisha „ .....	41	930
Meiji „ .....	83	2,076



These public and private institutions have 45,606 students.

Youths with the aspiration to enter academies and colleges are increasing rapidly, and the High Schools are filled by middle school graduates, preparatory to enter Government universities. To meet this pressing demand, the number of Government High Schools has been increased to 17 in the past five years as against the previous number of 8. Still they are capable of admitting only about 20 per cent. of the applicants by a selective examination, the rest having to wait for next year's entrance examination or to go to other schools.

The Japanese Government university is higher in grade by far than the foreign

universities, and their graduates are criticised as rather too scholastic. This is, however, a great characteristic of the Imperial university of Japan. An English poet, who taught in the Department of English literature of the Tokyo Imperial University until this year, is said to have been greatly struck by the graduation thesis of a graduate from the department. A German Embassy secretary spoke with admiration to a professor of the Law College of an Imperial university of the graduation thesis of a student, embodying a study of German laws in much detail.

The Japanese educational world is advancing with a rapidity equal to that of any country of the globe.

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\*Students of the academical department.

# Twilight Story

TOMOYEMON MURAKOSHI

**H**ISANOBU Hoshikawa, a castle lord, was famous for his good administration. He encouraged literature and military arts and well cared for the people, who submitted joyfully to his rule.

His son, Hisauji, quite unlike his father, was given up to dissipation, and was very rough in his behaviour, sometimes killing people who displeased him. He never listened to his chief retainers' remonstrances.

One day, he killed Junai Sawai, an attendant specially appointed by his father, who committed a slight fault. Hearing this, the old lord raged, "My father thought much of Juzayemon, Junai's dead father, in appreciation of his unequalled merits, and mourned his premature death. He therefore specially favoured his orphan, Junai; so I also specially favored him. I appointed him an attendant of my son, as he was learned, had a high personality and had the gift to correct the badness of others. My son killed so good and important a man only in rebuke for a small fault. It is too much for me".

The lord decided to kill his son and would not listen to his chief retainers' entreaties to forgive him. He ordered Tomoyemon Murakoshi, one of his retainers, to behead his son.

Murakoshi at once went to carry out the lord's command and later visited him at night, showing him a bloody sword telling him that he had beheaded the young lord. The lord recovered his temper, and thanked him for his trouble.

Talk of this soon spread among all the retainers, who spoke bitterly against Murakoshi, disapproving his killing the young lord. "Was he really loyal, when he killed the young lord at the old lord's command?" they said; "Why does he not retire from service and turn priest to pray for the happiness of the dead? He is shameless to remain in service unconcernedly and to talk proudly about loyal and gallant subjects with us."

They severely criticized Murakoshi and even spoke sarcastically of him in his presence. Finally, no one chatted with him, and he was kept at arm's length. This did not discomfit him, and he attended to his duties as composedly as ever.

The year was gone and the green season returned. The lord was out of humour with a strange illness. The physicians carefully examined him and diagnosed his trouble to be a result of his deep concern over something, which made him apathetic and melancholy. They advised consoling him rather than medicine.

The advice was acted upon, and various sorts of performances and music were played before the lord to divert him. One day, a ballad-drama was sung by a man, noted for his fine voice, in a room next to the lord's chamber. This ballad-drama told about Mitsunaka Tada, the ancestor of the Gen family, and his son, Mijogozen.

This son once so aroused the anger of his father by his disobedience that the father ordered Nakamitsu Fujiwara, a retainer, to kill him. The loyal subject could not kill his young lord. He had a beloved son of the same age as the young lord. He beheaded this son and brought the head before the old lord, pretending it was the young lord's. The latter was thus spared his life. Later, the old lord repented of his anger and the supposed killing of his son. Nakamitsu, the retainer, told the truth and asked the lord to pardon his son, who had been sheltering under his roof. The young lord was taken to his father to meet him after the long period of separation. Nakamitsu was eulogized by the people as the most loyal subject of the lord, as he had spared the life of his young master at the sacrifice of his own son.

Lord Hisanobu and his retainers were charmed by the singing. They admired



its fine melody and were much impressed by the loyal conduct of Nakamitsu. They expressed their impression loudly, with insinuations against Murakoshi, who happened to be among them, and they looked down upon him with renewed hatred of his rash and disloyal act of killing the young lord.

Murakoshi was silent at the insinuations and then spoke, "I think the composer of the 'joruri' little learned. Nakamitsu was a big liar to spare the life of the young lord, whom he was ordered to kill by the old lord and to hoodwink him with the head of his son. It is quite mistaken to speak of him as a great loyalist. He won the false reputation of being a loyalist luckily by his master's indulgence. Had his master hated his lie, he would have been dishonoured by the popular censure of him as a liar. His master was therefore a great benefactor to him and he was a very lucky man."

Lord Hisanobu had begun to extremely regret the death of his son, while his indignation over the conduct of the son mitigated. He even disapproved the faithful obedience of Murakoshi to his order and the beheading of his son, whose conduct could have been remedied, if led to the path of virtue. He at last became ill with deep repentance of his too cruel measure against his son and from his dissatisfaction with the careless conduct of Murakoshi. Murakoshi's criticism of the "jojuri" and his plea regarding his conduct towards the young lord aroused, therefore, his great indignation.

The lord could no longer hold in, and spoke to Murakoshi with resentment, "Tomoemon, you know the proverb that flies are killed and hornets go free. That Nakamitsu killed his son and deceived his lord with his head was trifling bad conduct and that he spared the life of his young lord thereby was a great and loyal deed. It is you who are ignorant to speak against such loyal conduct and to blame a small fault, which is unreasonable."

Murakoshi did not yield and spoke out daringly, "Nakamitsu won the reputation of a being loyalist through the benevolence of his master Mitsunaka, my Lord. If it

had been otherwise, he would have brought on himself eternal shame as a disloyalist and the murderer of his son. He was very happy to serve such a benevolent master."

The Lord closely questioned Murakoshi whether he could be as loyal as Nakamitsu, if he were treated with similar benevolence by his master.

"You are willing to pardon your son, my Lord, are you?" Murakoshi replied as he approached a little towards the Lord, "Nothing is more gratifying to me than that. I confess, my Lord, that I did not behead your son, and he is alive and well in my house. He much repents his irregular behaviour in the past. He has carefully studied Confucianism and how to govern the country peacefully. He is now a worthy heir and can be exceeded by none in good conduct. The blood on the sword I showed you was caused by the application of the juice of an astringent persimmon."

He thus at last disclosed the truth and told of the great anxieties he had experienced in connection with the affair. The senior retainers present were greatly astonished and urged Murakoshi to bring the young lord at once to the parents. Murakoshi, much delighted, brought the young lord to his father, whose wan features shone with rejoicing and relief. He was soon cured of his indisposition.

It was not long after this event that Murakoshi applied for permission to leave his office. The reason he assigned was that he had deceived his lord, which he believed to be an offence, for no objects should tell a falsehood to his lord for whatever reason. He declared his determination to lead the life of a "ronin," blaming himself for his offensive and unchivalrous conduct.

The lord would not listen, saying, "You are right, Murakoshi, when you think of yourself. As for me, I take you a loyalist to my son and as the corner stone of our house. I am determined to increase your fief and promote your position."

This made Murakoshi the more resolute. "Men have in common the weak

point of being proud of their merits," he said, "I applied for mismissal, as I feared being so promoted. If I continue my service with you, I am afraid that my constant thought of being the preserver of the young lord's life would be liable to make me proud and keep my lord under obligation for it, while my lord and my superiors may wink at my faults in consideration of my meritorious deed. This would only make me the more self-conceited and cause evil thoughts to arise in my mind, which would at last ruin me. If I were out of your service, I would be safe."

The lord still would not agree to his wish. Murakoshi resorted to the last measure of quitting the place with his family. The lord, greatly disappointed, left no stone unturned to ascertain his whereabouts, but in vain.

The lord was so impressed with the high character of his former retainer that he caused his house to be preserved and kept in order on the fief granted to him. The lord thus acted regarding his missing retainer as if he were still serving him loyally, in remembrance of his praiseworthy conduct.



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OF  
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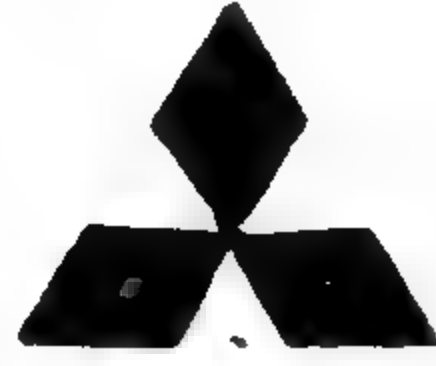
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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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A. Hays Sulzberger, Jr., President of the American Bar Association, standing with other members of the association, New York City.



# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV

JULY, 1924

No. XI

## THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

### THE EDITOR'S DIARY

**A**PRIL 11th:—The first session of the Imperial Economic Council was held this afternoon; the important feature of the proceedings was the speech of Viscount Kiyoura, Prime Minister, who stated the *raison d'être* of the organ; some of the members attacked the government as regards the official ruling to carry on the debates behind closed door; ten bills were introduced into the council, dealing with all the aspects of the economic life of Japan; Baron Sakatani was elected Manager of the section of finance.

The Suffrage Committee of the Privy Council is reported to have had an acrimonious debate with the Home Minister Dr. Midzuno, the representative of the Cabinet; the privy councillors found fault with the government's idea of restricting the suffrage to male persons earning their own living.

Dispatches from Peking say that the negotiations between Karakhan and Yoshizawa made no progress on April 10th, due to the firmness of both envoys in holding to their respective claims; the latter proposes to settle the Vladivostock troubles first, while the former wants to have them included in the points to be discussed at the formal conference.

The Municipal authorities of Tokyo carried on street demonstrations for the adoption of the Metric System for the everyday use of the people.

It is cabled from Shanghai that the Chinese gunboat Chaowu returned from a cruise in Southern Chinese waters for dispersing pirate junk fleets.

Arrangements have been completed by the Department of Railways and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the sale of through tickets between Shanghai and all the important railway stations in Japan; the steamship company maintains the Japan-China Rapid Express service between Nagasaki and Shanghai.

April 12th:—According to a Moscow dispatch, steps are being taken by the governments of Mongolia and Russia to establish a bank which will be operated under their joint management; its affairs will be in the hands of a board of two Russian directors and three Mongolian directors.

The Imperial Government has given out that Mr. Tamon Maeda is appointed chief delegate of the government for the International Labor Conference to be held at Geneva this summer and Mr. Kakishi Kawarada, a high official of the Bureau of Social Affairs, as the second delegate.

The convening of a scientists' conference of the Pacific nations in Tokyo in 1926 came up for deliberation at the Department of Education today; invitations will be sent to some 200 scientists in the twenty-two nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean next spring; the proposed gathering is to be held at the Tokyo Imperial University in November of the year named; problems discussed will cover anthropology, zoology, botany, geography, astronomy, medicine, geology, physics, chemistry, and agriculture; Prince Kan-in will be asked to become honorary president of the conference.

The reduction of money for warship-building to the amount of Yen 88,000,000 may possibly put the Navy to the necessity of carrying out another "adjustment" in its various shipyards; as these shipyards employ about 55,000 mechanics, the first thing to be done in this direction will be to discharge about 9,000 men, who must be given bonuses of Yen 6,500,000 before their dismissal; the Minister of Finance however is opposed to such a large grant.

Three Japanese destroyers left Ominato this morning for the Kurile Islands to meet the American world-fliers.

It is announced that the Missionary Association of Japan will meet for the spring session in the new Y.M.C.A. building near Umeda Station in Osaka on May 13th; Prof. James B. Pratt and Dr. Hilton Pedley will be the principal speakers.

The Admiral Oriental Line will reduce the time of its southbound schedule from Hongkong to Seattle one day beginning May 30 by limiting the stay of its steamers in Hongkong to one instead of two days.

It is reported from Kobe that Mr. H. E. Byram, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, accompanied by his wife and daughter, will arrive there April 20 or 21 from an overland trip in China; the party has been visiting Manila, Hongkong, and other points in the South.

April 13th:—A Washington dispatch saying that the House of Representatives passed the new Immigration Bill which will debar Japanese subjects from the United States, is received.

Nine athletes holding national records in various field sports and six champion swimmers were chosen to represent Japan in the Olympic Games in France this year. They leave from Kobe by the N. Y. K. steamer, Katori Maru, on April 27th, reaching Marseilles on June 4th.

Word has been received that the Suzuki Shoten, of Kobe, entered into an agreement with the Soviet Government of Russia to purchase the output of the zinc mine at Tutuhe, near Vladivostock; shipments already completed amounted to

about 6,000 tons, while ores which are yet to be sent to Japan are estimated at 7,000 tons; the Kobe firm, which paid Yen 400,000, will reduce the ores at its refinery in Shimonoseki.

April 14th:—In the Korean Imperial university which will be on the same footing as those in Japan colleges of Law, Literature, and Medicine will be created and the Preparatory School is to be established this year.

Both Viscount Shibusawa and Baron Sakatani, in an interview with the representative of a foreign paper in Tokyo, were quite frank in denouncing the American politicians for the passage of the anti-Japanese Bill.

Five Japanese who performed conspicuous services for British subjects in the period following the September earthquake were awarded decorations at the British Embassy; it was announced that two other Japanese will be similarly honored.

A Shanghai cable states that Rabindranath Tagore, the wellknown Indian poet and philosopher, has arrived there on his way to Peking, where he will deliver a series of lectures on philosophy.

Press dispatches from Hitokappu Bay, Yetorofu, which was almost unknown to the Japanese public before arrangements were made to greet the American fliers, report that the U. S. destroyers Pope and John D. Ford safely reached there.

Laws pertaining to the adoption of the Metric System for weights and measures in this country will come into operation in July; the officials in charge of the matter are to see that the system is completely utilized in the course of the next twenty years.

As 1924 is the bicentenary of Emanuel Kant, the great German philosopher various scientific and educational bodies will observe his birth by holding public lectures on or about April 22nd; they will petition the government for official co-operation.

M. Leon Karakhan gave out through the Rosta News Agency that the parley between him and Mr. Yoshizawa will be



discontinued till the Tokyo Government has made up its mind about the matters they have taken up.

The eyes of the Japanese nation are centered on Washington and the American legislation which Japanese consider involves their national pride and honor. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Matsui, appealed through the American correspondents in Tokyo "against the final passage of the proposal designed to exclude Japanese" from the United States.

The extent to which the immigration question as a subject of interest surpassed all others is reflected in the space it occupied in the news and editorial columns of the vernacular papers; "Americans," writes the *Asahi*, which is usually reticent about international questions, "should remember that back of the Hanihara note is the entire, united nation of Japan;" according to the *Yorodzu*, Japan will find it more to her benefit in opposing America "at the risk of her very existence than in being subject to further dishonor and torment;" Mr. Tokutomi, the wellknown editor of the *Kokumin* declares, in a signed article, that Americans would find it far more advantageous for themselves to "seek an immediate and happy solution of this knotty problem" than for Japanese; Mr. Bunji Suzuki, President of the Japan Labor Federation, who has been elected chief delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, sums up the exclusion bill as "an insult hurled in the face of organized labor in Japan."

The U. S. destroyers Truxton, Pillsbury, and Paul Jones of the American Asiatic Fleet arrived at Yokohama; after a few days' stay there, they will leave for their respective destinations, where they will await the arrival of the American world-fliers.

The Spanish Minister to Japan, Don Jose Caro, sailed from Kobe on the President Lincoln en route to Madrid via San Francisco and New York on a temporary leave of absence.

It is cabled from Seoul that Lieutenant-Commander Minotsuma and Captain Matsui who have been undergoing preliminary hearings at the hands of the Soviet

authorities in Vladivostock were found guilty and will soon be sent to Moscow for formal trial.

A Hongkong cable reports that arrangements have been made there for putting in commission several armed launches to escort steamers on the Hongkong-Kongmoon run, to safeguard the steamers from attacks by pirates.

### The Wages of Caprice

Japan is bewildered by the anti-Japanese legislation which the American Congress has passed. A time there was, when Americans were looked up to as her benefactors; it was they who took an interest in her growth as a modern nation and did everything to accelerate it.

Naturally there will ensue an outcry of indignation against the United States: irate comments in the press; mass meetings of agitators; and campaigns for organized boycott movements. It is admitted that some of the Japanese people are born firebrands about anything which affects their country. Happily these voices are in the last resort drowned in the thoughtful statements of those who can look at the situation from a broader viewpoint. Now is the time, when the importance of silence can never be too strongly impressed upon the general body of the people. The true Japanese feeling about the matter lies in those hearts, which suppress all outward, cheap manifestations of emotion.

If press reports from Canada and Australia can be taken at face value, there is a great deal of sentiment favoring a united front against the Japanese nation. One of the political leaders of Australia is said to have advised, in a speech-making tour in America, that the English-speaking nations should take concerted steps against Japan. There is a threat in these words, which the speaker made no scruple to disguise. If the aim of these statements is to overawe the people it is a great miscalculation which will bring discredit upon those who make it. To weaken under intimidation has no place in the Japanese heart, thanks to the samurai spirit which prevailed in the bygone regime. One was taught to face single-



handed overwhelming odds and die rather than submit to indignities, which, though it may fail in individual cases, will assuredly be found true with any large assembly of men. If they deem it wise to back down or pose as if they had submitted, it will be a result of cool deliberation and as a matter of strategy. The loud voices of indignation and protest raised against the United States are out of tune with the thoughts of the really farsighted. At all events the anti-Japanese Immigration law will greatly lessen the good results of the Washington Conference.

Men like Baron Sakatani, are outspoken in expressing their regret.

The following are some of the remarks attributed to the baron:—

The passage of the anti-Japanese measure is a most regrettable affair respecting the traditional friendship between these Pacific nations. To the United States, it seems to us that this affair involves only a handful of immigrants, while to Japan it is a question of honor and international prestige. To us it appears that the entry of some hundred Japanese emigrants into America each year would be but a drop in the ocean. We wonder why Americans are so firmly bent upon injuring the feelings of this people who have done nothing in the past to wound the susceptibilities of the American people.

We appeal to the wisdom and the judgment of the entire American people, for the happy solution of this problem, on which depends so much Japan's honor and national prestige and the friendship and amity between the two nations.

Viscount Shibusawa bewails the situation. He says, "For more than half a century, Japan has done everything within her power to cultivate the friendship of the American people. She has depended upon their justice and loving spirit for guidance, for the furtherance of her national destiny and for everything in which she has needed help from without. We fail to understand why this anti-Japanese agitation has won the support of Congress.

"Japan has done her honest best to prove faithful to her promise given in the

Gentlemen's Agreement. More she could not do. Japan has always paid the highest regard to the interests of the United States. Therefore, in spite of the agitation by some of the anti-Japanese elements, we had never dreamed of such a result. We still trust in the fairness of American public opinion and in an ultimate change in the future developments of the problem."

### **Viscount Goto Refutes Charges**

Japan is held accountable to various charges by Americans and Britons, such as cherishing the desire to grasp their insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean. In a foreign paper published in Tokyo, Viscount Goto is quoted at length, refuting point by point these allegations. We quote him here due to the fact that this leader in Japanese politics, though in temporary eclipse, wields such a considerable influence that his opinions are sought as powerfully expressing the will of a considerable body of the public.

He first points out the mistaken belief of Japanese who are under the impression that the United States and England are co-operating against the interests of their country. "There is," he declared, "no justification for the allegation that the United States and Britain are jointly at work against Japan, because there is no reason why they should do so. Japan has no aggressive designs, is preparing for no offensive war. But she cannot dispense with her plans for national defence. The Japanese love peace as much as do any other people, but this does not mean that they can afford to neglect their defensive armaments."

After pointing out that Japan is prepared to keep up her defences within the limits dictated by necessity, he said:

The exercise of a little common sense will disclose the absurdity of the charge that Japan's attention is being directed toward British possessions in the Pacific. If Japan had had any such ambition, the World War offered her the opportunity of realizing it. While Europe was engrossed in war, Japan could easily have accomplished any thing which she sought to do.



Instead of availing herself of this unexcelled opportunity, she adhered to the cause of the Allies and to the spirit underlying the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. What she did not seek to do when the circumstances were so propitious she certainly will not attempt now when there is no longer the remotest possibility of success. If the instigators of such a bogey are actuated by commercial motives, why worry about them, since right-minded persons will reject it.

The attempt to connect the question of Philippine independence with Japan's ambitions is just as ridiculous. Anyone who knows anything of the situation must be conscious of the futility of such a scheme. Japan might possibly seize the Philippines, but it would be manifestly impossible for her to hold the islands. Their independence or lack of independence is none of our business. I dare say that propaganda of this sort aims at the breeding of ill feeling between this country and the United States.

As regards a further reduction of armaments, I am out and out in favor of it, provided the motive comes from an honest love of peace. There is no reason why Japan should oppose it, but I feel that it will be very difficult to carry it out because of the conflict of interests of the various Powers. The military and naval authorities will have something to say on this subject.

### **The Wang-Karakhan Parley**

All the propitious speed, with which the Wang-Karakhan conference has suddenly come to nothing. The negotiations, after going through all sorts of developments, had received the signatures of the envoys. Then came the allegation by some members of the Cabinet in Peking that Dr. C. T. Wang, the representative of the Chinese Government, was, though invested with powers to conduct the parley with Karakhan, not the duly constituted official for China to sign on her behalf. The Soviet envoy was angry and claimed the contrary to be the case. The causes of the failure at Peking are said to be manifold.

Many leaders at Peking are dissatisfied with the terms Wang secured from the Russian representative, who is reported to have given the following assurances:—

1. Russia agrees to the abrogation of those treaties made by the Chinese Government and the Russian Government under the Tzars which are derogatory to the sovereign power of China.

2. Russia agrees to the abrogation of the treaties made between Mongolia and the Russian Government under the Tzars.

3. Russia agrees to evacuate Outer Mongolia; but this will place on China the responsibility of keeping the White Russians well in hand.

Karakhan is thus willing to nullify those Sino-Russian treaties infringing China's sovereign powers. But it is stated that he will not enter upon the matter till the formal negotiations, expected some time in the autumn. This means that the Chinese Government will have to tolerate those treaties for a number of months yet. China's position vis-a-vis Russia in Mongolia is peculiar, for the very idea that Moscow concluded covenants with Mongolia presupposes that the Mongolians have been maintaining an independent government. Another difficulty for China is that she is asked to submit to counter-terms, for having foreign troops in her domains withdraw.

According to other information, the Chinese Government has arrived, as regards the assurances of M. Karakhan, at the following decision:—

1. There are about fifty treaties between China and Russia, which are of such a nature that it is extremely difficult to distinguish what is harmful to China's sovereign rights from what is not.

2. Any treaty between Mongolia and Russia should be abrogated, no matter whether concluded between the old Russian regime or the Soviet.

3. Russia should designate the exact date for withdrawing her troops from Mongolia.



The foregoing emanated from a Chinese course but is contradicted by the Russians, who claim that the Chinese statements about Mongolia are a mere cover for hiding the truth. What the Russians declare to be the truth is that the Chinese Government was overawed by the intervention of France and some other Imperialistic Powers, which would be badly involved in a collapse of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, if such a thing should happen as a result of the change in the ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is beyond question that the warning of the French Minister in Peking about the Wang-Karakhan attempts to settle the railway muddle had such influence on Chinese officialdom that the Financial Minister of China who is always inclined to bow to France has, it is stated, come to an understanding with Wellington Koo, who is in the habit of looking up to the United States in foreign politics. These two ministers following the Powers which hate the Soviet above all, the Chinese Cabinet went against favoring Dr. C. T. Wang, who is full of the desire to turn to account his efforts with Karakhan.

Another thing which induced the diplomatic rupture is the presence of many factions in the government of China which are in rivalry about almost anything. Here the military leaders bared their teeth; particularly General Wupei Fu, who made strong representations to both the President and the Premier against the pourparlers between Karakhan and Wang. Notwithstanding this there are many Chinese authorities, who really regret the breach with Russia. It is said that though Premier Sun, in an interview with Karakhan personally appealed to the Soviet representative the latter refused to give way. He delivered an ultimatum to the Chinese Government, declaring that, unless China failed to answer by 2 p.m. on March 19th, everything would be at an end. And China did not do so.

#### **Premier Kiyoura at the Imperial Economic Council**

The following translation is a resume of the speech which the Prime Minister

delivered at the opening meeting of the council on April 11th:—

The nation of Japan has fallen into a maze of difficulties and hardships, and the situation is such that the whole people must stand as a compact unit to find a way out. Our economic activities have had a relapse from the extraordinary prosperity during the World War and are in a predicament, with the result that the export business is reduced to an alarming degree. On the other hand, imports are constantly increasing. No comment is needed to show, what effect such a state of affairs will have on the various phases of industry in this country.

With reference to manufacturing industries, everyone of us is aware of the fact that many businesses or branches of industry which were set on foot during the hostilities in Europe are about to come to grief. There are many important problems, which we must solve in all seriousness; such as the development of basic industries and the improvement of the many industrial enterprises of various sizes. Agriculture is emphatically the most important branch of industry in Japan, as those engaged in it number more than half the population of the country. Despite the significance of husbandry, the social and economic uneasiness which characterize the age are in evidence in village life and have wrought decay. Japan is confronted by a serious situation not only in her foreign trade, and manufacturing business, but in all other activities. It is therefore high time for Japan to set up fundamental principles to retrieve herself, together those for improvement in the world of finance. If we fail in providing measures necessary for the ends in view, we shall be neglecting what it is indispensably for the welfare of the nation.

Respecting social conditions, the thoughts of people are upset and without stability as never seen before; the living of the people has no secure base; the public are tormented with many problems which retard their progress. Therefore it is believed that, under such circumstances, the promotion of education and general culture will yield immense benefit to the



# Import Tariff Raised on Luxurious Articles

**T**HE Luxury Tariff Bill having passed both houses of the Diet, became a law on July, to be effective at once. A uniform 100 per cent ad valorem rate of duty is applicable to all articles included in the Luxury Tariff, of which a complete table is subjoined. The figures in the first brackets represent the current rate of advalorem duty or the specific rate per a certain unit rendered into an equivalent ad valorem rate, while the figures in the second brackets denote the percentage of duty increase over the current rate.

Tariff No.

## 31 Vegetables, fruits and nuts:

- 1 Preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey, including receptacles. (yen 12.70 per 100 kin or 80 p.c.) [20].
- 2 Others. A. Vegetables. 1. In cans, including receptacles. (7.90 per 100 kin or 40 p.c.; Conventional tariff, 6.00 or 30 p.c.) [60]. 2. In bottles, including receptacles. (7.60 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 3. In jars, including receptacles. (1.95 or 40 p.c.) [60]. B. Other. 1. In cans, including receptacles. (7.25 or 40 p.c.) [60]. Fruits in cans. (Conv. tariff 5.50 or 30 p.c.) [70]. 2. In bottles, includ-

thoughts of the public and rigorous dealing with those who are inclined to make of a radical nature is believed to be as necessary for the welfare of the general public as the carrying out of timely economic policies.

There is every necessity to make the means of transport and communication much more efficient. This is essential for the satisfactory functioning of our economic organs and eventually the economic advancement of the Japanese nation.

The then Prime Minister stated that for the economic development of the nation, the end must be attained by approaching the subject from all related directions, such as finance, foreign trade, manufacture, agriculture, social politics, and colonial undertakings, transport, and communications.

- ing receptacles. (8.50 or 40 p.c.) 60. 3. In jars, including receptacles. (3.20 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 4. Other. a. Fresh fruits. (4.00 per 100 kin or 30 p.c.) [70]. Citron. (Conv. tariff. 2.50 or 20 p.c.) [80]. b. Dried fruits. (6.90 or 30 p.c.) [70]. c. Nuts. (7.85 or 30 p.c.) [70].
- 32 Tea: 1. Black tea. (22.60 or 45 p.c.) [55]. 3. Other. (6.00 or 45 p.c.) [55].
- 33 Mate and other tea substitutes. (45 p.c.) [55].
- 36 Cocoa (not sugared): 1. In the bean. (6.00 or 15 p.c.) [85]. 2. Other, including receptacles. (43.00 or 45 p.c.) [55].
- 44 Honey, including receptacles. (7.20 or 60 p.c.) [40].
- 45 Confectionery and cakes. (32.00 or 80 p.c.) [20].
- 46 Jams, fruit, jellies and the like, including receptacles. (17.50 or 80 p.c.) [20].
- 47 Biscuits (not sugared), including receptacles. (13.30 or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 49 Fruit juices and syrups: 1. Fruit juices (sugared) and syrups. A. In bottles or cans (including receptacles) (15.30 or 60 p.c.) [40]. B. Other. (10.70 or 60 p.c.) [40]. 2. Other, including receptacles. (11.00 or 45 p.c.) [55].
- 54 Cheese. (20.50 or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 60 Mineral waters, soda water and similar beverages, not containing sugar or alcohol. (16.00 per 100 litres or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 62 Chinese liquors, fermented. (17.50 per 100 litres) [—].
- 63 Beer ale, porter and stout. (16.40 per 100 litres) [—].
- 66 Alcoholic liquors, not otherwise provided for: 1. Containing not more than 7 per cent by volume of pure alcohol which has a specific gravity of 0.7947 at 15 degrees C. (27.80 per 100 litres). 2. Other. A. In bottles. (124.00 per 100 litres).

- B. In other receptacles. (73.90 per 100 litres).
- 67 Beverages and foods not otherwise provided for: I. Sugared. (60 p.c.) [40].
- 69 Skins I. Of sheep and goats. (9.40 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 2. Other. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 70 Fur manufactures not otherwise provided for. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 72 Leather: 1 Of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats. A. Lacquered, japanned or enameled (20 p.c.) 2. Of chamois, including imitation chamois leather. (74.40 per 100 kin or 20 p.c.) [80]. 4. Of alligators and crocodiles. A. Each weighing not more than 150 grammes. (207.00 or 30 p.c.) [70]. B. Other. (113.00 or 30 p.c.) [70]. 5 Of lizards. (394.00 or 30 p.c.) [70].
- 73 Leather manufactures, not otherwise provided for: 3. Other. A. Combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 75 Feather and down: 1. For ornament. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 77 Manufactures of feathers or birds' skins with feathers not otherwise provided for. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 81 Manufactures of animal tusks not otherwise provided for: 1. Of elephants' tusks. (50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Other. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 88 Manufacturers of tortoise shell not otherwise provided for. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 89 Coral. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 90 Manufacturers of coral not otherwise provided for. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 91 Pearls. (5 p.c.) [95].
- 94 Manufacturers of skin, hair, bone, horn, teeth, tusk, shell, etc., not otherwise provided for. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 95 Vegetable volatile oils: 1 Aromatic. (free) [100.] Volatile oils of citrus fruits (essences of orange, lemon, bergamot, mandarin, etc.) (Conv. — Italy—free) [100.]
- 117 Soaps: 1. Perfumed, including inner packing. (28.50 or 50 p.c.; Conv. —France—18.00) [50.] 2. Other. (5.70 or 30 p.c.) (Conv.—France—2.90) [70.]
- 118 Oils, fats and waxes, perfumed; and preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed, including receptacles and inner packing. (78.00 or 50 p.c.; Conv.—France—35.00) [50.]
- 119 Toilet waters, including receptacles and inner packing. (90.00 or 60 p.c.) [40.] 1. Perfumed vinegar. (Conv.—France—30.00) 2. Other. (Conv.—France—50.00)
- 134 Musk. (101.00 per 100 kin or 30 p.c.) [70.]
- 135 Artificial musk. (81.50 or 10 p.c.) [90.]
- 136 Nard or spikenard. (4.80 or 30 p.c.) [70.]
- 137 Cloves. (free) [100.]
- 139 Sandalwood. 2. Other. (3.05 or 30 p.c.) [70.]
- 205 Borneo camphor; blumea or ngai camphor and artificial Borneo camphor and artificial Borneo camphor. (250.00 or 67 p.c.) [33.]
- 221 Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and similar chemicals not otherwise provided for. (10 p.c.) [90.]
- 222 Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders and other prepared toilet articles not otherwise provided for. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 223 Joss sticks. (40 p.c.) [60.]
- ex. 229 Artificial spices and essences.
- 234 Fireworks (12.70 or 50 p.c.) [50.]
- 291 Yarns not otherwise provided for. 1. Partly of silk, artificial silk, or metal. (30 p.c.) [70.]
- 301 Fabrics of wool and mixed fabrics of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk: 1 Velvets, plushes and other pile fabrics with piles cut or uncut: A. Partly of silk. (180.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] B. Other. (50.00 or 25 p.c.) [75.] C. Of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk. 1 Containing not more than 10 per cent of silk by weight—a. Weighing not more than 100 grammes per square metre. (144.00 or 40 p.c.)



- [60.] b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre (13.0 or 40 p.c.) [60.] e. Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre. (128.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] d. Other, (120.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 2 Containing not more than 25 per cent of silk by weight—**a.** Weighing not more than 100 grammes per square metre. (188.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **b.** Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre. (180.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **c.** Weighing not more than 500 grammes per square metre. (172.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **d.** Other. (164.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.]
- 303 Silk fabrics and silk mixed fabrics not otherwise provided for: 1 Velvets, plushes and other pile fabrics with piles cut or uncut. **A.** Of silk. (520.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **B.** Other (18.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 3. Other. **A.** Of silk. **a.** Fabrics of wild silk. (200.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **b.** Other. (520.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **B.** Other **a.** containing by weight not more than—10 per cent of silk. (90.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **b.** 25 per cent of silk. (280.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **c.** 50 per cent of silk (280.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] **d.** Other. (380.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.]
- 305 Stockinet and similar knitted fabrics napped or not: 1 Wholly or partly of silk. (45 p.c.) [55.]
- 306 Lace fabrics and netted fabrics: 1 Curtain material—**B.** Other. (30 p.c.) [70]. 2. Mosquito netting. **B.** Other. (30 p.c.) [70]. 3. Veilings. Wholly or partly of silk. (680.00 or **A.** 45 p.c.) [55]. **B.** Other. (30 p.c.) [70]. 5 Other. **A.** Wholly or partly of silk. (45 p.c.) [55].
- 308 Embroidered fabrics. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 319 Waterproof fabrics, coated with, or with layers of india rubber: 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 320 Elastic webbing and elastic cords, elastic braids or the like: 1. Exceeding 8 cm. in width—**A.** Partly of silk (148.00 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 2. Other. **A.** Woven. **a.** Partly of silk. (40 p.c.) [60]. **B.** Other. Partly of silk. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 324 Handkerchiefs, single: 2. Of linen. (83.70 or 35 p.c.) [65]. 4. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 327 Travelling rugs, single: 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (232.00 or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 328 Rugs and carpets: 1. Wholly or partly of wool—**A.** Woven with piles—[1] Having piles composed of a warp or weft of one system—**a.** With cut piles. (36.00 or 30 p.c.) [70]. **b.** Other. (21.40 or 30 p.c.) [70]. 2 Other—**a.** With cut piles. (44.50 or 30 p.c.) [70]. **b.** Other. (17.20 or 30 p.c.) [70]. **B.** Of felt. (17.10 or 30 p.c.) [70].
- 329 Table cloths, single: 2. Of linen or of cotton and linen. (80.00 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 4. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 330 Curtains and window shades: 2. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered. (50 p.c.) [50]. 3. Other **A.** Of lace. (39.50 or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 331 Trimmings: 1. Ribbons, laces, edgings, tapes, galloons, cords, braids and the like. **A.** Wholly or partly of silk or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell. (50 p.c.) [50.] **B.** Combined with imitation precious stones, glass heads, base metals, etc. (40 p.c.) [60.] **C.** Other. **a.** Darned, embroidered or of lace work. (40 p.c.) [60.] **b.** Other. (30 p.c.) [70.] 2. Other, such as tassels, knots, loops, stars, etc. **A.** Wholly or partly of silk or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell. (50 p.c.) [50.] **B.** Other. (40 p.c.) [60.]
- 332 Air cushions: 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (315.00 or 50 p.c.) [50.] 2. Others. (123.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.]
- 336 Bed quilts and cushions: 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50.]

- 343 Manufactures of fabrics not otherwise provided for: 1. Wholly or partly of silk or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell or embroidered. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 344 Raincoats: 1. Wholly or partly of silk (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 345 Shirts, shirt fronts, collars and cuffs. (134.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.]
- 346 Undershirts and drawers: 1 Knitted. C. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 347 Cloves: 1. Of leather. (450.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 2. Of leather and other materials, except silk. (179.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 3. Of cotton, of linen, of cotton and linen, of wool or of wool and cotton. (226.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 4. Wholly or partly of silk. (949.00 or 50 p.c.) [50.] 5. Other. (40 p.c.) [60.]
- 348 Stockings and socks: 1 Of linen, of cotton and linen, of wool or wool and cotton. (138.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 2. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50.] 3. Other (40 p.c.) [60.]
- 349 Shawls, comforters and mufflers: 1. Mufflers—A. Of silk. (853.00 or 50 p.c.) [50]. B. Partly of silk. (530.00 or 5 p.c.) 50. C. Other. (40 p.c.) [60]. 2. Other A. Of cotton, of linen, of China grass or of wool or of wool and cotton. (159.00 or 40 p.c.) [60]. B. Of silk. (750.00 or 50 p.c.) [50]. C. Partly of silk, except those combined with fur or feathers. (400.00 or 50 p.c.) [50]. D. Wholly or partly of fur or feathers. (50 p.c.) [50]. E. Other. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 350 Neckties: 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (11.40 or 50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Other (3.55 per 1 kin or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 351 Suspenders: 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (454.00 or 50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Other. (102.00 or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 352 Belts: 1. Made of or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls or coral. (50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Other. A. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50]. B. Of leather (40 p.c.) [60]. C. Other. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 353 Sleeve holders, garters and the like: 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Of metal. (40 p.c.) [60]. 3. Other. (178.00 or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 335 Boots, slippers, sandals, clogs and the like. 1. Boots. A. Of leather. (135.00 or 40 p.c.) [60]. C. Other (40 p.c.) [60]. 2. Shoes. A. Of leather (135.00 or 40 p.c.) [60]. Of canvas or duck. a. With leather sole. (86.70 or 40 p.c.) [60]. b. Other. (57.80 or 40 p.c.) [60]. C. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50] D. Other. (40 p.c.) [60]. 3. Chinese shoes. A. Wholly or partly of silk. (62.50 or 50 p.c.) [50] B. Other. (30.70 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 5. Slippers. A. Of leather. (119.00 or 40 p.c.) [60]. B. Of fabric. 1. Wholly or partly of silk. (50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Of felt. a. With leather sole. (78.40 or 40 p.c.) [60] b. Other. (40 p.c.) [60] 3. Other. (40 p.c.) [60]. 6 Other. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 356 Shoe laces. (40 p.c.) [60.]
- 359 Jewelry for personal adornment. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 360 Clothing and accessories or parts thereof, not otherwise provided for: 1. Wholly or partly of fur, feathers, or made of or combined or trimmed with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell or embroidered. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 373 Imitation parchment, paraffin paper waxed paper. 1. Covered with, or with application of, metal foil or metal powder embossed or printed. (3.85 or 25 p.c.) [75.]
- 378 Paper, not otherwise provided for. 1. Covered with, or with application of, foil or powder of precious metal. (30 p.c.) [70.] B. Other. (10.90 or 25 p.c.) [75.] 2. Coloured on the surface. A. Embossed. (5.30 or 25 p.c.) [75.] B. Other. (3.30 or 15 p.c.) [85.] 3. Printed. A. Embossed (5.30 or 25 p.c.) [75]. B. Other. 4.



- Other A. Craped or crinkled. (12.70 or 25 p.c.) [75.] B. Other. (25 p.c.) [75.]
- 379 Paper laces and paper horders. 1. Covered with, or with application of, metal foil, or metal powder. (37.80 or 25 p.c.) [75.] 2. Other. (9.50 or 25 p.c.) [75.]
- 384 Albums. 1. With leather covers. (50 p.c.) [50.] 2. With cloth covers. A. Wholly or partly of silk. (48.90 or 50 p.c.) [50.] B. Other. (20.00 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 3. With paper covers. (15.30 or 40 p.c.) [60.]
- 390 Playing cards. (113.000 or 60 p.c.) [40.]
- 391 Photographs. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 392 Caligraphies and pictures. 1. Printed (39.30 or 50 p.c.) [50.] 2. Other. (free) [100.]
- 393 Card calendars and block calendars. (30 p.c.) [70.]
- 394 Picture post cards. (32.40 or 50 p.c.) [50.]
- 395 Christmas cards and the like. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 412 Precious stones. (5 p.c.) [95].
- 413 Semi-precious stones and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for. 1. Neither cut nor polished (20 p.c.) [80]. 2. Other. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 414 Stones and manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for. 2. Other. B. Other. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 415 Amber and manufacturerf thereof not otherwise provided for. 1. Rough. (20 p.c.) [80]. 2. Other. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 417 Meerscham or artificial meerscham and manufactures thereof. 1. Rough. (20 p.c.) [80]. 2. Other (40 p.c.) [60].
- 424 Manufactures of gypsum. Human or animal images. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 439 Pottery not otherwise provided for, except glass. 1. Combined with precious metals or metals coated with precious metals. (50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Other. (40 p.c.) [60].
- 453 Spectacles and eyeglasses. 1. With frames or handles of precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, ivory or tortoise shell. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 454 Looking glasses or mirrors. 1. Combined with precious metals or metals coated with precious metals. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 457 Glass manufactures not otherwise provided for. 1. Comined with precious metals or metals coated with precious metals. (50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Other (40 p.c.) [60].
- 475 Gilt or silvered metals. 1 Gilt wire. (194.00 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 2. Silvered wire. (81.60 or 40 p.c.) [60]. 3. Other (40 p.c.) [60].
- 489 Chains, not otherwise provided for. 1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 491 Chains for watches, spectacles, eyeglasses, or other personal adornment. 1. Of gold or platinum. (50 p.c.) [50]. 2. Gilt (18.00 per kin or 50 p.c.) [50]. 3. Other. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 493 Hinges, hat hooks, and metal fittings for doors, windows, furniture, etc. 1. Made of, or combined or coated with, precious metals. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 494 Locks and keys. 1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 499 Cutlery, not otherwise provided for. 1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals. 2. Other. A. Pocket knives. a. With handles made of, or combined with, ivory, coral or tortoise shell or enamelled. (20.50 per hundred or 50 p.c.) [50.] B. Table knives. a. With handles made of or combined with ivory, coral, or tortoise shell or enamelled. (47.40 or 50 p.c.) [50.]
- 500 Table forks or spoons. 1. Made of, or combined or coated with, precious metals. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 521 Manufactures of precious metals and metal manufactures combined or coated with precious metals, not otherwise provided for. (50 p.c.) [50.]

- 526 Watches. 1. With gold or platinum cases. A. Not exceeding 40 mm. in diameter. a. With cylinder escapements. (10.50) b. Other. (10.90.) B. Other. a. With cylinder escapements. (10.50). b. Other (10.90).
- 527 Parts of watches. 1. Cases, including those provided with crystals. A. Of gold or platinum. a. Not exceeding 40 mm. in diameter (10.50 each or 50 p.c.) [50] b. Other. (15.00 each or 50 p.c.) [50.]
- 528 Standing clocks. (40 p.c.) [60.]
- 533 Opera and field glasses, binocular and monocular, combined with precious metals, or metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory, or tortoise shell. 1. With prisms. (15.00 per kin or 30 p.c.; Conv.—France—10.00) [70.] 2. Other. (3.00 per kin or 30 p.c.; Conv.—France—2.500) [70.]
- 553 Photographic instruments, fitted with lenses of a focal length of below 17 cm., or with a perspective below 16 cm. long or below 11 cm. wide (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 554 Parts of photographic instruments. 1. Lenses with a focal length of below 17 cm. (30 p.c.) [70.] 2. Other. Cameras with a perspective below 16 cm. long or below 11 cm. wide. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 555 Phonographs, gramophones, and other talking machines. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 556 Parts and accessories of phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines. 1. Disks or cylinders for music. A. With music thereon. (74.30 or 50 p.c.) [50.] B. Other. (57.40 or 40 p.c.) [60.] 2. Other. (50 p.c.) [50.]
- 560 Firearms and parts thereof. 1. Rifles. (740 each or 40 p.c.) [60.]
- 612 Wood 1 Simply cut, sawed or split. A. Kwarin, tagayasan (barysylum rufum, lour), tsuge or boxwood, red or rose wood, red sandalwood and ebony, excluding white streaked ebony. (50 or 15 p.c.) [85.] 2. Other. C. Other. Kwarin, tagayasan (barysylum rufum, lour) tsuge, or boxwood, red sandalwood and ebony, excluding white streaked ebony. (25 p.c.) [75.]
- 624 Umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and handles therefor. 1. Made of, or combined with, precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell. (50 p.c.) [50.] 2. Other. (40 p.c.) [60.]
- 625 Umbrellas and parasols. 1. Wholly or partly of silk (50 p.c.) [50.] 2. Other. (40 p.c.) [60.]
- 626 Wood manufactures, not otherwise provided for. 1. Combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory, or tortoise shell. (50 p.c.) [50.] 2. Other A. Of kwarin, tagayasan (barysylum rufum, lour), tsuge or boxwood, red or rosewood, red sandalwood and ebony. (13.10 or 40 p.c.) [60.]
- 634 Brushes and brooms. 1. Combined with precious metals, metals, ivory or tortoise shell (50 p.c.) [50].
- 636 Photographic films, excepting moving picture films. 1. Sensitized, including inner packing. (1.00 per kin or 40 p.c.) [60]. 2. Developed, including inner packing. (8.25 or 40 p.c.) [60].
- 638 Artificial flowers, including imitation leaves, imitation fruits, etc., and parts thereof. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 639 Toilet cases. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 640 Articles for billiards, cricket, chess and other games and accessories thereof, excluding those for tennis, baseball and foot ball. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 641 Toys. (50 p.c.) [50].
- 647 Articles not otherwise provided for. 2. Other. A. Combined with precious metals, coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell. (50 p.c.) [50].



# On the Japanese American Relations

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Year before last I had the fortune of giving a series of lectures to a distinguished American audience at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass. These lectures have since been published in book form by the Yale University Press. First of all, let me quote a somewhat lengthy extract from my own lectures.

"In international relations, just as in the relations between individuals, there occur from time to time differences which cannot be easily reconciled. Sometimes refuge is sought in ascribing such differences to misunderstanding in order to avoid pushing the controversy to the extreme or to save the face of the contending parties. Such a misunderstanding may be designated as fake, or, perhaps more appropriately, conventional. It is not of such a misunderstanding that I am presently going to speak, but a genuine misunderstanding—misunderstanding pure and simple—arising from innocent ignorance or unconscious lack of sympathetic consideration which each side ought to bestow on the psychological attitude of the other.

"In the intercommunication and interpenetration of modern States, disputes, misunderstandings, claims and counter-claims are inevitable. They ought to be, and can be, settled amicably in the spirit of conciliation, compromise, and friendly give-and-take. As a prerequisite condition no efforts should be spared for minimizing the chance of the occurrence of misunderstanding. There should be not only mutual understanding, but, in addition, a determination not to misunderstand. Such a task falls upon the shoulders of leaders, to be found in every nation, who will refuse to accept misunderstanding, who will always credit the other side with having some good reasons which have not as yet been made clear, and who will constantly go out of their way to find explanations and to exercise forbearance.

"It is trite to say that the greatest barrier in the mutually beneficial intercourse between Japan and the English-speaking countries is the language. Thanks to the disinterested labors of men like Williams, Hepburn, Brown, Verbeck, Satow, Aston, Gubbins, Chamberlain, and others, a good start was made in the arduous task of removing this barrier. And since the days of these pioneers, big strides have been made in the direction of diffusing and disseminating the knowledge of English through all the strata of the Japanese people. There are optimists who go even so far as to think of Japan becoming in the near future a bi-linguistic country, the second language being English. Nevertheless, paradoxical as it may sound on first hearing, there is nowadays a far greater chance of misunderstanding due to the difference of language than in days gone by. In old days, both sides were psychologically prepared for the frequent occurrence of such misunderstandings and were always on the alert to spare no effort for clearing them up. Whereas nowadays the illusion is rampant that there is no such hinderance to the communication of thought and idea, and that, even if it does exist, it can be easily overcome. Unawares, we are liable to be caught in the trap of misunderstanding and stay there without our knowing all the time. That such an illusion is altogether unwarrantable may be illustrated by a few examples."

So far is the extract. Let me only narrate a personal experience which occurred during my stay in Williamstown. One day an American lady asked me. "How do you like Williamstown?" I answered promptly with an expression I had often used before: "I like it, I feel so homely here in Williamstown." With Rooseveltian frankness, my kind lady friend told me that "homely" means something quite different from what I had



obviously in my mind. For the first time, I was made aware of the awkward mistake I had been making throughout the major part of my pretty long life in the use of this comely sounding word.

The days when we were after the attainable unity of meaning in the diversity of language are long gone by and we are now living in the days when the utmost care should be bestowed on the diversity of the delicate shades of meaning in the unity of language achievable by translation. In the intercourse of nations speaking different languages, we must never lose sight of the paramount influence which the language barrier all the time exercises in obstructing mutual understanding. The only remedy for this which I can see consists in returning to the cautious attitude of the bygone days and keeping ourselves aloof from arriving at hasty conclusions.

Two years ago while I was composedly writing these warnings, I did not once dream that we would so soon actually meet with such a monstrously unfortunate instance of misunderstanding as that arising out of the use of the words "grave consequence." No words can adequately express the regret which stung me to the quick. At the same time. I have to confess candidly that my regret was not unmingled with something akin to satisfaction in seeing that the occurrence of such a misunderstanding was forewarned and in thinking that a misunderstanding coming from the barrier of language can sometimes be cleared up by cautiously following the mental steps which unconsciously led to the use of the words in question on the part of the writer and by tracings simultaneously the psychological sequences which culminated in the deplorable misunderstanding on the part of the reader.

On the authority of no less a person than the Minister for Foreign Affairs, we know positively that no specific instructions were sent Ambassador Hanihara regarding the note he addressed to Secretary Hughes on April 10th, but that he was acting under the general instructions given him by the Foreign Office. Now, whether or not this general instruction contained the words "judainaru kekka"

which is the original of the phrase in question, is, taken all round, of no great significance. There is no doubt whatever that the enactment of a measure including the exclusion clause, would eventually lead to wiping out the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States of the three quarters of a century standing, fostered in its cradle stage by Townsend Harris, America's first accredited representative and Japan's "the nation's friend," so happily consolidated not long ago by the Washington Conference, and further cemented but recently by the spontaneous generosity shown by the American people after the earthquake disaster of last autumn. In trying to designate such a deplorable effect of appalling magnitude concisely, it is only natural that the phrase "judainaru kekka" suggests itself. Indeed it is the phrase which just fits in and for which it would be hard to find any alternative. Thus irrespective of whether or not the general instruction sent by Foreign Office explicitly said "judainaru kekka," it is but natural that this phrase was present in the mind of whoever wrote the draft of the note in question. Now it so happens that the nearest English equivalent of this term, as ingenuously though out, cannot possibly be other than "grave consequences."

It is true that, in diplomatic perplance, the words "grave consequences" not seldom meant strained relations which may eventually lead to war, if not war itself. That the phrase savours more or less of bellicose allusion as heard or read by some people is undoubtedly due to historical associations. However, that no such ominous interpretation could possibly be attributed to the words as they appeared in the first Hanihara note of April 10th, must have been at once evident from the emtext and the tone and tenor of the whole document. Any one who would care to peruse the note without any preconception would clearly see that the use of the phrase in this instance has not the remotest connection with a break in diplomatic relations, unhappy as its choice may have been, and that it could only mean such a



thing as the complete annihilation of Japan's faith in America's sense of right, justice and fair-play. It need hardly be said that the note was written in the spirit and endeavor to leave no stone unturned in clearing up beyond the slightest shadow of doubt Japan's views and intention on the whole question of immigration. The vital essence of the note was the disclosure of the true inwardness of the Gentlemen's Agreement, about which, for some time past, there has been cropping up nebulous complaints because of the halo of secrecy attaching to it. To this were adjoined the manifestation of Japan's willingness to discuss the amendment or modification of the "Agreement" whenever America so desires, and the oft-repeated assurance of Japan having not the slightest intention of questioning the sovereign right of any country to regulate immigration to its own territory.

There exists a conjecture that, if there were no such incident as was caused by the unhappy verbiage, most probably a majority of the Senate would have been opposed to the passage of the exclusion clause. On the other hand, we are told on the authority of the Chairman of the House Immigration Committee that long before the note was written, the exclusion provision was assured of passage through the Senate. In such a matter of conjecture, it is always better to err on the side of safety; so let us accept the latter hypothesis. Even then, as we positively know, there were a substantial minority of the Senate who would have opposed the adoption of the exclusion amendment if not for the note under the fire of comments. And, in that case, there would have been by far the greater chance of the President vetoing the immigration bill. Thus whatever may be said either for or against the action of the Senate, there remains the indisputable fact that this substantial minority were almost completely wiped out overnight as if by magic. The cause of this catastrophic change is to be found nowhere except in the ire created by the sight of that unlucky phrase "grave consequences."

Now, it seems desirable, at any rate for the benefit of future use, to find some phrase which might be put in place of "grave consequences" and which retains all the force and vigor of emphasis and the far-reaching significance of the original and withal is free from the danger of extraneous implications such as threat. By way of trial a large number of phrases were formed by coupling one of the adjectives like "grave," "momentous," "serious," "weighty" and "calamitous" with one of the substantives like "result," "consequence," "effect," "influence" and "issue." They were found, one and all, excepting as a matter of course the original combination, not to satisfy the required conditions. In my rambling through the wilderness of phrase hunting I came across with "consequences of grave importance," which is perchance the nearest approach to the phrase we are after. If not for official documents, we might use the original "grave consequence," followed by the annotation in bracket that the phrase does not mean war. As the last resort, I was finally driven to querying myself why not use the Japanese phrase "judainaru kekka" itself, just as, I believe, Latin or French words are not seldom used in diplomatic correspondence written in English. I hope, I have made it clear that, in the natural course of things, "grave consequences" is the only phrase which could have been used in the present case, there being no other choice. If any one has a doubt on this point, let him be reminded of his own experience of a futile search for an alternative of a word which, for some reason or other, he might have wished to avoid, ending in going along a vicious circle.

No sooner than the flashing news of the tragic incident began to reverberate across the Pacific, it was suggested and indeed suggested with best intention that the Japanese Embassy in Washington lacks an indispensable instrument consisting of one or more competent American advisers, whose function is the supervision and giving final finish to all the documents and correspondence written in English which issue forth from the Embassy. Now the



very fact that Secretary Hughes, on receipt of the first Hanihara note, immediately and without the slightest hesitation, sent its copies, as well as the copies of his own note acknowledging the concurrence of views, shows that the State Department, on reading the words "grave consequences" discerned nothing like a threat either expressed or implied. Thus, even if we had the State Department for the proposed instrument, at any rate in the present instance, it would have been powerless to prevent the occurrence of the most regrettable incident in the whole course of intercourse between the two countries.

Any one who takes the trouble of reading with scrupulous circumspection the Hanihara note of April 10th, would have no difficulty in perceiving between the lines the painstaking care with which the note seems to have been prepared, so as not to produce an unpleasant impression, not to say an oppressive feeling, on the mind of those readers for whom the note was evidently intended, though addressed to the Secretary of State. Merely for the sake of illustration, it may be noted that the word "susceptibilities" is used in several places, where it might have been replaced by the word "pride." In a single instance only, where effrontery is altogether out of question, the word "pride" is used solely to relieve the monotony of repetition. Taken all round and duly taking into consideration that the subject with which the note deals is one of the knottiest and thorniest to be found in the whole range of diplomacy and would have taxed the patience and strained the nerve of the ablest of the diplomats of all times, it would be no exaggeration to say that, intrinsically considered, the note as a diplomatic writing was a success. That it has done an almost irreparable mischief is not a natural fault of its own but is the well nigh inevitable outcome of the circumstantial conditions.

The note was manifestly written in an atmosphere where anything like the apprehension of war was altogether out of thought and under the firm conviction that the whole wide world would never have

believed that the United States had been coerced by any foreign country. Even without the explanation contained in the second note of April 17th, it is clear that the original note was free from the trace of a threat, veiled or otherwise. Indeed the sudden swing of the Senate away from its time-honored position of mature deliberation and dignified self-esteem, and, particularly, the unlooked for change, like lightening, in the attitude of those Senators who were previously known to be opposed to the Shortridge amendment, said to have been caused by this illstarred note, is really incomprehensible and will most likely long remain a mystery.

It is cruel to speak either of the note itself or of the act of sending it to Congress as costly blunders, as was done in some quarter in the early days when the full text of the note had not yet reached this side of the Pacific. Nevertheless, we know as a *fait accompli* that mischief was done.

An error was committed in properly gauging the inflammability of the psychological atmosphere which seems to have pervaded the Senate at that particular instant when a copy of the note reached the Capitol. That it was an error of judgment and not of intention makes after all no material difference. Seen in the light of subsequent development and judged by the tangible fact that a certain number, large or small, of the Senators previously known to have been friendly to the Japanese cause, were suddenly estranged, as some of them, like the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, have explicitly and unequivocally declared, by the note or, more concretely speaking, by the insertion in the note of the words which sounded like a threat, the sending of the note was certainly a failure. History shows, however, that there are many instances where failure served as a vanguard of success. There are even cases where failure was the only road to success. Let us hope that the failure in the present instance belongs to the same category. It is true that the whole matter was muddled into a tangle from which, to all appearance, there is no great hope of extricating itself.



However, all this is a thing of the past. Only, let us not despair. Let us remind ourselves of two buckets in a well. Let us cheer up in thinking that a joyful evening may follow a sorrowful morn. Let us not give up our hope of good coming out of evil. True, it is a hope apparently fading as days wear on, but not forlorn. This hope springing, as it does, from our unwavering faith in the fairness of the American mind, which can be eclipsed but not destroyed, stubbornly refuses to die. And who knows that the whole immigration problem was not preordained to pass through some such critical stage before it sees the light of a happy solution satisfactory to both countries. Time may yet arrive when the author of the note would fain admire the wisdom of the saying that mutability is the irrevocable lot of a man and all his work. Meanwhile let us not forget to appreciate not only the firm stand taken by Secretary Hughes against gratuitously insulting Japan but even more, were it only possible, the attitude of Mr. Charles E. Hughes who, true to his ideals of honor, is not willing to let Ambassador Hanihara alone shoulder the whole responsibility for the "grave consequences" affair.

In the foregoing, I have tried to analyse and discuss what may perhaps, for the sake of brevity, be called the "grave consequences" incident from the point of view which is essentially our own. I have now to swerve from this position and, true to the dictates of my own warning cited at the beginning of this article, make my supreme effort in trying to see this same incident from the diametrically opposite point of view. Before so doing, however, I wish to make a slight digression in order to put on record a few of the flashing impressions which happened to cross my mind while I was writing the preceding lines.

As regards racial discrimination, we are often told that it is not a question of inferiority but merely a question of something else, of which there seems to be several versions though not essentially different from one another. When such a remark emanates from the mouth of a

man of some importance on the other side of the Pacific, somehow or other, it is considered worth cabling to Japan in spite of the exorbitantly high Pacific rates which justly merit serious grievances. Then it appears in the prominent columns of dailies published on this side of the Pacific. There are some newspapers which go even to the length of inserting it in a specially framed space. Now let us assume that the admonition was given with the best intention and in a bona fide spirit. Even then, there is no such remark like this that produces a more peculiarly unpleasant, even painful, impression—an impression, the nearest approach to which may perhaps be the queer sensation which some people experience in a dream by soaring high up in the air to be dropped down at any moment to the bottomless abys—on the mind of average intellectuals among the Japanese whom it is evidently intended to console. The silence on the part of a Japanese which usually greets such talk from his American friend, is a cover for his inner struggle to push this painful feeling to the remotest recess of his heart. Sometimes refuge is sought in turning the subject of conversation to some other channel of thought. It need hardly be added that all this apparent incongruity is due not to the difference of racial psychology but to the difference of psychology between one who apologizes and one to whom the apology is made. Trivial as this observation may appear, I have deemed it desirable if not necessary to speak out once for all and speak out plainly our thought in regard to this remark, as I believe it has never been done before, in order to nip in the bud the chance of this difference of psychology becoming a tiny nucleus of some untoward big incident like the one we have just witnessed.

To be singled out from among all the civilized nations and stigmatized as unworthy and undesirable in the eyes of the whole world, is more than we as a nation can endure. We are, however, fully conscious of our own defects and weaknesses, of our inferiority in one way or



the other compared with the most advanced nations of the world. Japan knows that she has a formidable task before her in catching up with the enlightenment and progress of these countries, which are not halting but are ever moving onward with a pace that baffles Japan's most optimistic hope of overtaking them. To be told frankly and plainly that the present-day Japan is inferior in this or that respect is the advice which she prefers far more to the remark just commented upon, to say nothing of her ardent desire of welcoming such advice. It stimulates her to make further efforts for bettering herself. Japan knows that gratitude only is due to such advice. Surely Japan does not deserve the insinuation of her having a so called swelled head which the enemies of Japan as well as of the noble cause of the federation of mankind are fond of making. Japan detests from the core of her heart even the slightest trace of self-complacency.

Even among the most notorious of the politicians and agitators who are leaving no stone unturned for excluding Japanese, we ought to be prepared to recognize some whose sincerity which is no more or less than the coincidence of what one openly says and what he really thinks, cannot be challenged. They are usually the so-called men of one purpose and one prejudice. We may have reasons for pitying their narrow-mindedness. At the same time, we must not forget to be broad-minded enough to appreciate their manliness in upholding the belief that, by persisting in their anti-Japanese attitude, they are acting in the interest of their own country and people. Such a manliness appeals to our national character which we inherited from our fathers and forefathers. One of the most vehement champions of the exclusion cause is reported to have said that placing the Japanese on a quota basis is based on the ground that such inclusion would admit Japan's claim of racial equality, which is the real crux of the situation, and, therefore, the inclusion of such a provision in the immigration bill should be opposed by all means. Let us be equally courageous and straight-

forward and frankly say that because of exactly the same reason we persist in our claim of being put on the same status as the most advanced nations of the world.

I now go on to the study of the "grave consequences" incident from the would-be American standpoint which means in this instance the would-be point of view of the American Senate. Let me premise that I have no idea of belittling the difficulties with which one will be beset in trying to see things in the light of the psychology other than his own. Nor am I not conscious of the result coming out far short of my most sanguine expectation.

World domination was the pre-war Germany's coveted object, for which she waged the war, staked her everything and failed miserably. Fate decreed that it is to be not Germany but the United States of America who without her seeking emerged out of the World capital the most powerful nation of all. History shows that the greatest calamities of mankind are caused by the concentration of power in one place and the struggle of this power with all the rest of the world. Now why we were not at all awestricken in the present instance was, to begin with, because of the sight of this power circumscribed by Wilsonian idealism. It is not a question of the form of government. A democracy can be just as arrogant as any other form of government. As Governor McCall of Massachusetts once pointed out, the cry "safe for democracy" should read "for safe democracy." Now the Wilsonian idealism is gone, forever or for the time being no one knows. And yet we do not feel much uneasiness, because we are still convinced of this power being caged in the ideals and the ultimate sense of justice and humanity of the American people.

It is not to be denied that no country can claim immunity from the love of power and wealth and temptation to pride. A State which preaches justice and humanity is just as capable of extravagant self-esteem and arrogance as any others. During the course of the violent anti-Wilson campaign, while the so-called six-votes problem was being fervently discussed, an influential Senator was reported to



have said: "The real power of America is such in international politics that anything may be accomplished by her. Any opposition raised by America will be equal in its effect to that of all other Powers combined." I, for one, believe there is a great deal of truth in this utterance. Furthermore, any one would be more than human if he could rid himself the consciousness of the power he possesses. I have recalled this incident as I thought it would give a very instructive lesson for showing that even a man of mature judgment placed in a responsible position is capable of rising to such a high pitch of excitement as to burst forth in such an unguarded effusion. It is not the incident itself but its psychological aspect which merits our close attention.

It is a curse of Modernity that an average intellectual in every civilized country is nowadays insisted upon to read ever more and more, and indeed far more than he can actually read. To coerce some one to read more than he can read even working twenty four hours a day is far more cruel than to make one eat who does not want to eat, giving him just cause for envying the lot of somebody else who need only work eight hours a day. Refuge is sought in the cosmopolitan haste, one of the innumerable results of which is the giving of far more attention to the headlines than to the contents on the part of both the newspaper editors and the reading public. The habit thus acquired by daily practice is liable to lead to a mentality of unconsciously looking for some outstanding words or phrases and, if found, putting undue stress on such words or phrases, even in perusing something else than newspapers, particularly when it is to be done in haste.

It would not be hard to imagine the unenviable plight of some of the Senators who, besieged days and nights by hosts of friends and foes of the exclusion cause, must have had to struggle with great difficulties in analysing conflicting views and opinions and in digesting facts and figures which may have been distorted one way or another. Those senators would have been more than human, if they could

have been entirely free from excitement, not to say of nervousness. The abrupt change of the psychological atmosphere of the Senate on receiving the note was described in manifold ways, like a gust of temper, a burst of petulance, a fit of pique, and what not. No doubt the impression made, differed from individual to individual. The average or the sum total seems to have been an excitement tinged with irritation caused by the flashing thought derived from the myopic vision of an impertinence in the note.

There seem to have been many causes, mostly unknown to us except a few enumerated in the above, which contributed toward bringing the psychological condition of the senatorial atmosphere to such a point of excitability. As I said before, the sudden swing of the Senate from its position prior to the receiving of the note, will long remain a mystery. The mystery, however, does not lie in the mere fact that the Senate brusquely changed its attitude, which is quite thinkable. The mystery lies in the causes unknown which contributed toward bringing the psychological atmosphere to such a degree of excitability. It is a matter to be greatly regretted that there was only such a short time between the receiving of the note and the fateful afternoon of April 15th when the Shortridge amendment was passed by a unanimous viva voce vote, during which interval the psychological atmosphere of the Senate seems to have been completely swayed by the flashing impression produced by the first shock, leaving no chance whatever for reconsideration. We have to take to heart the realisation that the preservation of amicable relation between the two countries in the future depends as much upon the United States rightly interpreting Japanese psychology as upon Japan unerringly understanding American psychology.

On the wake of the excitement aroused by the first news of the incident, there appeared an editorial in an American daily published in Tokyo, wherein it was said that Senator Lodge is a man who can never forgive that he is but Chairman of the Foreign Relation Committee and not



Secretary of State. I believe, it was solely because the writer was not a countryman of our own that such lines were ever written. I have no doubt that there are many in this country who shared with me an awkward sensation repugnant to their sentiment when their eyes fell on these lines. Such an insinuation is repulsive to our sense of propriety. In vindicating Senator Lodge, I have, as a vulgar expression says, no axe to grind. I have nothing in common with Senator Lodge, save, perhaps, that he and I are both ardent admirers of Alexander Hamilton. I know that Senator Lodge belongs to that category of men who have as many, if not more, inveterate enemies as staunch friends. But that he is a man far beyond the shadow of such base motive, is to my mind testified by the very fact that he has so long represented the "Cradle of American Liberty." It hardly needs mentioning that personal remark favorable or unfavorable is something which should be avoided as far as possible, the less said so much the better. None the less, I have dared to say all this, as I thought that, considered as a psychological phenomenon, it may not be wholly uninteresting.

Again, it was said—this time unfortunately by a countryman of ours—that the whole thing cannot but lend itself to a hypothesis that the Senators were looking for some plea to get excited, and insinuations and misrepresentations were so engineered as to ensnare Ambassador Hanihara into committing himself with words that could be turned into an effective weapon by them. Such an accusation, even if it be only a theory, can never be excused. To say that the accredited representative of one's own country is capable of being entrapped by any manoeuvre, however ingenuous, is a positive insult to his own country, even if we pass over the greater insult given to the legislators of a friendly country. Not only must we not say or write any such absurd things, but such an idea should never occur to our mind, and, if it does occur, we must be careful to suppress it instantly. It may further be observed in

passing that, in a situation as serious and delicate as at the present moment, worn-out platitudes and hollow generalities can do only harm. One should not speak at all unless he has something constructive to say.

At this juncture, so far as I can think of, there is one and only one man, who is neither an American nor a Japanese, whom I should like to consult. And that is the late Lord Bryce. Now that he is no more, to any one who is deeply interested in the Americo-Japanese problem, I can only recommend the perusal of Bryce's monumental work "American Commonwealth," and if he had done it before, to read it once more. I wish he would read not only what stands in black and white but read between the lines the wonderful painstaking of this ablest student of American psychology and think over what Lord Bryce might have said, had he been alive today. Some days ago, there appeared an able article in the *Jiji* under a nom de plume, unknown to me whose author I presume to be no other than the correspondent of the Four-Power Treaty fame. Many things which I should have liked to say in this connection are told in this article in a far more attractive style than I can ever aspire to attain.

On the occasion of his flying visit to Japan in 1913, Lord Bryce gave a few of our statesmen some invaluable advice. Let me again quote a few passages from my own Lectures. "He (Lord Bryce) said that sometimes in America popular feeling rises very high, that England can never go to war with America, and, so, nothing is left but to remain silent and patiently wait till the clamor subsides. He further added that it is an enviable feature of American conditions that meanwhile we never wait in vain for the arrival in due course of time of some one whose sense of justice and fair play leads to an amicable and equitable settlement of the complications which might at a certain stage or moment have appeared almost insuperable."

An aspect of a somewhat similar feature of American mentality viewed from an



entirely different angle seems to be embodied in the following lines to be found in Bryce's "American Commonwealth": "It is natural for them (the Americans) to believe in their star. And this sanguine temper makes them tolerant of evils which they regard as transitory, removable as soon as time can be found to root them up."

The above considerations seem to furnish a suitable background for examining the proposal of the so-called Joint High Commission. It is true that in this country there are a few ardent advocates of this proposal. In fact, a far greater number of people are querying why this proposal has met with such a poor response from the other side of the Pacific. Now let us recall some of the differences which were settled in bygone days by an instrument called "Joint High Commission." They were the differences concerning the "Alabama" claims, fishery questions on the Atlantic coast, the coastal trade on the St. Lawrence River and the five Great Lakes, free transit of goods over the boundary of the United States and Canada, boundaries between the United States and Canada, and irritating conditions at the boundaries, not the boundaries themselves, between the United States and Mexico. They are one and all clearly differences in the relation of one independent country to another, entirely free from any doubt or implication as to their being domestic questions of either country. Thanks to the existence of the Pacific Ocean, there is no such difference pending between Japan and the United States.

To forestall any possible misunderstanding, let us designate such differences as those just spoken of as "external". Now it would not be hard to understand the American psychology, nurtured by historical associations, of unconsciously viewing the proposal of the Joint High Commission as something tending toward pushing the internal question of immigration into the category of external differences. For reasons, the elucidation of which will take too much space and is therefore reserved for some future op-

portunity. I, for one, believe that this proposal of the Joint High Commission is not at all practicable. Even hypothetically assuming that it is practicable, we must call it by some name other than "Joint Commission," which does not carry with it the opprobrium of mixing up internal and external questions. Even granting that the proposal is feasible it appears to me that the present is the least favorable moment for making such a proposal. As long as the proposal remains academic or subject of talk between private individuals, we may let it go its own way unhampered. Once the proposal receives the really earnest attention of the Japanese Government, or the slightest sign of the State Department being approached on the subject even in a cautious way, appears on the horizon, there looms the possibility of the State Department being put in an awkward and very embarrassing position. If the proposal, as it now stands, is pushed on too energetically, there is a fear of its leading to a second "grave consequences" incident.

The question of the St. Lawrence waterway now being discussed seems to furnish a very instructive lesson. When the Canadian Government notified Washington of its desire to appoint a national advisory committee, the United States at once suggested that it should appoint a similar committee, eventually leading to the calling into being of the joint committee consisting of three representatives nominated by the Canadian Government and three by the United States. For the success of a proposal regarding matters between two countries, such a responsiveness and spontaneity like the echo following a sound on the part of the party to which the proposal is made, is necessary. Overzeal on one side and indifference if not apathy on the other are not conducive to the maturing of a scheme concerning two parties. Indeed they may do some positive harm instead of composing differences. The question of the St. Lawrence waterway and the immigration problem are, needless to say, utterly different in their nature. They belong to



entirely different categories of question. And yet there are certain aspects of the questions, in which one cannot fail to notice a striking similarity. In particular, that aspect common to both that they are pregnant with significances far deeper than the matter-of-fact views might suggest, seems to merit our profound meditation.

It is true that no question is ever settled until it is settled right. For all this, however, it would require time. Meanwhile, it may happen that we have to content ourselves with some makeshift arrangement. Even then, there seems to be really no novel method of arriving at such an arrangement except through the ordinary channels of diplomacy. Now I believe, there are at least some, if not many, among those who have been pondering over the Americo-Japanese problem for a long while, who have experienced from time to time a peculiar feeling as if there were more than one Americas, whereas there is but one Japan. In the situation now unfolding before our eyes, there is a streak of hope that such an illusion might disappear in due course of time. Indeed the present situation is, so far as my meagre knowledge of American history goes, rather unique in that respect that on the question of external differences we have on one side the executive backed by the consensus of opinion of all the responsible press, and on the other, the legislature. Incidentally it may be observed that in this respect, the present situation is entirely different from any of bygone days, when a Joint High Commission showed itself to be useful. The "grave consequences" incident may have had the passive merit of having roused in the United States a really nation-wide interest in the Americo-Japanese problem. Let us hope that the attitude of outspoken fairness on the part of the representative American press eventually metamorphoses itself into the solid public opinion of America as an organic compact whole.

That the unscrupulous activity of an energetic minority, for good or evil, often dominates the situation in a democracy, is something inevitable in the present-day

working of democracy. In the case before us, it is the well organized activity of the minority of the Pacific coast States that brought about the present unfortunate and anomalous situation. A silver lining to the cloud now gathering in Washington is that the ultimate result of the impulsive action of the Senate will have served a most useful purpose in as much as the agitation which has been going on since some time past has drawn the really earnest attention of the greater America to the Japanese question which has hitherto been misrepresented for purposes other than that of promoting the aggregate welfare of mankind. Let us hope that the time may not be very far off when the assertion that east of the Rockies there is no Japanese question, becomes entirely obsolete. Time is the panacea which would permit the Senate to retain its self complacency, to act in accord with what is beyond all question the predominating will of the United States as a whole, without appearing to be inconsistent or contradictory.

Incidentally, our thought goes to the closely allied subject of the general problem of representation in the American democracy. That the word "gerrymander" is of American origin, seems to be only one of many tokens of the existence of room for improvement of the representative system in the United States. It is a well known fact that the early conception of proportional representation now in vogue in many countries was nursed in the very heart of "the Cradle of American Liberty". That the movement of the reform of representation has made no headway in the United States may appear to some paradoxical. • Now, America possesses a big margin of everything denied to all other countries of the world, whose origin may ultimately be traced to her enormous wealth and well-nigh inexhaustible resources. All the contradictions and irrelevancies, if there be any, in the representative system of the United States, are submerged in that big margin of something which is hard to describe, but which may perhaps be inferred from the observation that an American is born either



a Republican or a Democrat. If the Republican split in 1912 were an ephemeral, it might have given a slight impetus to the reform movement of the American representative system. The present anomalous situation created by the latest phase of the Japanese question will give head to the thought of the reformal representative in the United States. Let us wait for the day when it can be truly said that the American people have finally made up their mind on the Japanese question.

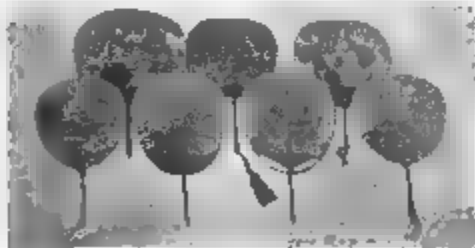
In throwing a glance on the prospect around our own ears, let us try to find a little more of the future than of the happenings of the hour, as our fathers of the *Meiji* era were used to do. By thus doing, I do not mean the remote future but the future which is big the tomorrow in the life of a nation. Let us persist in the hope of an amicable solution of the immigration problem reached through it has been by the *Issei* descendants. Without losing the slightest idea of holding the difference of belief of those who have been persistently working for the cause of American-Japanese friendship, it cannot be gained that hereto the whole nation had an appearance of having been led in the lead of a number, not many, of professional workers. Let us take care that the nation-wide interest caused by the immigration problem should not lose an ephemeral

moral essence. Let us take to heart the eagerness and self-sacrifice which are being shown able to show at this critical hour, as no less due to the attitude of interest on the part of the American executive and the American press and to the sympathetic attitude of Americans living in our midst, than to our own self. Let us hope for the emergence in due course of one of an intelligent public opinion which takes due cognizance of the American measurability, backed by the armed country and soaring high above the plane of political struggles and party strife. If the intelligent public opinion of our age eyes to eye with the solid public opinion of America as an organic combined whole, there seems to be no reason why the insoluble problem of immigration cannot be solved in a way satisfactory to both countries.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, we must be prepared to go through the vicissitudes, the ups and downs of hope and despair. Let Japan show that she is capable of brave fortitude—fortitude which should not degenerate into lethargic inactivity nor serve as a cover for raid, but which is always on the alert to take the first opportunity of showing that it was not exercised in vain.

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# Brief Note on Comparison Between the No and the Greek Drama

With Supplementary Remark on the Similarity between the No Kyogen and the Elizabethan Interludes

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## 1. Comparison between No and the Greek Tragedy

While the *No* and the Greek tragedy were quite different in scope of conception, the former being wonderfully executed small mosaics of quotations and allusions from preceding literary masterpieces, and the latter grand original dramatizations of mythological legendary themes, nevertheless there were striking similarities between them in form and manner of development.

In theme they were both quasi-religious and didactic, presenting the character and deeds of gods and heroes, the supernatural element predominating in both, and in construction they were alike lyric.

In performance they were both severely conventional, and in plot they observed the three unities of time, place and action. In neither were there any divisions into acts, the episodes being separated by music. However, in what Professor Haga calls *fukushiki*, or dual, plots, which are a feature peculiar to the *No*, and in which a person usually of humble station, in reality the reincarnation of a departed hero, living at the place associated with his death or worship, in the latter part of the plot assumes his real form, thus necessitating a change of make-up and costume, the interval was filled by an *ai no kyogen*, a farce which had no logical-relation with the drama.

In the *No* as well as in the Greek tragedy the chorus was the predominant element, and was located on the stage with the actors. The singing was similarly always in unison, polyphony being unknown to either. Good singing was regarded as more important than finished acting. The chorus participated with the

actors in the dialogue, which was metrical in composition, and spoken with rhythmic declamation. The *No* like the Greek orchestra included the flute, while the former also had drums, and the latter sometimes the harp.

While the *No* chorus confined itself to song and dialogue, the Greek chorus also took part in the dancing. At first the leader of the Greek chorus was the sole reciter, but later actors were added one by one, until the number reached three, which was also the usual number in the *No*. Just as in the latter the actors were divided into *shite*, *waki* and *tsure*, so in the former they were classified into protagonists, deuteragonists and tritagonists, according to the kinds and importance of the parts they played. On both stages the actors were exclusively men, who also impersonated female characters. The *No* actors were a highly respected profession, as were also the Greek, who were regarded as a kind of priesthood.

In both cases the actors were masked to represent unnatural and supernatural parts, and the costumes were costly and gorgeous. Both the Japanese and the Greek masks were made to portray in a primitive manner, by means of broad features such as the mouth and eye-brows and the shade of the complexion, the peculiar character and moods of the different *personae dramatis*, and in time they were reduced to a number of conventional types, some of which served in all parts of a kind, such as old men and young maidens, and others only in specific roles, while there were also fantastic animal masks.

The movements of the actors were alike solemn, majestic and stately, consist-



ing of rhythmic, symbolic and descriptive gestures of arms, head and body.

The whole impression—music, song, dialogue, make-up and movement—was highly romantic and mystic—appealing to the naive audiences of the time, who were as fond of tears as of laughter.

The stage in both the *No* and the Greek tragedy lacked realistic properties, and there was no attempt to create any illusion of place or time, the *mise en scene* being left to the imagination of the audience, as it was suggested by the words of the chorus. There was no artificial light as performances were held by day light. Just as the *No* stage was limited to the pine tree background and a few primitive properties, so the Greek stage was confined to the painted wall and the altar in the centre. The later, however, had apparatus which the former did not, especially for use in connection with supernatural events, such as the *deus ex machina*, the Charonic ladders and the *ekkyklema*. This apparatus was paralleled in the later stage of the *kabuki*, the popular stage of the Tokugawa era, by the *seriage*, *suppon*, *chumori* et cetera.

## 2. Comparison between the No Kyogen and the Greek Comedy

The *dengaku* and *sarugaku* were originally comic dances of the commoners, which in the hands of the priesthood and gentry were developed into serious drama, althoheit still primitive in plot. However, the comic element did not disappear because the names by which it was originally known had changed their content. It persisted and developed independently, reappearing in the form of comediettas under the name of *no kyogen*. These were farces played between the acts of the serious *yokyoku*, as the lyric drama of the *No* was called, and the dialogue was composed in the colloquial language of the day. It is thus seen that while both the *yokyoku* and the *kyogen* had a common ancestor, they separated and developed apart, and finally the *kyogen* were made to supplement the *yokyoku*, thus providing a programme with both tragic and comic elements, the latter intend to provide a

comic relief to the mental tension of the former.

In this process of evolution the *kyogen* was remarkably similar to the Greek comedy, not only in evolution, but also in its purpose, subjects, structure and performance.

As on the one hand the *dengaku* and *sarugaku*, originally comic dances, developed into the serious drama of the *No*, so the satyr songs, or comic "tragedy," evolved into the tragic chorus, using the word "tragic" in our modern sense; so on the other hand the old comic *dengaku* and *sarugaku* survived under the new name of *kyogen*, in the same manner as the satyr song, or comic "tragedy," was renamed as the "comedy."

Just as the *dengaku* was originally performed by farmers at sowing time as a prayer for abundant harvests, so the Greek comedy originated with the mumming of rustics at the vintage and harvest feasts, in honor of Bacchus, the god of the creative power of nature.

The purpose of the satyr song was the same as that of the *kyogen*—to furnish comic relief, as already stated—the later being played between the *yokyoku*, and the former as the final part of the tetralogy, which constituted the conventioned programme of the Greek stage, the saytr song being independent of the trilogy, as the three dramas in the tragic cycle were called.

As the *kyogen* often burlesqued the characters in the *yokyoku*, so the Greek comedies were often parodies on the subjects of the tragedies. Both satirized the social conditions of their time, but in the *kyogen* the satire was impersonal and humorous, while in the Greek comedies it was personal and malicious, being directed against particular public men, although this practice was finally abolished as offensive. The comedies then created universal comic types (not directed against particular persons), such as irritable or good-natured fathers, light-hearted or honest sons, cunning servants, parasitic relatives, et cetera, in the same way as the *kyogen* burlesqued *daimyos* as unaccomplished, retainers as clever, oriests as impious,



husbaeds as quick-tempered, wives as jealous, and so forth, and created situations to set off the follies and foibles of the characters. However, the *kyogen* differed from the Greek comedy in the absence of the extreme obscenity which characterized the latter owing to its phallic origin.

The *kyogen* like the Greek comedy marked the transition from unroad to real persons and life in the drama. While the *degaku* and *sarugaku* were lyric, the *kyogen* dispensed with the song, and the dialogue became conversational, thus marking another step in the direction of pure drama. In the case of the Greek comedy, however, the saytr songs developed into a chorus, which at the same time took a more and more realistic part in the action, and gradually diminished the extent of its participation unit it finally disappeared. While in the early Greek comedy the actors performed with bare faces, as did the *kyogen* actors, in the later comedy they wore masks, just as they did in the tragedy, but in the comedy as in the *kyogen* the costumes were those of real life.

### 3. Comparison between the No Kyogen and the Elizabethan Interludes

Even in the history of the drama in England we find a parallel to the *kyogen* in the so-called interludes of the sixteenth century. The Miracle and Morality plays were serious, just as the *yokyoku* were, both dealing with legendary and supernatural characters, and both being religious and didactic in motive. There was one class of Moralities known as Everyman which taught the shortness of life and the vanity of earthly interests, in the same manner as the *yokyoku* set forth the similar Buddhist doctrine.

As the *kyogen* represented the link between the quasi-religious *yokyoku* and the secular *kabuki*, so the interludes marked the transition from the religious Miracle and Morality plays to the secular drama of the Elizabethan age. The interludes like the *kyogen* were comedies of real life, the characters being such types as friars,

palmer, pardoners, pedlars, et cetera, and the plots being satirical treatments of both clergy and laymen. Both the *kyogen* and the interludes were dramatic in form and only required more fully developed plot to become the true comedy.

As the *yokyoku* and *kyogen* contributed in subject and structure to the *kabuki* drama of the Tokugawa era, so the moralities and interludes had a vital relation to the Elizabethan drama.

While, as already stated, in scope and treatment the Greek and pre-Elizabethan plays were quite different from the Ashikaga drama, from the foregoing comparison it is seen that in origin, development and structure, the similarities were more striking than the difference. These similarities must be attributed to the operation of common laws under varying conditions.

(Notes on some special terms, used in this essay.)

### (GREEK DRAMA.)

**DUES EX MACHINA:** *Deus ex machina* means a god who, at the close of a play, by his supernatural appearance upon the scene, solves the highly complicated plot, which could not have been solved by natural causes.

**CHARONIC LADDER:** The *Charonic ladders* are supposed to have been used by the spirits of the dead in ascending to the *orchestra* (stage) from the cave underneath.

**EKKYLEMA;** As far as scholars have been able to determine, the *Ekkylema* was a simple platform, which rested on cylinders or wheels, by which it was moved to the *orchestra*, where it was held by ropes, which were used to pull it back to the *proskenion*.

**ORCHESTRA:** The *Orchestra* was the circular stage on which *choras* and *actors* appeared.

**PROSKENION:** The *Proskenion* was a decorated wall in front of the *skene*, which in turn closed the *orchestra*.



# MORALITY AND MIRACLE PLAYS.

**MORALITY:** The *domin* play arose in the later Middle Ages. The characters were personifications of vices, virtues and defects, which were exposed, punished or corrected.

**MIRACLE:** The *domin* plays developed in the Middle Ages, and dealt

ed religious events. The principal character was the Virgin Mary. Holy men and women were also represented. At first they were serious plays, but gradually became vulgar, and vilified clergymen as well as laymen. The part the Virgin played was to save every villain no matter how heinous his crimes, if he only asked her intercession.



Fig. 1. "The Fool" (Morality Play)



Fig. 2. "The Fool" (Miracle Play)

# Current Thoughts of the Young Generation of Japan

The current of thought of the young generation of Japan flows in three directions, conservative, radical and moderate.

The conservatives seek their athletics and games from among the characteristic Japanese *judo*, fencing, archery and other old military arts. Their motto is the sanctity of the Imperial House. They are pure Imperialists.

The Imperial House is the centre of their religion and belief. They feel it irreverent to make a scientific study of the Imperial House. For them, the Imperial House is the Empire of Japan.

They are convinced that to enlarge Japanese territories abroad and to raise the national prestige is to enhance the glory of the Imperial House. Their ambition is a reconciliation of pure Japanized confucianism and the inherent national idea of Japan.

This thought is held by Naval and Military officers and exsoldiers of the Ex-Soldiers' Associations and the Young Men's Associations. The men belonging to the Anti-Bolshevization Association hold the same idea.

The idea is most powerful among the comparatively uneducated young men, who stick to the typical old idea of loyalty to masters and filial piety to parents. They are indifferent to any complicated moral study of what is loyalty and what is filial piety. Nor is it a matter of consideration to them as to how human thoughts and life are changing and how the world situation is shifting. They faithfully keep to what is taught or hinted by their old educationists or their old fashioned seniors. They have produced men attempting to assassinate socialists and, for example, to disturb the funeral service of Sakaye Osugi, a socialist leader.

The radicals are found more among the comparatively educated men and also among the labourers, who are of uneasy life and are always menaced in their position by the capitalists. The Waseda

University is a centre of the former, led by a few professors of radical ideas such as Takatsu, Inomata, Yamakawa and Kimura.

These persons have been long studying current foreign thoughts. They follow socialism, communism or Bolshevism. Their arguments have been simply academic based on economic grounds and without any careful study of the actual life of the Japanese. They have been strengthened in their belief and stimulated in its propagation by the existing status of labour here, which is in the transition stage, with the oppression of capital and the ill-treatment of labour. They at last went to the extremity of making a daring attempt on the dignity of the Imperial House.

Their followers in conspiracy with the Bolsheviks in Shanghai have been distributing secret literature and propagandizing their ideas in this country. Still their actions have been practically resultless except for the amazement excited in the public.

They have a good knowledge of Western thought. But they know little about the Japanese national character. They have been criticised and abused as blind followers of Western thought and as quite ignorant of the possibilities of the realization of the thought in this particular country. This criticism possesses much truth.

Those holding to moderatism think that socialism is good and any one with modern knowledge of economics admits the truth of its principles, but these principles need not be applied to the re-construction of the national constitution of Japan, besides the economic machinery and the national life. Nor can we enter anarchism with it. The Russians and Germans have been advocating such principles antipathetically and in resistance against many years' oppression by tyrannical Governments. An attempt to adopt such principles thoroughly in Japan is thought to be an evil consequence



of foreign veneration and introspective thoughtlessness on the part of the radicals.

This is a great defect of the radicals and can never be compensated for by whatever lofty idea is attainable by them in their social movements.

Moderatism is held by thoughtful youths, who are highly educated. They recognize the truth of radicalism to a certain extent, while they consider it heedless and ineffectual to go to the length of attempting to attain its objects with bloodshed as the radicals have done. The Japanese are an intelligent people, they think, and no one from the Imperial family down to the labour class is so stupid as to want a bloody revolution. The wise Emperor Meiji bestowed on his people constitutional government amidst their cheers, while it was only secured after many years' bloody struggle in England. The moderatists believe that the revolution as advocated by the socialists can be worked out gradually in this country.

It was over ten years ago that we could check the monopolization of profits by a few capitalists by nationalizing the railway, salt and tobacco business. We have social bureaux in the Home Office and various prefectural offices for relieving unemployed labourers. There are free hospitals maintained on a foundation from the Imperial House and a social relief society known as the Keifuku-kwai capitalized by another Imperial donation. Thoughtful capitalists accord kind treatment to their male and female workers.

These are things advocated by the socialists, although they are yet not nationally extended. These social problems have been realized mostly by the wise judgement of Japanese, who are ready to follow the principles of righteousness, although it has been doubtlessly accelerated not a little by the arguments of the radicals.

The moderatists are most indignant over the radicals' heinous attempts directly concerning the dignity of the Imperial House and setting the national constitution at naught. Their indignation is different from the blind anger of the conservatives.

The Japanese people and their Imperial House belong to the same family, which constitutes the country. The people have never been subjugated by the Imperial family, from which their ancestors descended. This is a special feature in the relation of sovereign and subjects in Japan that differentiates it from the system in other countries.

In the history of Japan we can find no record of tyrannical Imperial government. Peace and harmony have reigned in our Imperial House and people. How foolish and inconsiderate it is to try to apply directly to Japan such theories or doctrines as are created by foreigners, who are ignorant of such characteristic national constitution.

No one can be so foolish as to eject his parents in order to imitate another family system.

The moderatists laugh at the conservatives' idea of loyalty and filial piety, which is not grounded on any sound principle. The conservatives think only of loyal conduct in foreign war, to say the most. They do not appear to consider loyalty in a peaceful life. They are inspiring loyalty in anticipation of a war, which might occur once or twice in a century.

They also hold an erroneous idea of filial piety, for they think absolute submission to parents as the way of filial piety. They do not oppose the injustice of parents. They have even helped them in unjustifiable conduct by their order, and have not thought of their responsibility for it. They have not been conscious of the more dutiful way of opposing parents' unjust behests.

The moderatists hold a more thoughtful idea of socialism. Western materialism cannot be adopted in the Orient without modifications, they think, as the theory to find the way of the solution of the human life problem simply by material satisfaction cannot be supported by Orientals, who are deeply inspired with the idea of spiritual life. At least, the Japanese young generation cannot bear unspiritual and unideal life, while they can stand a life, which wants in material. Orientals are accustomed to a comparatively sacetic life,



as they have been long taught Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. At least, they possess an ideal which transcends material.

Materialism is too much caught by material. Human beings cannot of course get away entirely from material life. Those without material wants are liable to abuse their material security, if they are not mentally trained at the same time. The socialists' advocacy of a material revolution before a mental reformation cannot, therefore, be endorsed, while we admit that their advocacy possesses some truths. In the opinion of the moderatists, one needs not so much to cling to material things, when he is cultivated in mind. The question is which of materialism and spiritualism is to come first in human mind's. This is just the ideal at issue between the Japanese young moderatists and the socialists.

The spirit of class destruction overflows the minds of Japanese young men in all directions. A tendency is manifest among them of recognizing no distinction of class between the Imperial family and the people. Mr. Y. Arima, the heir of Viscount Arima, who belongs to the so-called "special class" and ran for parliament this year, recently stated to a newspaper man that he is ashamed of being a descendant of a daimyo and therefore of being of the peerage, which is a special class, for the daimyo was simply a powerful local family oppressing the people by military power during the War Period and its descendants ought not to hold their heads high and be haughty towards the common people.

Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, who belongs to a branch of the Tokugawa family, a feudal lord of Owari in the pre-restoration period, lately spoke in the House of Peers, attacking the Cabinet. He went to the length of stating that the exclusive possession of political power by the special class, not representing the popular mind, he feared would give rise to the occurrence of a French revolution in Japan.

Count Itagaki's and Baron Kikuchi's heirs did not apply for their succession to

the peerage upon their fathers' demise, to the Department of the Imperial Household, and relinquished their privilege as peers. They are highly educated as Government university graduates. From such words and deeds of young nobles, who are conscious of the current tendencies, we may draw conclusions as to how the spirit of class leveling is gaining ground among the Japanese young generation. It is remarkable that capitalists have been moved to a changed attitude by the young men's movements so that not a few of them have put out their money for public works.

The late Z. Yasuda, the head of the millionaire Yasuda family, was assassinated by a young radical for the assigned reason of his grudging to give his money for the public welfare. Since then, his bereaved family has been giving its money to public works, declaring it to be in accordance with the deceased's desire.

The popularity of the spirit of class leveling has most awakened young labourers. One reason for this awakening is an increase in the number of those with middle and higher grade education among them. These labourers have come to respect their position and to resist oppressive capitalists, under the influence of the world's tendencies.

Young women have been awakened, too. This is another conspicuous sign of the times. A union of professional women and the demand for woman suffrage are simply questions of time.

Finally about young men of letters, they mostly belong to the category of radicals and hold socialistic thoughts, naturally as a result of their accession to foreign tendencies. They speak highly about the so-called proletarian literature. There is, however, no definition given by them of such literature; and its real strength is a question, although it is true that literary works on the proletariat are influential.

It is particularly noteworthy that despite that so many Japanese young men are inclining, in ideal and practice, towards radicalism, only a very few have made treasonable attempts on the Imperial House. The Japanese Imperial House



# The Thirty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society

THE thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held in the Constitution Memorial Hall in the outer precincts of the Meiji Shrine, Gondawara, Aoyama, Tokyo, at 9.30 A.M., May 14th. It being fine weather, the meeting was attended by a large number of members from all parts of the country, and the attendance reached about 15,000 by the hour appointed, fully occupying the spacious grounds.

H. I. M. the Empress left the Imperial Palace at 10 A.M., and arrived at the grounds at 10.15 A.M., when the Military Band played the national anthem. At the entrance, Her Majesty was welcomed by H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, the Honorary President of the society, and T. I. M. Princesses Higashi-Fushimi, Kuni, Nashimoto, Takeda, Higashi-Kuni, Kayo and Li, Baron Hirayama, the President of the society, Prince Tokugawa and Mr. Sakamoto, its Vice-Presidents, and other personages.

Entering the resting-room, Her Majesty met the Imperial Prince and Princesses and received in audience the Home Minister Dr. Mizuno, the War Minister Gen. Ugaki, the Naval Vice-Minister Admiral Okada, President Baron Hirayama, Vice-President Prince Tokugawa, Vice-President Sakamoto, Managers, Councillors, Auditors and other officials of the society, President Dr. Sato of the society's head hospital, President Marchioness Nabeshima of the Volunteer Nurse Society, Vice-President Viscountess Motono of the same society, the Managers

and its people have been so harmoniously in relation for the past three thousand years that the bond of affinity can not be broken with ease. Any new thought from abroad and any advocacy of foreign radical ideas will be unsuccessful, if this special feature in the national constitution of Japan is overlooked.

of branch offices of the Japan Red Society, and other persons.

Her Majesty then listened to a report on the present condition of the society by President Baron Hirayama, who presented her with the society's report and other papers. Then, Honorary President Prince Kan-in, the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Home, and War Ministers, and the Naval Vice-Minister, attended the meeting. The President announced the opening of the meeting and reported on the business and accounts of the society for the fiscal year 1923-1924 and on its present condition. After that, he nominated a committee of 4 members, which selected 13 Councillors and 3 Auditors, whose names were reported to the meeting by the President.

H. I. M. the Empress then entered the meeting amid music, preceded by Honorary President Prince Kan-in. She wore a pleasing light green gown, and appeared to be in very good spirits. After solemn silence for a moment, cheers of "banzai" spontaneously burst from the great assembly, which pleased Her Majesty, and she responded with a smile.

Her Majesty then read the following address:—

I am happy to attend this, the 32nd ordinary general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society and to meet you all.

I am very glad that at the time of the earthquake, last year, the society, properly acting in co-operation with its branch offices, which came forward in the emergency, achieved efficient relief work. It is also very gratifying that we were given such warm sympathy and help by various foreign Governments and peoples. I wish you to continue to work more and more in the interests of the society, in harmony and co-operation, as there is not a little yet to be done by it in the arrangement and extension of its affairs.

The Imperial message was replied to by

Honorary President Prince Kan-in, who read the following address:—

It is a great honour to the society that to-day, the thirty-second ordinary general meeting is honoured by the presence of H. I. M. the Empress and with her gracious message.

The society has been enjoying ever growing prosperity since its foundation, with a yearly increasing number of members, solely through the favour of your Majesty's great humanity and benevolence, for which we are exceedingly grateful.

Our timely work of relief, at the time of the great earthquake, aroused foreign and domestic sympathy, through which we could accomplish and bring nearly to an end the relief work, with success. We have need to re-adjust and extend our

work now that our affairs have been restored to pre-quake conditions, to achieve which I am determined to encourage our members and to meet your Majesty's wishes.

Her Majesty was then informed of the closing of the meeting by President Baron Hirayama and she retired, when there were again cheers of *banzai*, to which Her Majesty replied with a gracious bow.

Her Majesty in retiring was told by President Baron Hirayama of the presence of about 50 representatives of the Juvenile Red Cross under its banner and the flags of the model sections of the society's branch offices and their representatives, at the right of the platform, and she stopped and watched them for a moment.

Her Majesty after a short rest drove back to the palace.

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## TO AN EAGLE

Aomihara,  
Nushi naki shima mo  
Motometen,  
Sora tobu washi yo!  
Ware ni se wo kase.

Away o'er blue seas, far far away,  
Would Heaven that I could venture forth to explore  
Some secret isles beyond all human sway!  
Hark thou, O Monarch of the air, I thee implore,  
On the strong pinions, thither me convey!

By Dr. M. INOUE,  
Tr. by Dr. K. WADAGAKI



# Twilight Story

## STRANGE HAWKERS AND BEGGARS OF THE PAST

**T**HERE were many hawkers and beggars in strange styles in the Tokugawa period, when the police were more lenient than to-day and masquerading was not prohibited. They tried to get money or sell articles by attracting public notice by their extraordinary appearance.

**Wrestling with Oneself.**—This was a kind of begging. One standing in front of a trading house stripped off his clothes and gave a performance, in which he moved as if he were most energetically wrestling with another. Spectators standing round him would throw him coppers. At first, the trick was given on the streets, but later, it was performed on a fixed unoccupied ground, round which gathered the easy-going Yedo people to see it. When many persons flocked about, the beggar would start his feat, in which he called out the names of some popular professional wrestlers, and would pretend to wrestle with them. He imitated either party himself and during the wrestling with himself, he showed a position, in which either party was on the verge of being defeated by the other. Enthusiastic spectators supporting either party cheered and encouraged him. They threw money, upon which the man would assume the position in which the wrestler given the more support in money was likely to defeat the other. Seeing this, the latter's supporters would throw money excitedly. Finally, the one getting the more substantial support was made to win. This was a lucrative way of begging. It was most popular in Yedo from the Shotoku to Kyoho eras (1711-1735) and even at the beginning of the Meiji era, when it went out of existence as a result of the prohibition of nudity in open places.

**Masquerading Hawkers.**—Masquerading hawkers in the Tokugawa period were most seen in the interval of about 80 years from the Meiwa era (1764-1771) to the Tenpo era (1830-1843). They were singular in style and cries and they met the

characteristic taste of the Yedo men, fond of novelty.

Their pioneer was Dohei, an "ame" (glutinous rice-jelly) peddler, who was famous in the Meiwa era. He wore a "nunoko" (wadded clothes) with the dyed letters "Dohe-Dohe" (a corruption of Dohei, his name), a sleeveless "haori" (a coat), yellow and black, and a "zukin" (a hood) of light blue, trimmed with red silk. He sang and danced with comic gestures as he hawked. His song was:

"Dohe to yutara naze hara tacharu,  
Dohe mo wakai toki iro-otoko Dohe-  
Dohe" (Why do you get angry at  
hearing me crying my name Dohe. I  
was a gallant in my youth.)

He soon became very popular with the citizens. There were, however, some strangely dressed hawkers before him. A noted book written by Itcho Hanabusa tells of one of them. He wore a hair hat and a false mustache. He wore a Chinese garment and carried a round fan, with which he danced. He blew a Chinese whistle to gather the children, his customers, round him.

One famous in the Kansei era was the Fox Man, who peddled "ame." He disguised himself as a white fox and wore a fox mask. He danced comically to the buyers of "ame".

One popular way of peddling in the Anyei era was "fukurinto-uri". The hawker put on a pointed hat and carried a big pot over the shoulder. He cried, "Oranda-no Fukurinto koriri umai-umai" (how nice Dutch cake is) as he walked along. His "fukurinto" was a rice-cracker with ginger jelly.

Yokanpei of Shinoda-no-mori was a contemporary. He peddled patent medicines. Yokanpei is the name of a "yakko" (a servant) in a drama known as Ashiya Doman Ouchi-Kagami. It sounded as if it meant "It is good"; and the hawker cried:



"Senshu Shinoda-no-mori no Inari no gomuso Yokanpei ga koyaku wa senki sunpaku ni hattara yokaro (It is good to apply Yokanpei's plaster as taught in a dream by the Shinoda-no Inari, Senshu for colic) "Shaku ya tsuka e ni nondara Yokanpei" (It is good to drink it for gastrospasm or heart-trouble.)

"Kata kara suso made hattara Yokanpei" (It is good for aches from the shoulder to the foot.)

These hawkers went always in twos. They wore a cotton short coat of coarse vertical-stripes, trousers and brass sword. They shouldered a small medicine-chest carried by doctors with brass fittings on the corners. They looked splendid as a daimyo's "sakibako".

The Bunka and Tenpo eras were the most popular period for masquerading hawkers. One of the most famous peddlers was "O-Man-ga-Ame" (an "ame" seller). The peddler was aged about 40, black, fat and bearded and wearing a woman's dress. He wore a wadded cloth of light blue cotton, a red cotton chemise with a yellow neck-band, a red sash, a red apron and a black enamelled hat with red bands. For a buyer of "ame" worth more than 100 "mon" he sang in a horse voice:

"Kawai kerya koso Kanda kara kayo o niku te Kanda kara kayowaryo ka O-Man ga ame jani itcho ga shimon ja." (I visit you from Kanda, as I love you. If I did not love you, why should I visit you from Kanda? Buy O-Man "ame", at 4 "mon" a piece.)

As he sang he danced very coquettishly. With this song and dance, he made himself the most popular of peddlers. Kanjaku Nakamura, a famous actor from Osaka, danced in a popular play on the stage of the Nakamura Theatre in imitation of the hawker in the spring of the 10th year of Tenpo (1839), and made a great success. He thanked the "ame-ya" by presenting to him a "kimono". This even more popularized the man, whose business doubled.

This popularity blighted his life, for the local Governor fined him. At the same time, it was forbidden to peddle by masquerading, and this soon ruined such peddling. Subsequently, similar peddlers came to be seen again, with the relaxation of the ban, but their business was not so popular as previously.

**A Beggar of Filial Piety.**—The idea was conceived by an old beggar, who bound the head and bust of a doll on his chest. The hands were put behind and the feet about the waist. When hands were put on the doll's shoulders, it looked as if one were carrying on the back an old man. In this form, the beggar cried "A dutiful son! A dutiful son!" and walked along the streets, as if a young man were carrying on his back his aged father and talking to please him. Many people meeting this funny fellow on the streets gave money, as they thought it good to imitate such a virtuous deed as filial piety.

**"Honi-Horo".**—This was a street vendor getting money from children by showing them something. "Honi-horo" meant dancing and running with a papier-mache horse set on the dancer's waist so as to make him look as if on horseback. One of the two vendors in company was disguised as a Chinaman or a warrior and had the "honi-horo" fastened to the waist, while the other man carried a flat bat like a battledoor, on which was set a round piece of glass about 2", through which a thing looked seven. Children paying 4 "mon" could look through it at the one "on horseback" playing a flute and dancing with a folding fan to the singing of the other. This "honi-horo" is said to be a word derived from the English "hobby horse", the name of an English toy imported from Holland in the Tenmei era (1781-1788). This horse was a favourite of Japanese children even until the beginning of the Meiji era.

**Two Roles by a Man.**—The face and garment of a man was divided into two parts, one of which was made up as a man and the other as a woman. In this queer style, the man played two roles a



the same time. This was performed in Kyoto from about the Kyoho era, and later in Yedo in the Bunsei era.

A kind of dancing called "ryomen-odori" was soon seen in leading theatres, the dancer wearing a mask playing the roles of a male and a female. In the Tenpo era, this dancing was adopted by beggars on the streets for getting money. Their faces were made up as a man on one-half and a woman on the other half, and the kimono was also half for a man and half for a woman. When the woman spoke, they turned the woman's side to the spectators and when the man spoke, they turned the man's side to them. Other beggars fixed a mask and an appropriate kimono to the back, and they acted two roles by turning back and front, in turn.

"A Ghost Grave".—This was another way of begging, which prevailed towards the end of the Yedo period. A beggar fastened a papier-mache grave-stone about 2' high to his waist. He painted his face blue and wore a white kimono. As he walked, he always hid his face behind the grave-stone, which looked to the persons coming towards it as if the grave-stone were walking. When he came to a place, where many children gathered, he would appear before them as a ghostly figure, while the grave-stone dropped. The children were frightened or were made to laugh. He begged money from their houses.

A Bear.—This form of begging was very primitive. Two men formed a company. One of them made himself a bear by blacking his face, hands and feet, and another led it by a chain. The leader standing in front of houses said "This wild bear was captured in the Province of Tanba". When he said so, the bear walked about on four feet and stood on its hind legs as a real bear would do.

People then compared this form of begging with that of filial piety, which we described before, saying there was a difference between the wise beggar showing filial piety and the unwise ones mimicking a bear and its leader, the former being alone and being able to earn

nearly twice as much as the latter. We are not certain that the wise man earned so much. Anyhow, his idea was beyond comparison with "the bear and its leader".

"Suta-Suta-Bozu" (A Priest).—This beggar was nude even in the cold season. His head was shaven and a handkerchief was tied round it. He begged money from trading-houses, saying, "Trade is prosperous in the year when the 'suta-suta-bozu' comes. 'Suta-suta' means walking quickly. Although naked, he tied a straw rope round his waist. He carried a bamboo stick of 3' or 4', the top of which was split. Several small coins were put into the split through their holes. As he cried out, he jingled the coins by shaking the stick.

The Sweeper.—This beggar carried a bamboo broom, and cleaned dust before gates, for which he begged money. He cried, "Sweep! Sweep! From morning to evening!"

"The Sake Cask Carrier".—This idea was similar to the one of filial piety. He carried a big papier-mache sake cask, and his head came out of it. He visited every house, begging money.

"Osho-Kyo".—This beggar was a boy, who kept in his sleeves a few small earthen dolls. In front of a house, he would take out one, on the threshold saying. "Osho kyo wa okane ga na dossari to mokari mashita. Kore wa koredemo na Nihon wa sochinju Fushimi-no-Inari-Daimyoin na (yo). Kochiran (kochirae) tatase tamo wana" (The Osho (priest) has to-day earned much money. This is the Inari-Daimyoin (the God of Cereals) from the Fushimi Shrine, a national shrine of Japan.) So saying, he took out another doll, calling it another "inari". By Osho, he meant himself. He spoke humorously, attributing his earning money to the help of the "Inari". Superstitious persons gave money to the beggar, hoping that good luck would smile on them.

These hawkers and beggars are no longer seen, one reason for which is the prohibition to masquerade on the streets.

## The 49th Session of the Diet

**T**HE extra 49th session of the Diet was convoked on June 25th, soon after the formation of the Kato Ministry. After the general election, many seats in the House of Representatives were taken by new comers, and the Kensei-kai took the place of the Seiyu-kai as the majority party. Mr. G. Kasuya and Mr. M. Koizumi were chosen the President and Vice-President respectively.

On the 28th, the opening ceremony of the Diet was held in the House of Peers in the presence of the Prince Regent.

On July 1st, Premier Kato, Foreign Minister Shidehara and Finance Minister Hamaguchi spoke on the Government administrative policies. The speeches had unusual importance for various reasons. Both houses then changed the order of the day and considered and passed unanimously a resolution against the Japanese immigration measure in the United States. The resolution of the House of Peers reads:

The House of Peers deeply regrets the provision for Japanese exclusion in the new immigration act of the United States, which is against the sense of justice and fairness and it is feared with impair the friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

The following is the text of the resolution of the House of Representatives :—

The House of Representatives declares its strong opposition to the discriminatory provision against Japanese in the new immigration act of the United States, as being at variance with the principle of international justice and impartiality and checking the friendship of seventy years between Japan and the United States. The House hopes that the Imperial Gov-

ernment will adopt promptly suitable measures.

In the lower house, interpellations were then made regarding the ministerial speeches by Mr. H. Motoda, the leader of the Seiyu-honto, and a few others. Before the volley of questions reached its height, the American flag affair came under discussion by another change of the order of the day. Mr. C. Shimooka of the Kensei-kai interpellated regarding the Government's opinion on the tearing down of the American national flag. Mr. Wakatsuki, the Home Minister, replied, sincerely that stating the offender was being strictly searched for and that the affair being highly regrettable, the Government would carefully investigate it.

The House of Peers took up the same question, Home Minister Wakatsuki and Foreign Minister Shidehara replied to interpellation.

Mr. S. Muto, the leader of the Business Men's Party, spoke in interpellation, and Finance Minister Hamaguchi replied. These speeches were most noteworthy of the day's proceedings in the lower house. During the subsequent three days, there were volleys of interpellations by the representatives of all parties. For the discussion of the supplementary Budget, it was arranged that the Budget Committee, the chairman of which was Mr. N. Kataoka, should hold general meetings on the 3rd and 4th and sectional meetings on the 5th and 6th. On the 5th, the house considered the Government bill for the cost of the state funeral of the late Prince Matsukata. The bill was introduced by the Premier, after which it was approved by a majority. It was resolved to send a letter



of condolence from the house to the bereaved family of the Prince.

The House of Peers having been presented with the same bill, passed it unanimously. It also adopted a letter of condolence to be sent to the bereaved family of the Prince.

On the 6th, the Luxury Tariff Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives.

On the 9th, the same house took up for discussion the supplementary Budget. The Seiyu-honto most strenuously opposed the establishment of the new office of parliamentary undersecretaries: A vote was taken on the bill and it was passed by a majority.

On the 12th, the Luxury Tariff bill was a matter of heated discussion, but it passed the lower house. On the 17th, it was considered and passed by the upper house.

On the 17th, the Supplementary Budget for the fiscal year 1924-1925 passed the upper house. The Kenkyu-kai members mostly opposed the establishment of the office of parliamentary undersecretaries, but finally, they yielded consent to the original bill.

On the 17th, the Agrarian Improvement proposal came up for debate in the lower house, which was thrown into confusion over the discussion. Finally, on the 18th the house considered the proposal for revising the system of the House of Peers, presented by the three Government parties. Mr. K. Minoura, a senior member of the Kensei-kai, made an explanatory address. The Seiyu-Honto opposed the proposal, and a hot debate ensued. When a vote was taken, the proposal was passed by a majority.

Both houses were closed on the 18th after sitting for 21 days. They had a

very busy session, and the Lower House held 14 main sittings and 180 sectional and committee meetings. It had 582 bills and proposals and 445 petitions to deal with.

Nearly all the important bills and proposals were disposed of.

When the Supplementary Budget thus approved is added to the main Budget passed at the last session of the Diet, the total for the fiscal year 1924-1925 comes to 1,613,400,025 yen, of which the Supplementary Budget amounts to 266,226,217 yen, including 40,404,073 yen for the cost of reconstruction of the Metropolis, 122,356,675 yen of the cost of resuscitation, 102,970,335 yen for other administrative expenses, 40,000 yen for the cost of the state funeral of the late Prince Matsukata and 455,134 yen for the cost of tenancy arbitration. Besides, the Government disbursed 91,474,802 yen without the approval of the Diet, the last session of which was dissolved. This amount makes the total expenditure for this fiscal year 1,704,874,827 yen.

The Supplementary Budget covers the following appropriations :—

Item.	Amount. Yen.
National Bond Issue .	157,195,669
Taxes . . . . .	50,488,955
Surplus Transferred .	51,064,363
Other . . . . .	7,477,230
Total . . . . .	266,226,217

#### **Prime Minister's Speech at the 49th Session of the Imperial Diet on July 1st, 1924**

Gentlemen,

H.I.H. the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to command me to form a Cabinet on the eleventh of last month, and I consider it a great honour to have this

opportunity of addressing you on general policies of the Government.

We have been inevitably debarred by the fact that this Cabinet has been formed only a short time from completing necessary arrangements in regard to the formulation of definite policy. An examination of general conditions at home and abroad reveals the fact that the Powers are hard at work in developing their national strength with a view to extending their influence abroad, and the need is keenly felt in our country for a general awakening of the popular will. In these circumstances, numerous reforms must be carried out in all branches of administration.

I shall now proceed to lay before you my views regarding several of the more important issues now claiming our attention.

I am happy to state that our relations with Treaty Powers continue to grow in cordiality. As you are aware, the new Immigration Act has been enacted recently by the U.S. Congress. The clause in this Act, which is intended to exclude Japanese immigrants is inconsistent with the dictates of justice and fairness, and I greatly regret that in spite of the earnest efforts of the Government and people of this country, the exclusion clause should have come into force. Nevertheless, the Government will endeavour by all reasonable means to find a solution of this question.

It goes without saying that the Government are desirous of re-establishing the friendly relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but I regret to say that, various questions relating to that country being now under negotiation, I am yet unable to make any public announcement as to whether or not it will be brought to a successful conclusion.

The recent development of both school and social education has enormously raised the general standard of knowledge of our whole nation. It is of pressing importance that a system of universal manhood suffrage should be speedily established in order that the people may be enabled to participate to a greater extent in developing the fortunes of the nation, and that the politics of the country may be evolved on a broader basis.

The Elections recently held on several occasions show that there are many things calling for a serious consideration on our part regarding the future of constitutional government, such as the increase of canvassing expenses and the relaxation of discipline. It is of imperative necessity that a thorough investigation should be made as to the advantages or disadvantages of the various systems of constituency and electoral methods, as well as regulations concerning the economy of election expenses and control, with a view to exterminating all evils incidental to election and ensuring the fairness of elections, so that the machinery of constitutional government may be strengthened at all its essential points.

We have not yet been able to complete arrangements for introducing at this Extraordinary Session of the Diet an Electoral Reform Bill designed to achieve these ends, but we shall endeavour to submit it to your consideration at the next Ordinary Session.

With regard to the reform of the House of Peers. It is now being discussed in and out of that House. The Government are inclined to give a most careful consideration to this question and to dispose of it in a most appropriate manner by taking into account the spirit in which the Constitution was laid down as well as the demand of the times.



The laxity of official discipline and the decline of public morals are the most serious evils in our country at present. To cure these evils is a matter of the first and foremost importance in effecting reforms in the administration of state. The Government intend to put an end to these evils by adopting measures for improving conditions of public morality and enforcing discipline among officials by demanding of them more punctuality and diligence in the performance of their duties to the state. It is an essential requisite for the satisfactory working of constitutional government that its officials be divided into parliamentary and permanent classes, so that probity and continuity in the administration of state affairs on the one hand and the smooth operation of parliamentary machinery on the other may be assured. The Government therefore intend to adopt necessary measures for this purpose.

The expansion of the State finances, both central and local, has been more pronounced of late. This is entirely out of harmony with the resources of the country and it stands as an obstacle in the way of achieving the development of the national thrift. Some of the expenses are of wasteful and extravagant character.

In these circumstances, it is imperative to effect a readjustment and retrenchment of the State finances. The Government will, therefore, carry out financial and administrative readjustments, thereby consolidating the financial position of the nation and, at the same time, facilitating development of the national thrift. With reference to the state enterprises, the expenditure of which is met by funds obtained through the flotation of loans, the Government will not embark upon them, except those which are considered most urgent and absolutely necessary. Particularly in the fiscal year of 1924, the Government have discontinued the floating of national loans in the money market, because of the condition current therein, for the purpose of guaranteeing the credit of national loans and lessening their pressure upon national economy in general.

The above is the policy of the Government pertaining to financial administration. Since, however, there has not yet been time enough for revising the supplementary budget for the fiscal year of 1924, the Government have decided to adopt the one compiled by the preceding Cabinet on the whole with only a few alterations. Such being the case, the financial policy of the government will see its realization in the budget for the next fiscal year and after.

In thus reviewing the general policies of state, I have touched only upon some of the issues now requiring our immediate attention. As to other matters, I shall have the pleasure of expressing the views of the government whenever it is deemed necessary and opportune. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Finance will address you on foreign policy and on economic and financial affairs respectively. I earnestly hope that in appreciation of the government's intention, you will, after full and deliberate consideration, give approval to the bill to be introduced to the House.

#### **Foreign Ministers's Speech at the 49th Session of the Imperial Diet on July 1st, 1924**

Gentlemen,

The fortunes of a nation are in many cases affected by its foreign relations, and it will readily be seen that the definition of a precise policy for each particular problem calls for a most careful consideration. Only three weeks have elapsed since the formation of the present ministry, and the time placed at our disposal has been too short to work out such a policy. I shall, therefore, confine myself to-day to the exposition of the general outlines of the course which we propose to pursue.

In the first place, I wish to observe that the guiding principle of our foreign policy is to safeguard and to promote our legitimate rights and interests, with due respect to those of other nations, and to maintain the peace of the Far East and the Pacific, as well as the general security of the world. Academic as this principle



may appear, it actually lies at the root of every line of thought and action which we are following in the field of diplomacy. We have no sordid end to serve at the expense of other nations. We are not influenced by any of aggressive tendency or territorial greed, or by any similar policy which is impossible of fulfilment. At the same time, it is the manifest duty of the Government to safeguard and to promote our legitimate rights and interests. There is no cause for apprehension that our discharge of this duty might bring us into conflict with the legitimate rights and interests of others. International discord is engendered when one nation holds to its own narrow vision of selfishness in disregard of the positions to which other nations are duly entitled. On the contrary, it is the principle of "live and let live" for which we stand. The world is now, it appears, gradually awakening to a consciousness of that truth. To this popular tendency, the League of Nations undoubtedly owes its inception. I feel certain that if all nations will simply abide by the same fundamental principle, they ought not to find much difficulty in arriving at a basis for solving any international question with which they may be confronted.

The second point of importance to which I wish to invite your attention is the principle of continuity of foreign policy. This does not mean that methods to be adopted in prosecution of a settled policy should always remain unchanged, nor does it mean that a policy once determined should be allowed to prevail for all time. It often happens in any country that, not only the methods for attaining defined objects but also the objects themselves are liable to modification according to an altered situation. But all official commitments given by one Government to another, whether by treaty or otherwise, should on no account be affected by any change of Government or Cabinet. Therein lies the significance of the diplomatic axiom to which I have referred. By its faithful observance alone can national honour be maintained. Upon it depends the peace of the world. That

principle we shall firmly uphold and we trust that our adhesion to it will be reciprocated by other nations in their dealings with us.

At the present moment, the attention of the nation in regard to our foreign relations is being centred on the questions relating to the new Immigration Act of the United States, to our negotiations with the Soviet Government and to the general situation in China. I shall now proceed to express my general views on these three questions.

As you are aware, a new Immigration Act recently, passed the United States Congress, and having been approved by the President, it has been finally written into the statute-books of the country. As to the genesis of this Act, you will recall that of late years in the United States, immigration from foreign countries, especially from Southern and Eastern Europe, has been showing a marked increase. It has come to be generally believed that it will be a matter of practical difficulty to merge these foreign elements in the homogeneous community of original Americans. It has accordingly been felt necessary to impose a more rigorous restriction upon foreign immigration. As for the emigration of Japanese labourers to the United States, an arrangement popularly called the Gentlemen's Agreement has long been in force. Under that arrangement the Japanese Government have been exercising a prohibitory control over the departure to the United States of all classes of labourers except certain relatives of those living in the United States and persons who are returning to that country after a temporary visit to Japan. Consequently, the increase of new Japanese immigrants in the United States has not been, in fact, of any appreciable number. It is believed that the new Immigration Act was originally intended to institute a rigorous restriction of immigration in general, and that there was no reason for embodying in the Act a provision designed specifically to exclude Japanese immigrants. It is sincerely to be regretted that while the Bill was under discussion in Congress, certain leaders of anti-Japanese persuasions should have



succeeded in putting through a clause to the effect that aliens ineligible to citizenship should, as a rule, be denied admission into the United States.

In reviewing the development of this question, there are three points which engage our attention.

First, no intimation has lately been made, even by the exclusionists, of any inferiority of the Japanese race. Their contention is in effect that the Japanese are to the Americans what oil is to water. Neither oil nor water can be said to be superior or inferior to the other, but the fact is that in no case can oil dissolve and merge in water. In other words, they say, Japanese are unassimilable to American life, and the introduction of such alien elements will prove a source of danger to the United States. Such an argument formed one of the essential pleas for the exclusion of Japanese; it was not on the ground of the inferiority of the Japanese race that the exclusion clause was adopted. It should, however, be pointed out that the plea of Japanese unassimilability is no more than an arbitrary presumption unsupported by any evidence of facts. Our views on this point have been already roughly set forth in the Note of May 31st last addressed by the Japanese Government to the Government of the United States.

Secondly, it has always been consistently maintained by the United States, that the liberty to limit and control immigration is one of the essential attributes of the inherent sovereign rights of each nation. The same argument was repeatedly invoked with special emphasis in the discussion of the exclusion clause. We understand that the importance placed on this point by the United States is due to the special conditions of that country. But we have no intention of calling this doctrine in question. The recognition, however, of such principle does not lead to any conclusion that the exclusion clause is in no respect repugnant to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States.

Thirdly, it should be appreciated that the President and the Secretary of State of

the United States have from the outset shown their opposition to the exclusion clause, and have made all possible efforts to have it eliminated from the Act. Public opinion in the United States, as reflected by a great section of the American press, also appears to be sympathetically disposed to Japan's position in the matter. It is a significant fact that the legislation in question has met with uniform disapproval by many influential newspapers of the United States.

Our protest against the exclusion clause is based upon the conviction that a discriminatory treatment, as laid down in that clause, is contrary to the dictates of justice and fairness, and is imposed upon us in disregard of the ordinary rules of international comity. The legislation is now an accomplished fact in the United States, but we can by no means concede that the question is closed. Until our just contentions shall have been given satisfaction, we shall maintain our protest, and shall use our best possible endeavours to seek an amicable adjustment of the question and to ensure forever the traditional friendship between the two nations.

Turning to the Russian problem, it should be noted that Japan and Russia, being geographically contiguous, and having important economic interests much in common, are destined to come into close relationship with each other as good and friendly neighbours. Our sympathy with Russians is all the more intensified by the vast sacrifice which they offered at the initial stages of the European war for the common cause of the Allies, as well as by the indescribable difficulties which they suffered in the internal struggle towards the closing days of the war. We earnestly trust that the Russian people will emerge successfully from this trying ordeal and speedily achieve their peaceful development. The domestic questions of Russia are admittedly matters on which we are not at liberty to express any opinion. There are, however, various important questions awaiting settlement between the two countries, and unless these questions are fully and definitely settled beforehand, unpleasant disputes are



likely to follow the re-establishment of diplomatic relations. During the past several years unofficial conversations between the representatives of the two Governments have taken place at Dairen, at Changchun and at Tokio, unfortunately without success. More recently, in the days of the last Cabinet, official negotiations were opened at Peking, but in the course of the conference when no agreement of views had yet been reached on various points, our Ministry changed. We are determined to continue the negotiations already opened and, upon careful examination of the question, to make every possible effort to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. Considering that the negotiations are still pending, you will understand that we are not yet in a position to make any definite statement on the course that we are hereafter to take on the subject.

Lastly, the question of China is evidently one to which we attach particular importance. Japan is closely linked with China by political, economic and cultural ties, and a little reflection will make it clear that relations of the fullest understanding should be maintained between the two countries. It is but natural that all the Powers, and this country in particular, should desire to see an early stabilization of political conditions in China, and it is much to be regretted that no appreciable achievement has yet been made in this direction. Recent incidents in which the persons and property of foreigners have been attacked in various parts of China seen to have aroused the attention of the Powers with increasing concern to the unsatisfactory conditions in that country. It should, however, be fully appreciated that it is a tremendous undertaking for China to carry out the work of reform in all branches of administration to suit modern requirements. We shall watch these efforts of the Chinese people with sympathy, tolerance and hope, and we pray that they may be crowned with

success. We shall further be willing to render, in so far as lies in our power, any co-operation that China may require of us. We have no intention whatever of interfering in questions of her internal politics. Nor shall we take any action disregarding of the position which she justly enjoys. At the same time, we trust that China on her part will take no action compromising our rightful position.

It is our intention to promote the economic rapprochement between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, subject always to the principle of equal opportunity in China. We shall strive to achieve this end in a manner which will benefit China herself, as well as Japan, and I have no doubt that the Chinese people will come to realize our policy of fair and square dealing. You are well aware that various treaties relating to China were signed at the Washington Conference. They have not yet come into force, as they remain unratified by some of the signatory Powers. But the principles which they stipulate are in complete accord with our own, and we are resolved to abide by the spirit of those treaties.

In now submitting for your consideration some outlines of our views on questions relating to the United States, Russia and China, I need hardly add that we shall not confine our attention to these questions. Our sincere and earnest efforts will be directed to maintain and to strengthen friendly relations not only with those three countries, but with all the nations having important territorial or economic interests in the Far East and the Pacific, and, generally, to do our whole part in securing to the world the blessings of peace and stability. I am fully sensible of my heavy responsibilities in assuming direction of our foreign affairs, and I rely upon your generous support in the discharge of my mission.



August, 1924

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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

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IN 1910

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A  
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OF  
THINGS JAPANESE

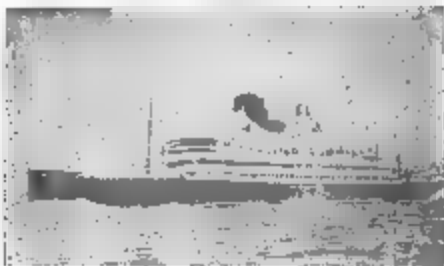
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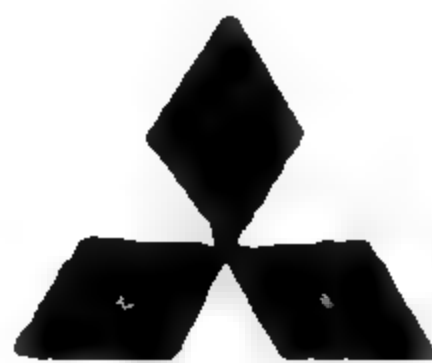
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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV

AUGUST, 1924

No. XII

## THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

### THE EDITOR'S DIARY

**MAY 15.**—The Japanese exclusion measure passed both houses of Congress in the U.S.A. to take effect on July 1.

**May 17.**—One of the American world fliers arrived at Kashiwabara Bay and another at Kataoka Bay, Chishima.

**May 19.**—Baron Saito, the Governor-General of Chosen, with his suite of over 30 persons, was steaming down the Yalu River on a tour of inspection of the frontier, when, at a point near Kozanchin, Heian-Hokudo, shortly after 9 o'clock, over 10 bandits appeared from the hills on the Chinese side and fired at the boats of the Baron and his suite. The latter returned the rifle fire and succeeded in driving away the would-be-assissins, who hurt no one.

**May 20.**—The American Ambassador, Mr. Woods is reported to have tendered his resignation to President Coolidge.

**May 21.**—A New York despatch reports the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Woods by the President.

**May 22.**—The three American world-fliers reached Kasumigaura at 5.25 P.M. amidst the enthusiastic welcome of many Japanese Government officials and private persons.

**May 24.**—The basic terms of the Russo-Japanese negotiations were drafted.

**May 25.**—A union of ex-soldiers in Tokyo held a meeting at the Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo to pass a resolution against the anti-Japanese bill in the United States.

In the north of Chichibu, Saitama-ken, a hail-storm occurred. That lasted over an hour, inflicting severe damage on the mulberry crop.

**May 28.**—A Washington despatch reports the signing of the immigration law by President Coolidge on the 26th. The Japanese Government decided at an extraordinary cabinet meeting held on the 28th to lodge a protest with the United States. The protest was telegraphically sent by the Foreign Minister Baron Matsui to Ambassador Hanihara.

**May 31.**—A series of Imperial banquets will be held in the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace from to-day to June 4th in celebration of the marriage of H.I.H. the Crown Prince with H.I.H. Princess Nagako. At the first dinner given to-night, about 300 foreign and Japanese officers and officials were invited.

A man was found dead in the grounds of Viscount Inouye's mansion, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo. He committed suicide in his indignation over the Japanese exclusion bill in the United States. He had three letters in his pocket.

One was addressed to Ambassador Ward. His name is unknown.

Mr. Woods, with his wife and her mother, is to leave Tokyo for home on the morning of June 5th and will embark on the President McKinley which sails from Yokohama at 3 P. M. on the 6th.

June 5. This morning the Tokyo Municipal celebration of the Imperial wedding was held in the Imperial Palace grounds. Their Highnesses appeared in the pavilion at 10.20 A. M., when tens of thousands of citizens gathered in from all the pavilion and the great "bazaar," Major Nagata read a congratulatory address, which was followed by an Imperial message read by His Highness in a loud and clear voice, which was distinctly heard in every corner of the grounds. The meeting was closed at 10.50 A. M., when three cheers of "banzai" were given for the Imperial couple.

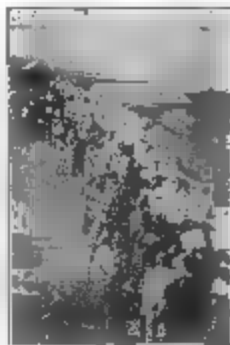
The whole city celebrated the occasion. Various amusements were held every where, all the streets were beautifully decorated with flags and paper lanterns. Delayed train-cars were run.

At 1 P. M., a national meeting was held near the American quarter, at the Kokusai-kyoku, Ryogoku, when all the political parties, 18 unions formed on account of the American question, students, labour and other unions were represented. Every orator spoke with fervency, calling upon the Americans to renounce.

June 7. Premier Yamamoto Kiyomasa presided in the Akasaka Palace at 4.03 P. M. and received the resignation of his cabinet in the Prince Regent, as he saw the impossibility of remaining in office with the result of the general election which went against the Government. The Prince Regent then summoned Count Hirota, the 1st Keeper of the Privy Seal, and presented him on the matter. Consequently, Marquis Tokumasa, the

Grand Chamberlain, was sent to consult Prince Saito in Kyoto.

The ladies and gentlemen in the dancing hall of the Imperial Hotel were taken by surprise by the raid of 17 members of the Taiho-shu, advocating nationalism, who performed sword-dances before them. The diversion was raised by indignation over the American exclusion bill, and some Japanese young men and women's



At 10.20 A. M. the Imperial Couple appeared in the Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo.

indulgent in during, apparently indifferent to the national peril which confronts Japan.

Mr. Rohindranath Tagore, a famous Indian poet, arrived in Tokyo at 2.45 P. M. from Western Japan, after visiting Nara and Osaka. It is eight years since he last came to this country.

June 8.—Captain D'Chay, a French round-the-world flier, reached Hiroshima at 10.07 A. M. from Taipey, Korea, which he left at 6.20 A. M.



June 9.—Viceroy Kato, the leader of the Kensei-kami, resided in the Akasaka Palace at 11.24 A.M., accompanied by the Prince Regent, and was commanded to organize a new Cabinet. He left the palace at 11.40 A.M.

Captain D'Omy left the Chioa Parade Ground at 8.34 A.M. and reached Tokorozawa at 11.30 A.M., where he was welcomed by many Japanese Government officers and officials and private people.

Mr. R. Tagore, lectured at the Tokyo Imperial University at 3.30 P.M. In the course of his speech, he alluded to a great sorrow recently received by Japan from another country, saying that he and all his countrymen in India were indignant at it.

June 11.—Viceroy Kato, the leader of the Kensei-kami, proceeded to the Akasaka Imperial Palace at 9.55 A.M. and presented the Prince Regent with a list of the names of the new Cabinet. This list was approved by the Prince Regent, and Viceroy Kato left the Imperial Palace. At 1.10 P.M., he again repaired to the Imperial Palace, accompanied by the Cabinet ministers-elect. Immediately, the installation ceremony took place. The members of the new Cabinet are:

Viceroy Kato, Premier.

Baron K. Shidekura, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

R. Wakatsuki, Minister of Home Affairs.

Y. Hamaguchi, Minister of Finance.

General K. Ugaki, Minister of Army.

Admiral Takasaka, Minister of Navy.

S. Yokota, Minister of Justice.

R. Okada, Minister of Education.

K. Takatsuki, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

T. Inohara, Minister of Communications.

M. Saigoku, Minister of Railways.

At the same time the resignation of the Kijouri Cabinet was accepted.

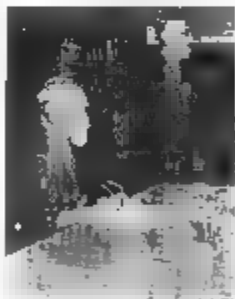
June 19.—The reply to the protest presented against the Japanese exclusion bill by the Japanese Government to the American Government was handed by the latter to the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hachikida by the Secretary of State on

the 16th. The text of this reply was published by the Foreign Office.

June 20.—Mr. Yushinaka, the Japanese Minister at Peking, who was conducting the Russo-Japanese negotiations reached Tokyo at 8.45 P.M., accompanied by the Foreign Minister, to talk over the question.

Five persons at Higashi-Haratos-machi, Shinjuku-ken, found to be infected with pox.

June 21.—The question of the leadership of the Seiyun-hokai was concluded by the acceptance of the post by Mr. Tokomami.



Mr. Tagore at the Festival of the Seiyun-hokai at a General Meeting.

June 22.—Mr. R. Tagore left Japan for home by the "Sawa-kisen."

Captain D'Omy, the French officer, who was decorated with the fifth order of the Rising Sun, sailed for home, promising to come again in January next.

June 25.—The 4th session of the Imperial Diet was convoked.

June 26.—Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, at the head of an American Mongolian scientific expedition reached Yokohama by the "President Cleveland." He

said he was going to Peking to set about preparations there for the expedition to Mongolia to be made next year.

June 27.—The Japan Christian Association held a general meeting and carried a resolution by a great majority to decline receiving the donation of 2,000,000 yen, which it has received yearly from America, upon the expiration of the present term in September next.

June 28.—The opening ceremony of the special session of the Imperial Diet was held in the House of Peers in the presence of the Prince Regent.

June 30.—Mr. Alexander A. I. Mosjuhin, a leading Russian musician, arrived at Tokyo Station at 9.20 A.M., to give concerts at the Hochi Auditorium.

July 1.—It being the day fixed for the enforcement of the new American immigration act, the nation was much perturbed. A national meeting was held at the Zojo Temple, Shiba and a big oratorial meeting on Sanno Hill, Akasaka, on the American question. Similar meetings were held in other places in the country. Resolutions were passed at the meetings calling for the provision of discrimination against the Japanese in the law to be abolished; and it was telegraphically conveyed to the President and both houses of Congress of the United States.

The Imperial Diet was opened. Both houses took up at first the American question and adopted resolutions deploring the new law.

At about 12.30 P.M., a young man entered the American Embassy grounds and tore down the American flag and fled with it. A policeman pursued him but could not arrest him. The matter was much regretted by the Japanese Government, and the offender was thoroughly searched for by the police. At 4 P.M., Mr. Jefferson Caffery, charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy, visited the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, at the Foreign Office, and inquired about the affair. The Cabinet held an extraordinary meeting to discuss the steps to be adopted. At 6.50 P.M., Baron Shidehara visited Mr. Caffery at the Imperial Hotel and apologized for the incident.

The metric system was put into operation.

July 2.—The offender in the American flag affair was arrested in Osaka, and the flag carried away by him was delivered to the American Embassy. A Washington despatch states that the State Department declared that responsibility for the attack against the American flag in Tokyo lies upon "irresponsible individuals" and that that Government attaches no more importance to the incident than to others of similar nature which have been reported since the immigration law was passed.

At 10.40 P.M., Prince Matsukata died.

July 2.—Sub-Lieutenant C. Ura was killed at the Kagamigahara Aviation School. He was descending from a height of 300 metres, when the machine suddenly crashed.

July 5.—The Lower House approved the appropriation of 40,000 yen for the state funeral of the late Prince Matsukata.

Major Maclaren, a British flier, left Shanghai at 9 A.M. and reached Kagoshima at 5 P.M. after flying the distance of 870 kilometres in seven hours. He and Flying Officer Plenderleith were welcomed by 50,000 people who gathered on the shore waving the British flag.

July 7.—Major Maclaren left Kushi-moto at 9 A.M. and reached Tsuchiura at 2.48 P.M.

The state funeral of the late Prince Matsukata took place at the Matsukata residence at 8 A.M. The Chamberlains to the Emperor, the Empress and the Crown Prince and Prince and Princess Kan-in worshipped at the altar. The ceremony ended at 1 P.M. The coffin left for the Aoyama Cemetery at 2 P.M. After the interment ceremony, the veteran statesman of the Meiji Restoration was laid eternally to rest in the bosom of the earth, at 5 P.M.

July 13.—The first Feast of Lanterns (O-Bon) was held on the former site of the Military Clothing Office, where about 35,000 persons were burnt to death in last year's earthquake. At the repository of ashes there was offered incense and



drawn by the Tokyo Municipality and there was worship by an unduly number of the benevolent (patrons) and the chanting of the Buddhist sacred books.

July 15.—VICARAGE K. KUMADA, the first Japanese priest in foreign lands, died of illness at his residence, Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo. He was a great benefactor of the Japanese artistic world, which was led by him as an artistic propagator.

July 16.—The British round-the-world Race were starting after leaving Tsushima at 5.30 A.M. The *Manoelra* and *Jakarta*, Japanese *Amoygawa*, were searching their whereabouts.

July 18.—The mining British Her were found to have taken to the water at Tinkon Bay on the west coast of Uratapu Island, Chishima.

July 19.—The special session of the Imperial Diet was closed on the 14th and its closing ceremony was held in the House of Peers on the 19th.

The *delicately* the opening of the three weeks' festival was held at Ryogoku on the Kanda on about this evening. It has been an annual festival in Tokyo since the Takagawa period. Thousands of jet and other fireworks were sent up late into the night. The visitors were unusually few.

July 27.—The *Three-Mora*, a steamer of 1,250 tons belonging to the Kurafusa Kisen Kaisha, Otsu on her way from Osaka to Otsu collided with the *Shige-Maru*, a steamer of 67 tons owned by the Katsunaga Kisen Kaisha, Kobe, at a point 3 miles off the Noto Light House at 8.26 P.M., and sank in 25 minutes. Only 25 persons were returned out of 165 passengers and 47 crew.

July 28.—Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in China, left Tokyo for Peking at 8.40 P.M. He remained here on the 29th ult. to report on and prepare for the Russo-Japanese negotiations.

July 31.—The Law Making the *Imperial Duty on Luxurious Articles* was pro-

mulgated and put in force at once in Japan and her territories.

August 3.—Mr. Haribara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, came back by the *Kure-Maru* at 8 A.M.

August 4.—The 4th meeting of the Russo-Japanese Conference was held at Peking at 1 P.M., when Mr. Yinkawa, the Japanese Minister to Peking, landed at 35. Karakhanan represented the Russian side.



Mr. Haribara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. Yinkawa, the Japanese Minister to Peking.

August 9.—Gas exploded in the Iriyama Colliery, Fukushima-ken, suffocating to death about 70 miners working in the pits.

August 12.—An Imperial edictance relating to undersecretaries and political Councillors was issued. The nominees to the posts were accepted by the Cabinet Council held to-day. They were here sanctioned by the Prince Regent and were publicly announced.

# Prince Matsukata

**PRINCE MATSUKATA** died after a long illness, at 10.40 p.m., July 2, 1924, at the age of 92. Upon hearing of his critical condition, H.I.M. the Emperor graciously promoted his court rank in recognition of his meritorious services rendered to the State since the Restoration.

The Prince was celebrated as a veteran statesman of the Restoration and as a benefactor of the Japanese financial world. He was a loyal subject serving successively the Emperor Meiji, the present Emperor and the Prince Regent.

The fifth son of Z. Matsukata, a retainer of the Kagoshima clan, he was born in Kagoshima in the sixth year of Tenpo (1835 A.D.) From his childhood, he was trained in the arts of war and peace. He was adept at archery.

At the age of 20, he was employed in the office of the lord and served faithfully for several years, at the end of which he was granted a bonus of 130 *ryo*. He paid off his late father's debt with the money, and his dutiful conduct was admired by

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August 14.—Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, the new Argentine Minister to Japan, arrived in Tokyo and put at the Imperial Hotel.

August 15.—At about 3 A.M., Tokyo citizens were startled by a rather severe earthquake shock they having been growing very nervous as the first anniversary of the great earthquake was imminent. Many ran out of doors in confusion. The seismic centre was Kashima-nada and the area affected was very extensive. The people were alarmed by a seismologist's assertion that it was the activity of a new seismic zone.

his friends. Later, he was promoted to be secretary to the *karo*. He visited Kyoto as an attendant of Lord Shimazu in the third year of Bunkyu (1863), and travelled in Osaka and Fushimi to pacify his friends excited over the question of loyalty to the Emperor and the expulsion of foreigners. Subsequently, he was appointed a secretary to the lord, and then a local governor and the superintendent of the mercantile office. Some years later, he studied navigation in Nagasaki at the expense of his clan. He stayed there for two years and a half. In the meantime, the Restoration took place, and S. Azu, the Governor of Nagasaki, quitted the position. The public mind was agitated without a government to look after the people. Seeing this, Matsukata in consultation with S. Sasaki (Count Sasaki) re-established the Government office and properly dealt with urgent administrative and diplomatic affairs. The expediency of his action met the approval of the Imperial Government at Tokyo, which appointed him the Governor of Hyuga Prefecture—a place which was very difficult to govern.

One of his meritorious deeds as the Governor was the setting up of an orphan asylum. There was prevalent the vicious custom of child desertion and abortion there. This Matsukata wished to reform. He and his wife diligently visited pregnant women and nursed deserted children at the asylum, which was the first of the kind in Japan. Another of his achievements was in connection with the forgery of paper money in the Fukuoka clan. As the affair was considered serious, he privately came to Tokyo, where he discussed means to arrest the offenders with



**Lord Iwakura.** He got the consent of the Government to deal with the affair entirely at his discretion, and came back. After much trouble he succeeded in arresting a workman, a conspirator in the scandal, and making him confess. Through this confession, the police seized apparatus for forging and other evidence in the Fukuoka Prefectural Office. He built a wharf in the harbour of Beppu, opened salt fields on the sea-coast and carried out riparian works, all of which have considerably benefitted the local people since then.

In July, 1871, Matsukata was appointed to the Department of Finance, and one month later, he was promoted to the head of the its Taxation Bureau, which began his career as a financial official of the Imperial Government. He devoted his energies mostly to the revision of the land tax law. He personally investigated it, and the Land Tax Revision Bureau was established on his proposal.

The national expenditure greatly expanded on account of the Saga rebellion and the Chinese complications that the national finances were in extreme straits. Matsukata took pains to improve them. He found the Financial Law incomplete and revised it. This revised law made the foundation of the existing financial system of the Japanese Government. In October, 1874, the fiscal year of the Government was changed to beginning July and ending June through his advice.

In August, 1885, a Japanese warship was fired on by Koreans. This brought the relations between Japan and Korea to the verge of rupture. The financial authorities were at a loss as to how to defray the cost of war. The Prince took advantage of this in attempting to carry out a reform in the fief system. He eagerly proposed this as an easy means of

meeting the war cost. The proposal was accepted by the Cabinet and the fief system was reformed in August, 1876.

He turned his attention to encouraging industry. He planned the reclamation work of Lake Inawashiro, Iwashiro Province, as a means to provide ex-samurai with work. He personally inspected the place and designed and completed the work under his personal control. Many ex-samurai from various provinces came and were engaged in the reclamation work. A vast stretch of fertile plain was thus reclaimed.

In 1878, the Prince visited the Paris World's Exhibition as the Vice-Chief Commissioner of Japan and came back through England, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Italy. Being a secretary of the Finance Department then, he investigated financial and industrial subjects in France. He was intimate with the French Finance Minister and was much enlightened by his economic and financial views. The experience was the basis of his later distinction as a great financier of the Meiji era and the builder of Japan's financial foundation. He also carefully investigated the national bank system in Belgium, and this banking knowledge was embodied in the form of the Bank of Japan some years later. From this, it may be seen how much the economic and financial knowledge of the Prince were enhanced by his foreign travels. The adoption of the competitive exhibition system and the foundation of a spinning mill in Aichi Prefecture are thought to be the result of his foreign tour, too. He travelled again in Europe some years later.

In 1880, he was appointed the Minister of Home Affairs and in October, 1881, he was transferred to the Finance Department as its head in succession to Marquis



Okuma. His new position offered him a chance of attempting to reform the paper money system, which had been a long standing question.

As soon as he got the appointment, he set about exchanging inconvertible notes, preliminarily to the execution of the convertible note law. He was greatly determined in the matter. He personally laid his view before the Emperor Meiji and was deeply moved by the Imperial approval. He was resolved to go through fire and water in bringing his attempt to success.

The British Minister Sir Harry Parkes having studied carefully Japanese financial affairs during his stay in the Orient, regretted their disorganization and stated his views for their reform often to the Japanese Government, but in vain. Soon after his appointment to the portfolio of Finance the Prince visited the British Minister, whom he thanked for his valuable advice and spoke of his determination regarding paper currency reform, wishing to realize the object simply by means of exchange without resorting to a foreign loan. Sir Harry at first appeared to be in doubt as to the Minister's success, but was very glad to see later the success of his plan and heartily congratulated him.

Matsukata discontinued the issue of reserve paper money for meeting the temporary shortage of money in the Treasury, and called in the notes in circulation. He replaced them with Treasury Bills. For re-adjusting note issues, he considered it advisable to bring about flexible circulation of money in the country and to simplify the receipts and payments of the Treasury by establishing a central bank, and organized the Bank of Japan in 1882. Soon afterwards, he revised the National Bank Law, and provided rules for the withdrawal of bank notes by exchanging them for the Bank of Japan's convertible notes. In May, 1885, convertible notes were first issued by the central bank, which commenced exchanging specie for paper money on January 1st, 1886. The convertible note system was thus carried into effect. This alone makes the name

of Prince Matsukata immortal in Japanese financial history. When he was the Finance Minister in 1881, such a balance existed between silver and paper money that 1 yen silver was exchanged for 1.80 yen paper money. Upon the adoption of the convertible note system, both were at par.

Encouraged by the success of his paper money re-adjustment, Matsukata proceeded to entirely withdraw bank notes and replace them with convertible notes. This scheme was carried out successfully. This completed the consolidation of the paper money system.

Another distinguished service rendered by the Prince as a financier was the foundation of the gold standard policy, as the head of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet in 1896. Some financial authorities opposed it most stoutly, but it did not daunt the courage of Matsukata and he resolutely carried it out. This wise policy solidified the financial foundation of Japan and elevated her international economic position. Other noteworthy achievements of the Prince include the unification of the cash transactions of all the departments in the Financial Department, the re-adjustment of financial laws and regulations into the Law and Regulations of Accounts, the issue of the Consolidation Bond Law for the conversion of high interest bonds, the adoption of simple and systematic methods of handling of national bonds and the abolition, improvement and enforcement of various tax laws and regulations. The establishment of the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Agricultural and Commercial Banks was also due to him.

In 1890, the Constitution was put into operation, and the opening ceremony of the first session of the Diet was held on November 29th. Matsukata helped the Yamagata Cabinet in having the Budget approved by the Diet. In the following year, he formed the first Matsukata Cabinet and held the portfolio of Finance besides the Premiership. Soon afterwards, the Konan affair occurred which was followed by the great earthquake and conflagration in the Nobi District. Matsukata was very anxious in dealing with state affairs. Moreover, the 2nd session of the



Diet was dissolved. In 1892, third session of the Diet was called and was closed peacefully. Some disaster Misokawa averted. He visited the district devastated by the earthquake and fire immediately after its occurrence. He saw the seriousness of the disaster and at once decided on the appropriation of 1,500,000 yen run of the Treasury on the Cabinet's responsibility. This was the first appropriation of Government money on the Cabinet's responsibility.

When the Japan-China War broke out, Misokawa supported the Ministry from the outside. He was appointed head of the Ministry of Finance, as the second deputy of the Government's financial policy by the war called for an exceptional financial policy.

Then, the Marukawa-Otomo Cabinet was formed in succession to the Ito Ministry, and the Prince became again the Premier. It was then that he put into operation the gold standard system. The Cabinet fell in a very short period and was succeeded by the Yamagata Ministry, in which he was the Finance Minister. In October, 1900, he resigned. He was then appointed the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, in which position he remained for the ten years beginning 1902.

He worked diligently in the interests of the society and built up its assets at 15,000,000 yen. This property has since been invaluable in the society's activities. At the time of the great earthquake in September last, the society appropriated 5,000,000 yen, which was devoted to an successful work of relief of the sufferers from the catastrophe. This might be described as the gift of the late Prince Misokawa, who wisely laid the foundation for it. For a time afterwards, he was the Lord Keeper of the Imperial Seal. After he resigned this post he led a retired life, until he attained the age of 92 and died in purely great happiness.

That is not a rough sketch of the Prince's life. He was here connected with the financial world of Japan in 1871 and devoted his whole energy to the management of financial affairs of the state for the next thirty years, until the present financial basis of Japan was built up. These magnificent services make him, in the Japanese financial world since the Restoration, the personage. We profoundly regret the demise of this great personage.

His funeral took place at the State's expense on July 12th and he was laid to rest in the Aoyama Cemetery.



Portrait of Prince Misokawa.

# The Self-Government System of Yedo

FOR a time after the great earthquake last September, wild rumours were in the air in Tokyo in regard to the security of the citizens. This drove every street in the Metropolis to guard itself, distrusting the police, who were greatly incapacitated by the great suffering from the catastrophe. This self-guarding was conducted by the youths or the family heads of the streets, who watched all night in alternation.

The foreigners who had experienced the disorder in San Francisco after its disastrous earthquake, wondered at the comparatively few crimes attending one of similarly serious dimensions in Tokyo. This we attribute to the self-guard system for the main part, which maintained good order in the city.

This self-guard system reminds us of that existing in Yedo during the Tokugawa period, and it illustrates how the Japanese are capable of organizing and operating successfully such a system.

In the Tokugawa period, samurai and tradesmen resided in quarters separated from each other by a very strict social distinction. The shogun resided where the present Imperial palace stands, surrounded by the official residences of the "rochu" (the ministers) and the "wakadoshiyori" (other senior officials), which were situated on the present sites of the Marunouchi Building, the Imperial Theatre and other edifices in the Marunouchi valley. The hilly districts such as Surugadai, Kanda and Ban-cho, Kojimachi at the rear of the castle were allotted to feudal lords and "hatamoto", the latter of which were direct feudatories of the shogun, for their residences. These residential quarters of the samurai lay distinctly apart from the business quarters.

There were in these residential quarters police boxes, or watch houses which were known as *tsuji-ban* in the former quarters and as *jishin-ban* in the latter. The *jishinban* means a self-guard, and is akin to the abovementioned after-quake system.

The police system of Yedo consisted of *ometsuke*, a senior office in the Government, who patrolled the castle and residential quarters, and of two *machi-bugyo* doing the work of the present Metropolitan Police Superintendent - General. The *minami-machi-bugyo* (the Southern Governor) had his office at Sukiya-bashi and the *kita-machi-bugyo* (the Northern Governor) at Tokiwa-bashi. Each had 25 *yoriki* and 120 *doshin* under him, the former of which ranked with the present police superintendents, but with more power than them, and the latter with the present police inspectors. Twelve *yoriki* and 24 *doshin* patrolled the streets daily. Besides, there were 4 *doshin* patrolling privately, 8 *doshin* patrolling regularly and 12 *doshin* patrolling extraordinarily. These officials took charge of the affairs of public manners and ways, secret inquiries and arrests.

There was another office, whose duty it was to look after fires, robbery and rogues. The officials in charge patrolled the streets, accompanied by 10 *yoriki* and 30 *doshin*, seeing that there were no fires, arresting robbers and examining rascals.

These were all Government officials discharging their respective functions. There was a non-official position known as *machi-yakumin* (town officials). These were public officials, directing the self-governing body.

These public officials were made up of *machi-doshiyori*, *nanushi*, *gonin-nanushi* and *iye-nushi*.

*Machi-doshiyori* were three in number in Yedo. The position was hereditary since Tokugawa Iyeyasu (the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate) established the Yedo Government. They took charge of general affairs in Yedo (excluding the residential quarters of samurai) under the command and supervision of the *machi-bugyo*, such as the transmission of ordinances, the appointment and dismissal of *nanushi*, the examination of weights and measures and water-works and the receipt



and payment of taxes. They were paid for with the rents of lands, which they were given by the Government.

*Nanushi*, or *machi-nanushi* were street chiefs under *machi-doshiyori*. They controlled public affairs of the street under the direction of *machi-doshiyori*, and were empowered with the settlement of temporary quarrels, drunken brawls, disputes between employees and their guarantors, and the like.

The *machi-nanushi* was vested thus with police power to deal with these trivial affairs of daily occurrence, which are handled by the police at present. He jointly signed all the petitions and legal complaints from his street to share the responsibility to the Government. He was sometimes reprimanded for lack of control over his street affairs by the *machi-bugyo* in case of crimes occurring in it. It was therefore one of his duties to govern well his street.

The position was nominally elective but was practically hereditary. The electors were the street land and house owners, who chose and appointed one with the approval of the *machi-bugyo*, when it was necessary to select one. It was the custom to choose the heir of the last *nanushi*, unless he was unworthy of the position.

There were four kinds of *nanushi*, or *kusawake-nanushi*, whose position was hereditary from the founder of the street at the creation of Yedo and was more honourable than the three others, *furumachi-nanushi*, who belonged to an old family in the street, *hira-nanushi*, or common *nanushi* and *jisha-monzen-nanushi*, or the *nanushi* of a shrine or temple street.

In the eighth year of Kyoho (1723), or the time of the eighth shogun Yoshimune, the number of *nanushi* in Yedo was fixed at 268, some of whom governed more than one street and even 23 streets. Each *jisha-monzen-nanushi* had 40 streets under his control for the reason that the shrine or temple streets were usually much smaller than other streets. The yearly salary was 2 *ryo* 2 *bu* to 300 *ryo* (or 100 yen to 12,000 yen). The pay was too small to warrant a

comfortable life for most of the men, and the position was simply honorary. The salaries were borne by the land house owners.

These 268 *nanushi* were combined into associations of 4-20 members, each association had a *nen-ban* and *tsuki-gyoji*, the former of which was selected yearly and the latter monthly. Both represented the associations, in matters concerning them and filled the vacancies of *nanushi*. The associations numbered 23 in Yedo.

*Iyenushi* managed affairs of the streets under *nanushi*. There were a few of them in a street. They tried to settle privately disputes arising between the land and house owners and the house-renters. They were chosen from among the house owners or the managers of rented houses. There were 20,117 *iyenushi* in Yedo towards the end of the Tokugawa period.

*Gonin-gumi* was the name given to quintettes of *iyenushi* under *nanushi*.

These *machi-doshiyori*, *nanushi* and *iyenushi* were called *machi-yakumin* (town officials). They could not evade responsibility for anything occurring in their streets. It was a saying then that the *iyenushi* should think of their *tanako* as their children and the *tanako* should consider their *iyenushi* as parents. In some cases, *iyenushi* could demand that *tanako* (house-renters) committing reprehensible conduct should quit and notify all the houseowners in Yedo of such conduct so that they could not find any houseowner in the city, who was willing to rent his house to them. This was proper at the time, when the house owner was held responsible for the deeds of his tenants.

With regard to the *tsuji-ban* and *jishin-ban* the former was placed in the streets of the residential quarters of *daimyo* and *hatamoto* to guard against quarrels, outrages, robbery, fires and other incidents. The system was first introduced in the sixth year of Kan-ei (1629) by the Third Shogun Iyemitsu. Then *tsuji-giri* (cutting down passers-by with a sword in a street) was practised by a section of *samurai* to their new sword or to test their military ability. This was particularly guarded against by the above system.



There were about 34 *tsuji-ban* outside the residential quarters, where it was very lonely. These were maintained at the Government's expense, and were called the *kogi-tsujiban* (official *tsujiban*).

One set up by *daimyo* beside their residences was called the *daimyo-hitori-mochi-tsujiban* (private *tsujiban* of *daimyo*). It was maintained at the *daimyo*'s expense. These *tsujiban* numbered 229.

One ordinary *tsujiban* was built and maintained jointly by two or more *hatamoto*. These *kumiai-tsujiban* (associated *tsujiban* numbered 669.

Besides, there were 21 others, which were under the control of the *ometsuke* or the *machi-bugyo*. The above mentioned *kogi-tsujiban*, which once numbered 87, was abandoned later, as their existence was rendered unnecessary by an increased number of those set up by *daimyo* and *hatamoto*.

In the eighth year of Kyoho (1,723), the total number of *tsujiban* in Yedo amounted to 919.

The *kogi-tsujiban* had six men, each three of whom served in shifts day and night. Each was granted a salary of 2 *ryo* yearly. Each box was paid 1 *ryo* as lighting cost.

The *daimyo-tyujidan* had 10 *ashigaru*, of whom 4 served during the day and 6 at night. It was under the supervision of the *yashiki-bugyo* or *yashiki-metsuke* of the *daimyo*.

The *kumiai-tsujiban* of the *hatamoto* had 8 men, of whom 3 served in the day and 5 at night. These men were supplied alternately by the *hatamoto* and no one aged more than 60 or less than 20 was allowed to serve by the Government, as the *hatamoto* had been used to put in service these comparatively useless men.

The official methods of the *tsujiban* and *jishinban* were as under:—

The *tsujiban* were open day and night so as to facilitate observation from the inside.

The watchmen were to occasionally patrol the place under their charge, and when they met roughs or wounded or suspicious persons, they were detained in the guard-house, until instructions were

received from the supervising *metsuke*, to whom the matter was reported. It was not allowed to bind roughs with a cord.

Fights were to be stopped as far as possible. If this was impossible the matter was at once to be reported to the *metsuke*, while the winner was detained and the wounded given first aid. *Samurai* were not to be treated so except as provided by law.

A man dying on the road was to be watched and reported to the *metsuke* after examining his social position by means of his dress and belongings.

A man dying an unnatural death also was to be reported to the *metsuke* after examining wounds or bruises, if any. The corpse was to be covered with straw matting and watched so as not to interrupt traffic, until the coroner came.

Lost articles were to be kept in the *bansho* and reported to the *metsuke*. They were to be disposed of by the latter's direction.

A watchman concealing money not less than 1 *ryo* was punished with death. One dozing when a fire broke out and failing to report it to the *metsuke* was exposed to the public at the Nihon-bashi and was then expelled. Another extreme punishment inflicted was that those, who found a deserted child or a sick man in their patrol, but took no steps to rescue him or carried him privately to another place to evade responsibility were condemned to capital punishment. The *bansho* men were thus more strictly punished than the ordinary people.

The *jishinban* is a name originating in watching for fires voluntarily by the land and house owners.

Later, these land and house owners were represented by their managers, as they had too much business to attend to and did not otherwise like to work in the *bansho*. These watchmen later were under the direct control of the *machi-bugyo* and the *machi-doshiyori*. Their official methods were the same as of the *tsujiban*, the only difference being that the former were directed by the *metsuke* and the latter by the *machi-bugyo*.



*Toshi-ken* were different in size according to the financial position of the builder, *taishu* or *taishon*, while the *tsukubon* was legally fixed at 9 feet frontage, 15 feet in depth and 1.1 feet in height. *Toshi-ken* tried to show their dignity with weapons, but *tsukubon* had no such display, which was unworthy of *tsukubon*'s watch houses, and was provided simply with few satisfying articles and comb. There was a square paper lantern arranged in front, with the street name written on it. Beside it was a notice-board.

One *tsukubon* in a big street had 3 men in night, including 2 houseowners or their managers, 1 employee and 1 house owner. One in a small street had 3 men, or 1 house owner, 1 employee and 1 house owner.

The chief object of the *tsukubon* was to prevent fires and robbery. It was not allowed to gather and gossip in the *tsukubon*.

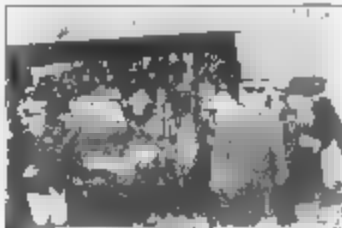
Another sort of watchman in Yedo was *Yoshi-ken* (door-keeper). In Yedo as in present Tokyo, the side-streets had alleys, each of which was lined by rows of houses. These alleys were closed with a door or the *tsukubon*, where there was a watch-house, where men were called *tsukubon*. The door was left open during the summer and autumn nights but it was closed during the winter and spring nights

at 10 P. M., after which communication with the inside was all through the side-door. When a stranger entered, the watchman bore clappers to call the attention of the residents. The watchman kept night-watch by making the round of the houses once in a hour or two, bearing clappers. There were 10 buckets, filled with water, piled up on each side of the door, to provide against fire. There were a fire-bell and a look-out sign for the purpose. The watch-house was 6 feet square, in which the watchman lived with his wife. He sold cakes, toys and other things for children.

During the Yedo period, no taxes were imposed on street lands, but on rice and other fields. Besides there was a house tax paid by the houseowners at rates variable with the size of the houses. The *tsukubon* were maintained with this house tax, while the cost of the house was borne by the streets.

There were the special features of the self-government system of Yedo and there was nothing else at the time when the people were granted no political rights. Yet the system guaranteed a peaceful life to the Yedo people.

It is interesting to see that the great earthquake temporarily revived a custom abolished so long ago.



Edo-Street and Yoshi-ken (Door-keeper) in Edo (modern Tokyo) in Edo's Edo-Street (modern Tokyo).

# Feminine Agitations

By Professor I. ABE

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**T**HE various agitations existing at present, at least the more important agitations, are thought to have a peculiar significance, and to have as their end the removal of inequality or reformation.

The labour agitators try, in the writer's interpretation, to place themselves as much on the same footing as possible with the capitalists, who stand at too much distance from the labourers to allow their co-operation, which is a source of the labourers' great discontent. It may be same with the peasants' agitation, who wish to raise the tenants' position in relation to the landlords more towards equality. The so-called social agitation is prompted by the object to remove inequality. The socialist agitation does not have any such dangerous purpose as is supposed by some people, but aims at equalizing all men as far as possible, in all directions of social life.

The woman agitation must be regarded in the same light. Had woman stood ideally in an equal position with man, no such agitation would have been created. Since the agitation is mainly for the object of equality, it gives us a hint as to how it will develop in Japan. There are four directions, in which the woman agitation here will develop, the educational, economic, legal (or social) and political directions.

In the educational direction, there is absolutely no inequality in the primary education of boys and girls, but in secondary and higher education, the sexes are treated with great inequality. In equipment, the middle and higher girls'

schools are nearly equal. When we observe how average parents think of the education of their middle school aged boys and girls, however, we find a great discrepancy between the two sexes. Parents do not appear to be awakened to the necessity of secondary education for their daughters as much as for their sons; the whole nation does not recognize the importance of much education for women.

It seems to the writer that the mass of the people send their girls to higher girls' schools simply to fit them for marrying middle class men. It is doubtful if even the educationists themselves truly understand the necessity of girls' education. Most people are inclined to give up the secondary education of their girls half way and to send them out for wage earning, as soon as they are not financially able to continue their education, while they manage somehow or other to give the same education to their boys.

In higher and academical education, there is a clearer evidence of inequality between men and women. The writer can point out three important reasons for such public indifference to higher female education.

One is the financial inability of the parents to easily afford to educate their girls as highly as their boys, who are sent to the university by some means or other. Another is that the spirit of independence is not yet imbued generally among professional women, many of whom are educated simply as a means to get a position and the majority of them soon get married, for which no higher education is required.



Still another reason, which is perhaps most important, is the general impression that the bulk of women have less capacity than men for receiving college education. Women should not be satisfied with this condition, and an agitation ought to be started by them against the insult.

The writer cannot discover any such difference in talent between men and women. Some difference must be admitted, and this is simply the outcome of habits of long standing which is regrettable for women, who have for hundreds of years been confined to home as housekeepers, without the chance to improve their mental faculties as much as men. It is no wonder, therefore, that there is some difference in ability between men and women. This we see even in Europe and America, when we go back 70 or 100 years ago.

To-day American women are equally educated as men as a result of the profuse education given them during three or four generations. They are said to be even more proficient than men in the central and western universities of the United States. Japanese women may be highly educated generally and may be advanced in talent as much as men, in about two generations.

For this, a number of woman universities must be established under the University Law, conferring on the graduates the same titles as the existing universities for men do. The institutions will then soon have a full number of students filled with ambition.

The female education question must take the lead of woman questions, for educational freedom and equality are the first thing to be secured by Japanese women before legal, economical and political freedom and equality are obtained.

The elevation of women's position must be had by their economic independence. Here enters the economic question.

Truly, however, it is erroneous to consider the present social position of women simply as dependents of the men, as far as the great majority of the middle and lower class people is concerned, for the housewives have an important status as housekeepers and co-operators with their husbands in household management. Their work of cooking, washing, sewing and cleaning amounts in value to more than is paid for their food, dwelling and clothing. This is a share of the income drawn by them, so to speak, as a part of the cost of living of the family, which is not, therefore, borne entirely by the husband.

A wife getting monthly 50-70 yen wages by office and other work is said to be working together with her husband for a living. But all housewives do work worth 50-60 yen a month as managers of their domestic affairs.

But this work is not enough to elevate the social position of women and to insure their economic independence. When divorced, they can be economically independent, if they do not object to serve as maids or saleswomen. But the average middle class woman lacks courage to take such a position. Nor is she qualified for any higher position. This emphasises the necessity of higher education for women from the economic point of view. An uneducated woman will have no means to bring up her children herself, if the husband dies. Her education is a provision against such an emergency.

Another important economic question relating to women is that women are paid less than men for the same amount and the same nature of work. This is more



apparent in Japan than any other country, and is irrational. Wages must be paid on the basis of ability and precedents and not in consideration of a family or no family depending on the earners. Practically, women are discriminated from men on this point, too. This must rapidly be eliminated.

Another is the legal question. There exists in law a great difference between men and women. This will be a principal factor in woman agitation in future, and is one in which women's activities are much called upon. The law allows husbands to petition to the court for divorce from unchaste wives, but wives can not lodge the same petition for separation from profligate husbands. This is evidently great legal unfairness. The Japan Christian Women's Society for the Reform of Manners has often presented a proposal to the Imperial Diet for revising this provision of law, but it seems to be far from being approved by it. Women's agitation will become more vigorous in this direction hereafter, for the situation must be quite intolerable to them.

Another part of the question is a very little right enjoyed by women regarding property. It is too comprehensive to be thoroughly discussed here. In succession to property, the daughter's portion is legally exceedingly less than the son's. All sons but the heir are also apportioned very moderately. Much less is the apportionment to the daughter. Such a law, based on the old household idea, must be rectified. In this connection, we have much to learn from the French laws.

Finally about the political side of the question, we have here the most significant problem to deal with in connection with woman's agitations, and its settlement will afford an easy means of the solution of the other questions. It is the woman suffrage question.

The universal suffrage question is seeking an urgent solution in Japan, and the writer wonders why woman suffrage is not advocated by those urging the early solution of that question, for the exclusion of women in universal suffrage is not the

proper way of making it thoroughly good. When the point of argument of universal suffrage is applied to women, we can see no reason why women must be excluded. Probably, a strong agitation will be started by women for the right of election as soon as universal suffrage is put in practice, and a refusal thereof will excite the woman agitators to violent action, if we may quote a foreign example. If such a thing should occur, the responsibility must be laid at the door of the men, although we may deny any such violence by Japanese women.

The writer considers it necessary for men to treat women's desires in a sympathetic and co-operative spirit, so that women can accomplish their objects without going to the length of a severe agitation.

An agitation of this nature is liable to have opposition. In most cases, the oppositionists hold much mistaken ideas. The privileged class may appear to be very happy. Practically, however, it is the poorest of all social classes, for happiness is sought at the sacrifice of the conveniences and freedom of other classes and by placing the unprivileged classes in an unhappy position. We are most happy, when we are equal in position. The bulk of us do not think so. Men are a privileged class compared with women. Can they be happy? The writer does not consider them very happy as they look down upon women and treat them with contempt. True happiness lies in equality. No home can be happy, if the couple is not equal in position. Love must be mutual. True love must be founded on the mutual joy and understanding of both sexes standing on an equal footing. All relations between men and women must be mutual and equal, which brings true happiness to men by the enhancement of the position of women. In England and America, men and women enjoy great happiness, as they are equal. Japanese men unconsciously regard women as an inferior class. This misconception must be corrected by our efforts to bring about the equality of men and women by helping the women to agitate for it.



# Kawatake Mokuami

A Celebrated Modern Dramatist.

**K**AWATAKE Mokuami is celebrated as the last playwright of the Yedo period and the first dramatist of the Meiji era. During his 40 years of writing, he produced 360 original works, enough to honour him as a giant in the Japanese theatrical world.

Yoshijiro Yoshimura was his original name. For generations, his house sold fish wholesale. This was very lucrative business, which allowed the house to lead the showy and brilliant life of the Yeddokko (the Yedo people). His grand-father was a man of the world, adept in all sorts of light accomplishments, and was an epicurean. He squandered the family fortune.

His father was very chaste, quite unlike his grandfather. He gave up the hereditary business of the family and engaged in another of sounder nature. He married a samurai's daughter, of sweet temper. Mokuami was born in the 13th year of Bunka.

The blood of tradesman and samurai flew in his veins. He inherited the character of the grandfather as a man of the world, the sterling nature of the father and the tender character of the mother. These characteristics were visible in him throughout his whole life.

His diligent father made a fortune and set up a pawnbroker's business at Kanasugi, Shiba. He was with the father until he was 14 years of age, when he was disinherited, as he indulged in pleasures at restaurants with *geisha*. He was precocious and betrayed the character inherited from his grandfather.

For a time, he depended upon one of his relatives and wrote farces of *chaban*

(then fashionable low comedy), in which he acted as comedian. He learned light accomplishments. The relative was a labour contractor patronized by *daimyo* and a man of chivalrous spirit. Many adventures and gamblers frequented this house, and he was associated with them. This turned him out a seemingly depraved youth, while his experience in this wandering life furnished him with a great fund of materials for his successful play writing in the later part of his life.

His father was so strict as to disinherit him in the hope that it might correct the boy, and he gave one of his relatives 25 *ryo*, asking him to use it, if misfortune befel his son.

At the age of 17, Mokuami began to think seriously of an occupation and got employment in a lending library, which held numerous ballad drama and other play books, in which he was much interested. He devoted his spare time to reading these books while he got free entry to theatres and the rooms of their playwrights, where he imbibed theatrical knowledge.

At the age of 19, he was bereaved of his father. He did not care to succeed to his father's business, and transferred the inheritance, which he got again by the father's death, to his younger brother. He left the lending library and again took to a free and easy life with substantial support given by the younger brother.

He formed a company with men of the same taste in Shiba and led it himself in playing farces. Later, he published a book containing 55 farces, of which 7 were written by him. His ability in playwriting became publicly recognized.



At the age of 19, he studied playwriting under Tsuruya Nanpoku the Fifth, through the introduction of Sawamura, his teacher of dancing, and in the year following, he secured employment as playwright in the Ichimura Theatre at Fukiya-cho. His professional name was Katsu Genzo. Practically, however, he wrote nothing, but was employed in miscellaneous duties.

In the meantime, he contracted an illness, which kept him from duty for a time. Soon the premature death of his younger brother occurred, which compelled him to succeed to the family business. At the age of 28, he was appointed the chief playwright of the Kawarasaki Theatre under the professional name of Kawatake Shinshichi the Second.

During the subsequent ten years, he wrote no plays. It was his training period, in which he simply revised or supplemented old plays, and had no occasion to manifest his true ability as a dramatist.

It was in the second year of Kayei (1849) that his new work was first published. It was entitled *Arigataya-Megumi-no-Kagekiyo*. The plot was that Taira-no-Kagekiyo, a surviving general of the Taira family, always prowling after Minamoto-no-Yoritomo the conqueror, a traditional hero, who was often dramatized, was freed from imprisonment in a rock jail. This was an allusion to a calamity brought upon Ichikawa Danjuro the Seventh by his luxurious life, on which charge he was expelled from Yedo, and he was allowed to return from Kyoto and Osaka after a long absence. This play was intended for presentation by the noted actor as *omemiye*.

Another dramatic work was written by Mokuami in the 4th year of Kaei (1851). It was his maiden effort in domestic drama and was entitled *Enma Kohei*.

In the third year of Ansei (1856), when he was at the age of 39, he wrote the *Azumakudari-Gojusantsugi* (Journey Down the Fifty-Three Stages of the Tokaido to Yedo) for Ichikawa Kodanji, another celebrated actor, who came first to Yedo from Osaka, where he became a

pupil of Danjuro, and acted at the Ichimura Theatre. The play made a great hit. Another sensational work by him was the *Tsutamomiji - Utsunoya - toge* (Maple Tinged Utsunoya Pass). The former treated of Ten-ichibo, a young swindler personating a son of the shogun and coming to Yedo with a plot, which was upset by Oōka Yechizen-no-kami with his sharp eyes and the latter had as plot that a man, pressed for money for the sake of his master, killed Bunya, a blind man, in an attempt to plunder his money and was troubled by his conscience. Kodanji was small and not handsome, his voice being rather tuneless. His art was, however, realistic and full of passion, free from any exaggeration. This most qualified him as an actor in *sewa-mono* (domestic dramas of tradesmen). Mokuami was also more interested in this sort of drama than historical dramas, and wrote plays in a realistic manner. His works and Kodanji's acting were full of spirit. The two greatly respected each other.

For a number of years, Mokuami successfully produced a series of new plays for Kodanji. In the first year of Manyen (1860), Shikan Nakamura (the father of the present Utayemon Nakamura) was brought from Osaka, confronting Kodanji as a formidable enemy. This new comer nearly overpowered the senior by dint of his handsomeness and skilful dancing, until Kodanji began to form the determination to leave for Osaka, if his next play was not a great success. The situation called for great resolution by Mokuami. He wrote *Chijimiya Shinsuke*, getting a hint from the murder of Miyokichi, a geisha, by her patron. The play was penetrating, lonely and impressive, the hero murdering the geisha, whom he loved better than life, upon becoming aware of being deceived by her. Mokuami produced this play as a contrast to Shikan's gay performances. This policy hit the mark. Kodanji thanked him, with great admiration for his ability.

In May of the 2nd year of Keio (1866), Mokuami wrote *Ikakematsu*.



Kodanji played it. He was warned by the police against his too realistic acting. He was ill at the time and was so indignant that he fell into a critical condition and died at the age of 52. Mokuami, who thus lost his central figure, wrote then for young actors, such as Kasamori Osen for Sawamura Tanosuke and Benten-kozo for Ichimura Kakitsu (later Onoye Kikugoro the Fifth).

Soon, the Imperialists assumed the reins of government in the place of the Tokugawa Shogunate. After some theatrical changes, it became the age of Ichikawa Danjuro the Ninth and Onoye Kikugoro the Fifth, and Mokuami wrote dramas for these two central figures. Danjuro was adept in historical plays and Kikugoro in domestic dramas. Mokuami produced for the former the *Momoyama-monogatari* (the Momoyama Story) and the *Taiko-no-Ne-Chiyu-no-Sanryaku* and for the latter Kamiyui Shinza, all of which met with favourable criticism.

In the meantime, the theatrical world in Japan had entered upon a new stage. Many scholars advocated living historical pieces and attacked the vulgarity and absurdity of the old dramas. At the same time, modern literature began to be advocated, while most of the Government high officials, who were theatrical patrons, were from the provinces and could not understand the plays describing the life of the tradesmen of Yedo.

Mokuami quickly saw this and produced works adapted to the new tendency. In 1877, he wrote Shigeru the woman student. This was his first production of the so-called *zangiri-mono* (cropped-hair drama), or plays of the new age, when all men had their hair cut short. Three years later, he wrote the *Konoma-no-Hoshi-Hakone-no-Shikabuye* (Stars among the Trees and a Deer Call in Hakone), the theme of which was that a murderer was tormented by a ghost. A feature of the play was that the ghost was a product of nervous reaction, whereas in old plays, it was treated as a real being. This is proof of how Mokuami possessed a penetrating eye into the transition of the age.

In the 14th year of Meiji, when he was 66 years old, he changed his professional name from Kawatake Shinshichi to Kawatake Mokuami. He wrote the *Shimaidori-Tsuki-no-Shiranami* (a story of a robber) intended as his last product. The plot was that robbers reformed themselves under the impression of the change of the age. It implied the writer's confession or final settlement of his past works, most of which had robbers as heroes.

Mokuami wished to retire from the theatrical world on account of old age. But circumstances did not allow it. He had 47 pupils, but none was able to give excellent works to the stage in the place of his master. Even those who advocated the performance of new plays or theatrical improvements, could not write anything worthy of being put on the stage. Mokuami was, therefore, not allowed to retire, and he had to continue his theatrical life for another decade, in which he gave some other celebrated plays to Danjuro, Kikugoro and Sadanji (the adopted son of Kodanji). He died in the 26th years of Meiji (1893), at the age of 78.

His historical dramas number 90 and his domestic dramas 130. All these works are free in delineation. Comparatively speaking, he was better at domestic drama, which fact is evinced by the larger number of these dramas that he wrote. It was much easier for him to describe the life of tradesmen of his age, for it was nothing else than to depict his own experiences in the past vicissitudes of his life. Naturally, we can find more of his masterpieces among the domestic dramas than the others.

One feature of his plays is the praise of badness. All the characters of good nature in his age were given as very conservative, suppressing their feelings, while the bad men were described as speaking and acting freely at will. In this, Mokuami found interest. He wrote thoroughly of men doing ill deeds for ill purposes. It had the approval of the theater-goers of Yedo. It was the unconscious opposition of the Yedo people to stoical and unemotional Confucianism.

This Mokuami cleverly made use of it in his dramatic writing. It was recognized that bad men had some virtues as human beings.

Another peculiar feature, especially in his domestic drama, was the description of men of mediocrity and not traditional heroes as uncommon people, few of whom appeared on the stage. This gave impression of reality to the spectators and aroused their interest and emotion. His work particularly well depicts the life of Edo aristocrats.

Still another feature is that his works are seemingly story and orientation, but are in reality melancholy and pathetic. This was the true representation of the popular spirit of the Edo people towards the end of the Edo-Edo transition, when all classes of people were in decadence and weariness, and although apparently they made merry, yet in reality, they had unexpressed uneasiness and melancholy in their minds. This reason has found in Japanese literary products in other ages. For the centre of attraction to youths of Edo time even today.

Finally, his plays have characteristic Japanese music to be played freely with changes in the action on the stage. These

songs were partly merely composed by him particularly for the scenes. The spectators could enjoy directly an artistic sense of pleasure in the song.

Besides these dramas, there are 340 *cham-pai* (poems-dances), by Mokuami, from which it may be seen how he mastered music in Edo.

While his works have these characteristic similes they have some defective points. They have too much diversification and are smoother and painless as is common in the literary products of the Edo-Edo period. They are too full of the law of cause and effect, and are too narrow in the range of material, their chief characters being always pious and robbers. They portray too much the vulgar and obscure, although such was simply the reflection of the life of the Edo transition and to meet the taste of the audience of the period.

His products in the Edo era give a good description of an chaotic thought and manner.

His dramas are all played on big chambers and these plays are seen with interest by spectators of the new age, although they are found fault with by the critics of the younger generation.



Japanese Stage Orchestra. From top: Tokujiro Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura, Isao Nakamura.



# Japan's Oversea Trade

By S. MATSUMURA

Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce

THE overseas trade of Japan has made striking development during the past decade. Returns show that in 1913, it amounted to 1,361,000,000 yen, comprising 729,000,000 yen imports and 632,000,000 yen exports, a balance of 97,000,000 yen against us, and although both imports and exports fell off in 1914 due to the outbreak of the World War, yet they grew rapidly since then, until they stood at 4,272,000,000 yen in 1919, consisting of 2,173,000,000 yen imports and 2,099,000,000 yen exports with a balance of 74,000,000 yen against us. These figures for 1919 were unprecedentedly large and trebled the imports and exports of 1913.

A serious depression overtook the economic world at the beginning of 1920. This had a serious effect on our foreign trade, which sank abruptly through the slump of commodities, the inactivity of industry and the decline of purchasing capacity. The effect was severer in 1921, when the imports and exports amounted only to 1,614,000,000 yen and 1,253,000,000 yen respectively, the former a loss of 25.7 per cent. and the latter of 40.3 per cent. from 1919. Later, it picked up. In 1923, it amounted to 3,435,000,000 yen, including 1,987,000,000 yen imports and 1,448,000,000 yen exports with a balance of 539,000,000 yen against us.

The figures were less than those for 1919, the most prosperous year, but gained 23.1 per cent. and 15.5 per cent. over the imports and exports of 1921, a waning year, respectively. Again, the figures were 270 per cent. and 230 per

cent. of the imports and exports for the year just preceding the war, respectively. The export trade for 1923 was, however, disproportionately small to the imports, owing to the great earthquake.

The following table exhibits the value of the foreign trade of Japan for the past eleven years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
1913...	729,431,644	632,460,213	96,971,431 Im.
1914...	595,735,725	591,101,461	4,634,264 "
1915...	532,449,938	708,306,997	175,857,059 Ex.
1916...	756,427,910	1,127,468,118	371,040,208 "
1917...	1,035,811,107	1,603,005,048	567,193,941 "
1918...	1,668,143,833	1,962,100,668	293,956,835 "
1919...	2,173,459,880	2,098,872,617	74,587,263 Im.
1920...	2,336,174,781	1,948,194,611	387,780,170 "
1921...	1,614,154,832	1,252,837,715	361,317,117 "
1922...	1,890,308,332	1,637,451,818	252,856,414 "
1923...	1,987,063,000	1,447,749,000	539,314,000 "

"Im" means an excess of imports over exports and "Ex" that of exports over imports.

The earthquake in Tokyo and vicinity in September last dealt a serious blow to Japanese industry besides unparalleled damage to life and property. Moreover, it lay waste Yokohama, the biggest port of Japan. This hindered greatly the export trade, while the import trade was very brisk with articles for relief and reconstruction purposes coming in floods, free of duty. In the meantime, both the Government and people acted properly and timely in concert in meeting the great calamity, thanks to which the export trade revived steadily.

The following table gives a comparison of the monthly amount of our foreign trade from September, 1923 to March, 1924 with that for the corresponding months of 1922-1923:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

	1923	1922	Change Amount	Proportion Per Cent.	1921
<b>September :</b>					
Imports... ..	82,618	135,132	52,514 Dec.	38.9 Dec.	129,166
Exports... ..	74,809	149,981	75,172 "	50.1 "	95,842
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	7,809 Im.	14,849 Ex.			33,322 Im.
<b>October :</b>					
Imports... ..	144,545	106,686	37,859 Inc.	35.5 Inc.	130,374
Exports... ..	136,837	161,939	25,102 Dec.	15.5 Dec.	111,596
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	7,708 Im.	55,253 Ex.			18,778 Ex.
<b>November :</b>					
Imports... ..	156,664	116,875	39,789 Inc.	34.0 Inc.	151,955
Exports... ..	119,901	140,473	20,572 Dec.	14.7 Dec.	121,288
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	36,763 Im.	23,598 Ex.			30,667 Im.
<b>December :</b>					
Imports... ..	177,516	144,160	33,356 Inc.	23.2 Inc.	161,439
Exports... ..	146,520	158,447	11,927 Dec.	7.5 "	146,070
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	30,996 Im.	14,287 Ex.			15,369 Im.
<b>Total (Sept-Dec.) :</b>					
Imports... ..	561,343	502,853	58,490 Inc.	11.6 Inc.	572,934
Exports... ..	478,067	610,840	132,773 Dec.	21.7 Dec.	474,797
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	83,276 Im.	107,987 Ex.			98,137 Im.
<b>January :</b>					
Imports... ..	214,210	149,529	64,681 Inc.	43.3 Inc.	178,806
Exports... ..	110,733	95,311	15,422 "	16.2 "	87,271
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	103,477 Im.	54,218 Im.			91,535 Im.
<b>February :</b>					
Imports... ..	294,114	156,287	137,827 Inc.	88.2 Inc.	197,542
Exports... ..	105,366	122,921	17,555 Dec.	14.3 Dec.	101,420
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	188,748 Im.	33,366 Im.			96,122 Im.
<b>March :</b>					
Imports... ..	305,536	198,065	107,471 Inc.	54.3 Inc.	207,344
Exports... ..	120,075	121,290	1,215 Dec.	1.0 Dec.	114,978
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	185,461 Im.	76,775 Im.			92,366 Im.
<b>Total (January-March) :</b>					
Imports... ..	813,860	503,881	309,979 Inc.	61.5 Inc.	583,692
Exports... ..	336,174	339,522	3,348 Dec.	1.0 Dec.	303,669
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	477,686 Im.	164,359 Im.			280,023 Im.
<b>Grand Total (September-March) :</b>					
Imports... ..	1,375,203	1,006,734	368,469 Inc.	36.6 Inc.	1,156,626
Exports... ..	814,241	950,362	136,121 Dec.	14.3 Dec.	778,466
Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ...	560,962 Im.	56,372 Im.			378,160 Im.



From the above figures, it may be seen that compared with the corresponding months of 1922-1923, the imports increased largely every month, except in September, 1923, when they decreased 38 per cent., with the maximum increase of 88 per cent. in February and the minimum increase of 23 per cent. in December, while on the other hand the exports fell off every month, except January, when they gained 16 per cent., with the maximum decrease of 50 per cent. in September and the minimum decrease of 1 per cent. in March, the grand total for the seven months showing an increase of 36 per cent. in imports and a decrease of 14 per cent. in exports.

Such a rapid growth of the import trade was caused by the importation of goods being expedited to bring them in while the temporary suspension of the import tariff was in force, up to April 1st.

In the period from September, 1923 to February, 1924, iron (bar, rod, sheet, plate, wire, tube and pipe) increased

42,850,000 yen, or 130 per cent. over the same interval, 1922-1923, claiming the first position among the goods that increased. Next comes wheat with the increase of 34,140,000 yen, or 300 per cent., followed by cleaned and uncleaned rice with the increase of 12,100,000 yen, or 140 per cent., soja beans with that of 9,530,000 yen, or 62 per cent., parts of automobiles with that of 5,410,000 yen, or 209 per cent., automobiles with that of 4,500,000 yen, or 468 per cent., cotton yarns with that of 3,440,000 yen, or 1,246 per cent., window glass with that of 3,300,000 yen, or 206 per cent., pine, fir, and cedar with that of 3,130,000 yen, or 172 per cent., and woolen cloths and other woolen fabrics with that of 3,010,000 yen, or 13 per cent.

The following table denotes the most valuable goods imported on the free list in the period from September 1st, 1923 to February 29th, 1924 and a comparison with the same interval, 1922-1923:—

## (In Thousand of Yen)

Goods	Sept., 1923- Feb., 1924	Sept., 1922- Feb., 1923	Change	
			Amount	Proportion
Cleaned and Uncleaned Rice...	20,741	8,640	12,101 Inc.	140.0 Inc.
Wheat ... ..	45,321	11,181	34,140 "	300.5 "
Soja Beans ... ..	24,749	15,219	9,530 "	62.6 "
Fowl and Meat Canned or Potted...	2,347	2,890	543 Dec.	18.7 Dec.
Condensed Milk ... ..	3,687	2,366	1,321 Inc.	55.5 Inc.
Volatile Oil ... ..	6,446	5,033	1,413 "	28.0 "
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	1,834	5,811	3,977 Dec.	67.4 Dec.
Cotton Yarns ... ..	3,716	276	3,440 Inc.	124.63 Inc.
Woolen Cloths, Serges and Other				
Woolen Fabrics ... ..	25,854	22,840	3,014 "	13.2 "
Blankets ... ..	1,072	314	758 "	241.4 "
Paper (Writing and Wall) ... ..	1,181	866	315 "	36.3 "
Iron (Bar, Rod, Sheet, Plate, Wire,				
Tube and Pipe) ... ..	75,592	32,742	42,850 "	130.8 "
Rails ... ..	5,783	6,527	744 Dec.	11.3 Dec.
Building Material: (1) ... ..	2,438	1,584	854 Inc.	53.9 Inc.
Telegraphic and Telephone Ap-				
paratus and Parts Thereof ... ..	683	387	296 "	76.4 "
Mechanic Tools, Agricultural Im-				
plements and Parts Thereof ... ..	1,435	1,055	380 "	36.1 "
Stoves and Radiators ... ..	1,146	590	556 "	94.3 "
Meters ... ..	1,778	2,322	544 Dec.	23.4 Dec.
Glass ... ..	5,044	1,645	3,399 Inc.	206.6 Inc.
Automobile: (2) ... ..	5,462	961	4,501 "	468.3 "
Parts of Automobiles ... ..	8,002	2,583	5,419 "	209.6 "
Sewing Machine and Parts				
Thereof ... ..	5,285	3,119	2,166 "	69.4 "
Pine Fir and Cedar Not More Than				
56 Millimetres in Thickness ... ..	4,951	1,814	3,137 "	172.9 "
Tard Felt ... ..	653	270	383 "	141.8 "

(1) includes fish-plates and other railway building materials, and house, bridge and dock building materials, gas-holders, liquid tanks and parts thereof.

(2) include cars other than trucks under reduced duty.

During the past three years, oil cake, lumber, wool, woolen fabrics, peas and beans, sulphate of ammonia and coal increased yearly, while a comparative few, machinery, sugar, etc. were on the decrease. Raw cotton, iron, wheat, woolen fabrics, cleaned and uncleaned rice, and crude rubber increased, generally.

The following table exhibits the value of these staple imports for the past three years:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Goods	1923	1922	1921
Raw Cotton .....	513,073	427,836	438,172
iron (Pig, Ingot, Bar, Rod, Sheet, Plate, Wire, Tube and Pipe) .....	121,771	153,883	145,118
Machinery .....	103,940	114,496	119,882
Oil Cake.....	109,646	98,521	94,311
Lumber .....	89,529	84,825	43,476
Wool .....	81,893	55,360	32,202
Woolen Yarn.....	73,826	48,471	15,173
Sugar .....	52,629	63,937	69,815
Peas and Beans.....	50,367	39,605	24,691
Wheat.....	47,480	58,901	31,551
Woolen Fabric.....	47,098	50,044	31,084
Cleaned and Uncleaned Rice .....	31,349	61,328	28,813
Sulphate of Ammonia.	24,947	11,237	11,006
Coal .....	24,365	16,819	14,093
Crude Rubber .....	19,327	11,311	15,724
Copper .....	?	14,969	8,408

Turning to the export trade cotton fabrics, earthen and porcelain wares, hosiery manufactures, marine products, iron wares, peas and beans only were on the increase, and raw silk, silk fabrics,

teas, and braids for hat making show more or less gain, but coal, paper, lumber, and matches decreased remarkably, cotton yarns, refined sugar, machinery, waste and floss silks, glass and glass manufactures had some ups and downs.

Appended is the value of these staple exports for the past three years:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Goods	1923	1922	1921
Raw Silk .....	568,370	671,365	417,124
Cotton Fabric .....	234,499	222,145	203,673
Silk Fabric .....	92,369	107,930	89,935
Cotton Yarn .....	78,613	114,725	80,568
Earthen and Porcelain Ware .....	23,465	21,214	20,791
Coal .....	21,545	23,520	37,814
Hosiery Manufacture ..	21,205	17,660	12,892
Marine Products .....	21,020	18,521	14,569
Tea .....	16,010	17,826	7,718
Paper .....	15,233	16,141	18,939
Refined Sugar .....	14,742	19,127	15,799
Lumber .....	12,342	14,203	15,326
Iron Manufacture .....	11,476	10,499	9,112
Machinery .....	10,904	15,252	12,883
Matches .....	10,649	15,556	16,239
Waste and Floss Silks.	10,463	14,514	10,367
Glass and Glass Manufacture .....	10,145	10,317	9,997
Braids for Hat Making .....	9,982	11,294	7,031
Peas and Beans .....	7,444	7,149	4,036

Japan's oversea trade was on the way to recovery since 1921, when it was at the bottom, until last year, when the great earthquake occurred, giving a severe blow to the export trade and producing a great excess of imports over exports. This has been a temporary phenomenon, and in fact, the modern trade and industry of Japan have made marked progress with the industrial organization bettered and the industrial products improved. The Japanese Government and people are co-operating energetically in fostering this tendency.

▲ moon-lit eve

A Glimpse of sea

[Through] the summer grove.



# The Agriculture of Japan\*

**J**APAN, "Mizuho-no-kuni" (the land blessed with rice), has been known as an agricultural country since ancient times, the bulk of the people having been interested in agricultural industries.

Before the Meiji Restoration, agricultural pursuits were greatly encouraged by the Government, and in the Tokugawa period, the farmer was ranked next to the samurai, the artificer and merchant being below the farmer in rank.

In the Meiji era, when the Imperial rule was restored, trade and industry were much elevated in position with the opening and development of international commerce and the introduction of foreign civilization. In the meantime, agriculture fell behind the two other essentials of national existence in progress as a whole. Still it has been followed by the mass of the people and has been much improved under the lessons of foreign civilization.

Returns in 1921 show the total number of houses in Japan to be 10,570,000, of which 5,573,000 or 52 per cent. belonged to farmers. From this, we may conclude that one-half of the Japanese houses are farmhouses. The agricultural land in the country is proportionately great. In 1920, the total arable land in the country had the acreage of 6,148,000 *chobu*, comprising 3,040,000 *chobu* of wet fields and 3,110,000 *chobu* of ordinary fields; this is 16 per cent. of the total area of Japan, or 38,874,000 *chobu*. At the same time, there were uncultivated lands to the extent of 3,509,000 *chobu*, or 9 per cent. of the total area of Japan. Arable lands have been yearly on the increase with the progress of farming and the increase of farmers, the cultivation and conversion of lands and the reclamation of seas and lakes.

The following table shows the total number of houses and farmhouses in Japan in the twelve years ending 1920 and the proportion of farmhouses to the total

giving a clear idea as to the development of husbandry in that period:—

Year	Total Number of Houses No.	Farmhouses No.	Proportion of Farmhouses to the Total Per Cent
1910 ...	9,121,156	5,497,918	60.3
1911 ...	9,362,517	5,500,484	58.7
1912 ...	9,522,569	5,521,035	58.0
1913 ...	9,591,181	5,527,188	57.6
1914 ...	9,693,026	5,539,226	57.1
1915 ...	9,833,970	5,535,008	56.1
1916 ...	9,995,476	5,542,324	55.4
1917 ...	10,116,144	5,551,558	54.9
1918 ...	10,234,966	5,561,053	54.3
1919 ...	10,442,193	5,566,401	53.3
1920 ...	10,570,145	5,573,097	52.7

The following table exhibits the arable lands in the same period as above:—

Year	Wet Fields "Chobu"	Other Fields "Chobu"	Total "Chobu"
1910 ...	2,910,970.8	2,804,434.5	5,715,405.3
1911 ...	2,923,520.8	2,836,002.8	5,759,522.8
1912 ...	2,939,455.3	2,880,301.1	5,819,756.4
1913 ...	2,953,947.2	2,902,445.5	5,856,392.7
1914 ...	2,961,639.5	2,916,569.9	5,878,208.9
1915 ...	2,974,042.8	2,948,075.5	5,922,118.3
1916 ...	2,987,578.2	2,971,800.4	5,959,379.6
1917 ...	3,005,679.4	3,012,685.2	6,018,364.6
1918 ...	3,010,964.4	3,070,073.0	6,081,037.4
1919 ...	3,030,044.0	3,105,033.6	6,135,076.6
1920 ...	3,042,280.3	3,105,690.0	6,147,970.5

In 1920, 3,904,000 houses, or 70 per cent., represented those exclusively engaged in farming and 1,668,000 houses, or 30 per cent., those partially engaged in it. Again, there were 1,740,000 yeomen or 31 per cent., 1,570,000 tenants or 28 per cent. and 2,260,000 yeomen and tenants, or 40 per cent. Yeomen have been decreasing and tenants increasing in proportion of late.

Agricultural products are increasing yearly in Japan. The following table gives the average amount of the principal agricultural products in the past five years:—

## Farm Products:

Kind	Amount in 10,000 "Koku"
Rice ...	5,770
Soja Beans ...	380
Foxtail Millet ...	196
Sweet Potatoes ...	108,746
Leaf Tobacco ...	1,204
Shititai (Push) ..	300

\*This article is based on official information and statistics got from the Bureau of Agriculture.

Kind	Amount in 10,000 "Koku"
Sugar ... ..	14,039
Oranges ... ..	6,565
Pears ... ..	2,639
Soy Beans ... ..	28,071
Barley, Wheat, Rye, Etc. ...	2,294
Small Beans ... ..	90
Buckwheat ... ..	106
Potatoes ... ..	33,849
Rush ... ..	1,034
Teas ... ..	6,290
Rapeseed ... ..	88
Apples ... ..	783
Persimmons ... ..	4,142
Clover ... ..	88,778

## Stock-Farm Products:

Kind	Amount in 1,000 Head
Oxen ... ..	209
Pigs ... ..	325
Horses ... ..	113
Fowls ... ..	11,314

## Sericultural Products:

Kind	Amount in 10,000 "Koku"
Cocoons ... ..	554
Raw Silk ... ..	557
Doupions ... ..	61
Silkworm Eggs ... ..	87,405

The above products may be divided into vegetable and animal products, for convenience's sake in explanation. The former is very comprehensive in range and very variable in use, and so it may be subdivided into food products, industrial products and food-stuffs:—

## 1. Vegetable Products:

(a) Food Products.—These products comprise the staple kinds of regular Japanese food such as rice, barley, wheat, soja beans, foxtail millet, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, potatoes, corn, barn-yard millet and proso millet. The planted area of these products amounts to 6,400,000 *chobu*, 79 per cent. of the total planted area of general important farm products.

Rice comes first of all the farm products in Japan and has a planted area of 3,130,000 *chobu*, 50 per cent. of the total planted area of general important farm products, with the yearly yield of 55,000,000 *koku*. Rice has been exceedingly on the increase in recent years with the increased use of manures, the improvement of species and the progress of

cultivation. The average yield of the five years 1916-1920 shows an increase of 33 per cent. over that of the five years 1901-1905, while the planted area increased only 8 per cent., as may be seen from the following table:—

Year	Planted Area "Chobu"	Yield "Koku"	Yield Per Tan "Koku"
Yearly Average			
1901-1905	...	...	...
1906...	2,864,190.3	43,984,556	1,536
1907...	2,898,792.9	46,302,530	1,597
1908...	2,806,091.9	49,052,065	1,688
1909...	2,922,387.8	51,933,893	1,777
1910...	2,938,073.8	52,437,665	1,785
1911...	2,944,439.9	46,633,376	1,581
1912...	2,973,073.2	51,712,433	1,739
1913...	3,003,052.9	50,222,509	1,672
1914...	3,029,705.2	50,255,267	1,659
1915...	3,033,368.5	57,006,541	1,879
1916...	3,056,567.1	55,924,590	1,829
1917...	3,071,165.0	58,442,386	1,903
1918...	3,083,782.1	54,568,067	1,769
1919...	3,093,210.2	54,699,087	1,768
1920...	3,104,611.4	60,818,163	1,959
1921...	3,126,315.8	63,219,162	2,022
1922...	3,153,328.3	55,181,053	1,761

Barley, wheat and rye are next in importance to rice. In 1921, their planted area stood at 1,800,000 *chobu*, 21 per cent. of the total planted area of general important farm products. For the same year, the yield of barley amounted to 9,000,000 *koku*, that of rye to 7,000,000 *koku* and that of wheat to 6,000,000 *koku*, making the total of 22,000,000 *koku*.

The yearly average of 1916-1920 increased 28 per cent. in production over that of 1901-1905, while the planted area decreased 3.2 per cent. Of this increased production, barley shared 7 per cent., rye 27 per cent. and wheat 77 per cent., the planted area of the lastmentioned of which increased 17 per cent.

Soja beans had a planted area of 450,000 *chobu* and a production of 3,810,000 *koku*, both of which have been on the increase of late years. Sweet potatoes had a planted area of 318,000 *chobu* and a production of 1,180,000,000 *kwamme*. White potatoes had a planted area of 120,000 *chobu* and a production of 290,000,000 *kwamme*. Both are increasing yearly.

To this must be added wheat flour and starch, the former of which is one of the



most important agricultural products with a production of 720,000,000 *kin* valued at 99,000,000 yen for 1920. Flour milling was started after the Japan-Russia War. A large amount of wheat flour was still imported yearly until 1907, but the domestic industry so developed in the meantime that the exportation of the goods was made to the value of 2,000,000 yen in 1915. The figure reached 14,000,000 yen for 1917. It fell off, however, since 1918 and amounted only to 360,000 yen.

As to starch, its yearly yield before the European War was only 31,000,000 *kin* valued at 2,000,000 yen. Later, the volume swelled to meet a remarkable increase in foreign requirements and increased over the average for the past five years by 130,000,000 *kin* in quantity and 14,000,000 yen in value, an increase of 670 per cent. over the above figures. Common potato starch is most important and takes up 70 per cent. of the total yield. Next comes sweet potato starch. There are other kinds such as of corn, bracken, arrowroot and dog-tooth violet, although they are limited in production.

(b) Industrial Agricultural Products.—The planted area of these agricultural products is about 350,000 *chobu*. It comprises mainly teas, leaf tobacco, sugar, rapeseed, rush, *konnyaku*, *mitsumata*, paper mulberry and straw braids. In 1921, the production of teas amounted to 29,000,000 yen, of which 17,000,000 yen was exported. Their yield increased remarkably until about 1897 and then decreased a little. It has been again somewhat on the increase these ten years.

The export of teas developed markedly until about 1894, but later it declined somewhat due to competition with Indian and Ceylon teas in the foreign markets. During the European War, the volume rose again, but it fell off suddenly after that, and the latest returns show it to be less than one-half of the record figure in the past. The producing centres of teas are Shizuoka, Miye, Kyoto, Nara, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Ibaraki and Shiga Prefectures. In 1921, there were 1,151,329 tea growers producing 56,111,325 *kin* of teas valued at 29,571,731 yen.

In 1920, the planted area of cane sugar stood at 29,000 *chobu*, producing 130,000,000 *kin* of sugar. Okinawa Prefecture and Oshima (in Kagoshima Prefecture) are known as the centres of production of sugar. The products are mostly brown sugar and partly molasses. Sugar cane cultivation and sugar manufacturing were carried on extensively from old times in Shikoku, Kyushu, Chugoku, Kinai and Tokaido Districts. But the industry declined under the competition of foreign sugar from about 1882. Later, official protection and encouragement were given to the plantation of sugar cane in Okinawa, Oshima and Ogasawara-jima (Bonin Islands), thanks to which the sugar industry improved.

(c) Food-Stuffs. — Mulberry gardens producing the food of the silkworm extended over the area of 534,000 *chobu* in 1920, an increase of 71 per cent. over the average of the five years 1900-1904.

## 2. Animal Agricultural Products:

These products are raw silk and cattle. Raw silk stands at the head of the export list of Japan, and cocoons are produced everywhere in the country as a side product by the farmers. In 1920, the production of cocoons in Japan amounted to 6,333,000 *koku*, an increase of 140 per cent. over the average of the five years 1900-1904. Of this amount, 3,159,000 *koku* was spring cocoons, 696,000 *koku* summer cocoons and 2,477,000 *koku* autumn cocoons, an increase of 73 per cent., 88 per cent. and 443 per cent. respectively over the average for the five years 1900-1904. At the same time, the production of raw silk stood at 5,833,000 *kwamme*, an increase of 200 per cent. over the average of the five years 1900-1904. This amount comprised filatures with 4,860,000 *kwamme*, hand-reels with 521,000 *kwamme* and doupions with 443,000 *kwamme*, an increase of 346 per cent. and 215 per cent. for filatures and doupions respectively over the average of the five years 1900-1904, while hand-reels decreased 26 per cent. At the same time, the production of noshi silk reached 165,000 *kwamme*, that of kibizo and other wastes 1,677,000 *kwamme* and that of floss

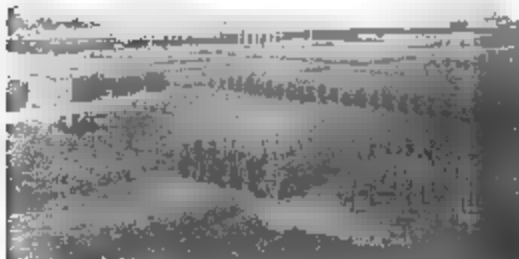
silk 127,000 *tan* more, an increase of 9 per cent., 173 per cent. and 74 per cent. respectively over the averages of the five years 1903-1909. There were in the same year 9,835 silk-reeling co-ops, with the production of 438,010,000 *tan* of silk, of which 341,870,000 *tan* were common silk and 25,210,000 special *tan*.

Stock-breeding is carried on by farmers, also, as a side line. Returns for 1928 show the number of oxen to be 1,176,404 head, that of horses to be 1,470,808 head, that of sheep to be 8,508 head, that of pigs to be 133,040 head and that of geese to be 156,040 head. As compared with the averages of the five years 1908-1914,

oxen increased 9 per cent., sheep 150 per cent., geese 120 per cent. and pigs 160 per cent., while horses decreased 2 per cent. Of the above number, 1,071,916 head were used for farming and 1,150,702 head of horses for farming. Milch-cows numbered 10,408 with 352,000 *liters* of milk valued at 20,153.409 *yen*.

The losses for poultry sold in the same year at 31,713,400 *tan*yard *tan*, and 173,100 ducks, chicken numbering 31,278,810 *tan* and 156,000 ducks and 428 1/2 *tan*, 1,110 *tan* for *tan* and 7,810,810 *tan* for ducks.

The foregoing statistics do not include Manchuria, Korea and Japanese Saghalien.



Typical Field of the Japanese Capital Country



## The Marine Products Industry of Japan\*

**T**HE Empire of Japan, east of the Continent of Asia, is sea girt in all directions, except in the north of Korea, where it borders on China and Russia. The southern extremity of her territories lies at lat.  $21^{\circ} 45'$  N., at the southern end of Formosa the northern extremity at lat.  $50^{\circ} 56'$  N. at the northern end of the Kurile Islands, the eastern extremity at long.  $156^{\circ} 20'$  E. at the eastern end of the Kurile Island and the western extremity at long.  $119^{\circ} 18'$  E. at the west end of the Pescadores. There are numerous islands scattered over these territorial waters. Her Kurile Islands belong to the frigid zone and her Pescadores to the tropical zone. She has the shape of a long serpent and is narrow in width. Her coast line is very long for her area of land, and extends over 7,423 "ri", or about 15,000 miles of which 5,524 "ri" belongs to Japan proper and 1,889 "ri" to her territories. There are many good harbours along the coasts, into which empty numerous rivers.

Warm and cold currents flow in the adjacent Japanese waters, the former being the Japan sea current commonly known as the Black Stream and the latter the Kurile and Riman currents.

A great variety of fish inhabit the seas, and shell fish and seaweed abound everywhere off the coasts. Japan has naturally advanced in marine productions as the wealth of her waters has developed since ancient times, and it claims a very important position among her industries. The Japanese get albumen for their food mainly from marine products, in which respect the latter is equally important as rice for them.

The following tables will serve to show how Japan's marine products industry stands:—

\*This article is based on official information and statistics obtained from the Marine Products Bureau.

### Fishers and Fishing Boats:

Year	Fishers No.	Fishing Boats		Total No.
		With Motor	Without Motor	
1915...	1,376,750	2,516	393,073	395,589
1916...	1,365,954	2,800	391,901	394,701
1917...	1,394,479	2,978	384,242	387,220
1918...	1,390,625	2,266	381,854	385,120
1919...	1,365,458	4,032	380,577	384,609
1920...	1,335,555	5,785	377,780	383,565
1921...	1,391,871	6,217	375,983	382,200

The number of fishers in 1921 includes fishers, manufacturers and those engaged in the rearing of fish.

### Catches:

	Littoral Fishery	Pelagic Fishery	Total
Year	Yen	Yen	Yen
1913 ...	95,065,000	18,575,000	113,640,000
1914 ...	95,053,000	16,880,000	111,933,000
1915 ...	94,836,004	20,207,352	115,043,356
1916 ...	102,242,143	22,527,412	124,769,555
1917 ...	123,233,429	32,751,664	155,985,093
1918 ...	171,185,081	53,600,648	224,785,729
1919 ...	246,833,674	54,086,176	300,919,850
1920 ...	270,294,228	64,898,787	335,193,015
1921 ...	258,226,053	74,087,842	332,313,896

### Production:

Year	Amount	
	Yen	
1907 ...	...	39,267,195
1908 ...	...	35,491,742
1909 ...	...	35,230,546
1910 ...	...	38,506,167
1911 ...	...	41,559,106
1912 ...	...	49,253,111
1913 ...	...	51,726,574
1914 ...	...	52,174,902
1915 ...	...	54,809,362
1916 ...	...	63,999,501
1917 ...	...	84,543,653
1918 ...	...	112,263,553
1919 ...	...	164,378,370
1920 ...	...	149,521,516
1921 ...	...	169,598,117

### Fish Culture:

Year	Nurseries No.	Area "Tsubo"	Products Yen
1907 ...	27,592	81,766,096	2,823,263
1908 ...	30,109	91,418,477	2,873,177
1909 ...	47,295	106,314,806	3,027,430
1910 ...	55,604	107,664,636	3,808,028
1911 ...	68,715	138,907,568	3,676,921
1912 ...	71,369	120,081,907	4,106,986
1913 ...	73,288	147,006,989	4,150,786
1914 ...	84,604	142,884,843	4,087,228
1915 ...	96,230	168,016,480	4,555,043
1916 ...	104,529	173,523,625	5,238,588
1917 ...	106,855	185,851,648	6,388,021
1918 ...	104,299	178,435,755	8,262,092
1919 ...	102,065	183,837,259	11,590,592
1920 ...	102,488	169,943,066	13,283,372
1921 ...	105,530	199,709,513	19,671,585



Herring, sardines, sea-beam, bonito, yellow-tails, mackerel, tunnies, halibut, horse-mackerel and cod-fish in salt water and salmon, trout and sweet-fish in fresh water form the principal fishes taken in the littoral fisheries. Besides, lobsters, sea-cars and "konbu" may be counted among the former group.

To classify these fishes according to districts, the Pacific coast is very long with the east coast of the mainland and Shikoku and Kyushu, and it is the most important Japanese fishing ground. Here are taken chiefly bonito, tunnies, sardines, sea-beam and mackerel, and the bays and inlets abound in shell fish and edible sea-weed.

The Japan Sea products are principally sardines, mackerel, yellow-tails, cod-fish, etc. Sardines, mackerel and yellow-tails come in abundantly to the part south of the centre, where their take is very large, although shell fish and edible sea-weed are relatively small.

In the direction of Hokkaido, we have herring, salmon, trout and "konbu" as the chief products, quite different from the other waters.

In the south the varieties are comparatively few but large quantities are taken.

The fishing implements and methods employed in the littoral fisheries are very much and the principal of them are gill nets, draw nets, purse seines, set nets, angling by hand line, long lines, etc.

In 1907, the products of littoral fishery amounted to 62,000,000 yen, and the value more than doubled in 1921, when it amounted to 258,000,000 yen, the average yearly increase being 13,900,000 yen.

Pelagic fishery was started only recently, when fur-seal hunting took the lead. In March, 1897, the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law was promulgated. Since then, fur-seal hunting has made steady headway. The number of sealers was only 9 the year before the issue of the law, but it grew to 50 in 1911, when the take reached the value of 700,000 or 800,000 yen.

In the meantime, the Government considered means to protect the seals in co-operation with the English, American

and Russian Governments, and vetoed hunting for the period of 15 years beginning December 15, 1911. Simultaneously, it took important measures for encouraging fishery, including the training of pelagic fishermen and the improvement of pelagic schooners. Consequently, pelagic fishery made strides, and different kinds were established one after another, such as whaling, trawling, long line fishing by engine boat cod-fish angling by hand line motor-boat fishing and improved disposal and carrying of the take.

At present, pelagic schooners number over 6,000, their yearly business amounting to upwards of 100,000,000 yen.

The above does not cover the colonial fishery carried on in Korea, Kwantung Province, Formosa, Karafuto and the mandatory South Sea Islands. Fishing in the Korean seas by the Japanese dates far back. It was greatly encouraged by the prefectures in Chugoku, Kyushu and other parts of Japan since 1895, and as a result 5,312 Japanese fishers settled in Korea in 1915, holding 1,263 fishing boats and catching fish valued at 2,150,000 yen. At the same time, there were 11,570 fishers going out from Japan with 2,843 boats and taking products valued at 3,837,000 yen. Since then, the settlers increased greatly and reached 13,710 in 1921 with 2,539 fishing boats and taking the value of 6,825,000 yen, which doubled or trebled the figures of 6 years previously, although the outgoing fishers did not increase so remarkably and stood at 10,147 with 2,375 fishing-boats and a take of 3,250,000 yen. The chief fish taken are sea-beam, halibut, mackerel, gray-mullet, sardines, hair-tails, etc., most of which are imported raw into Japan.

In 1921, there were 14,600 Korean fishing boats and 318,000 Korean fishers taking fish valued at about 100,000,000 yen. These figures indicate the considerable development attained by Korean fishery in recent years, thanks to constant efforts made to lead and encourage it; and it promises to become much more important in future.



Fishing off Kwantung Province by the Japanese was started during the Japan-Russia War. In 1922, there were 178 fishing boats and 867 fishers going to that sea. Besides, the Japanese settlers numbered 148 living in 81 houses, bringing the total number of Japanese fishers engaged in the fishery up to 1,015. These men were chiefly from Kumamoto, Ehime, Oita and Kagawa Prefectures. The chief methods of fishing used there are sea-bream long line fishing, trawling, etc.

The yearly take comes to 384,000 "kwamme" valued at 567,000 yen, besides which the whales taken have the value of 150,000 yen. The chief fish caught there are sea-beam, halibut, "saba", "suzuki", "nibe", "kingashira", yellow-tails, sharks, etc. The fishing implements and methods employed there are on too small a scale to ensure the steady development of the local fishery, which is at a low ebb. The local Chinese fishermen numbered 14,170, living in 7,064 houses in 1922, with 961 junks and 4,019 small boats, their catch amounting to 2,550,000 "kwamme" valued at 1,193,000 yen.

In 1912, Formosa had 117,000 Japanese and native fishers with 9,450 fishing boats and taking products valued at 992,000 yen. In 1921, the fishers increased to 118,800, the fishing boats to 8,970 and the catch to 5,943,000 yen. The number of Japanese employed in the local fishery increased steadily, while the native fishers remained nearly unchanged in number. The Japanese began fishing there after the Japan-China War in 1894-1895, and increased to 133 in 1900, to 234 in 1907, to 917 in 1912, to 1,932 in 1916 and to 2,497 in 1921, which is eleven times as much as the figure of 15 years ago and nineteen times as much as the figure of 20 years ago. At the same time, the catch trebled in five years and sextupled in ten years. The principal fish taken are sea-beam, sardines, bonito, sharks, tunnies, mackerel, horse-mackerel, etc.

The Japanese had been interested in fishery off the coast of Karafuto much

earlier than the conclusion of the agreement for the exchange of the Kurile Islands and Karafuto in 1875, and the number increased markedly since a part of the island passed into Japanese possession as a result of the Japan-Russia War. In 1922, the Japanese engaged in fishing there numbered 3,350 with 11,800,000 yen value of the take, nearly double the figure of a decade before. The stationary fishing of herring is most important there, and salmon, codfish, trout, crab, halibut and "konbu" (sea-weed) come next.

The mandatory South Sea Islands have territorial waters of 2,000 nautical miles east and west and of 1,000 nautical miles south and north, and tunnies, bonito and other fish abundantly migrate there. There are no exact returns available as yet regarding the Japanese fisheries in those waters. Much may be hoped in this direction, for the Japanese Government is making energetic efforts to develop the fisheries there.

Japanese fishing off the coast of the Russian Maritime Province made steady headway after the conclusion of the Japanese-Russian Fishing Treaty in 1907. At present 300 or 400 fishing grounds are owned there by the Japanese, which produce 600,000 or 700,000 "koku" of fish valued at 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 yen. The number of fishing steamers increased steadily and stands now at 300 with the aggregate tonnage of 200,000. The fishermen number 20,000 and the capital invested amounts to 40,000,000 yen. The canning of salmon and trout was started there in 1910 and at present, it yearly comes to 15,000,000 yen in value. The canned crab industry has likewise made striking progress there since it was started in 1920, its yearly product being placed now at 1,500,000 yen. River and lake fishing there is no less important than the above two lines of canning, for the fishermen interested in it number over 100,000 and their yearly products reach 20,000,000 yen with prospects of increase year after year.

The chief fish caught there are salmon, trout, sweet-fish, carps, eels, etc., the

total of which taken to 1921 come to the value of 22,050,000 yen.

Fish-farming in Japan surpasses that of any other country in the world in volume, in important prospects and in the progress

of special studies. It is divided into fresh and salt water cultures and its yearly products amount to 97,640,230 "kenmons" valued at 66,191,624 yen.



Shrimp, Japan, from the Japanese Fisheries



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